GENERAL REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

FOR

1884-85.



Calcutta:
BENGAL SECRETARIAT PRESS.
1885.

INDEX

TO THE REPORT ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL FOR 1884-85.

PRIMARY EDUCATION—*continued.*

REPORT

ON

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BENGAL,

1884-85.

I.—GENERAL SUMMARY.

1. The present report differs from those of preceding years in containing no account of the University examinations, which were postponed to April. The usual tests of the progress of University and secondary education are therefore wanting in it; and the consideration of the comparative success of high schools, and of the educational results of the new courses adopted for the F.A. and B.A. examinations must be reserved for next year's report. The action of the University has also involved the postponement of some of the departmental examinations, as will be shewn subsequently. It has moreover reduced the number of pupils in Colleges and High schools at the end of the year, and diminished the receipts from fees. These and other consequences of the change will be detailed in the body of the report.

2. The following table shews the progress made in educational institutions of all kinds that submit returns to the department:—

Class of Institution.		1883-84.		1884-85.		Average number of pupils, 1884-85.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public institutions—						
University ...	Colleges	24	2,826	25	2,779	111
Secondary ...	High English schools ...	244	53,498	249	53,272	214
	Middle „ „ ...	665	44,177	709	49,186	69
	„ vernacular „ ...	1,108	61,702	1,140	66,011	57
Primary ...	Upper primary „ ...	2,470	91,049	2,722	100,738	37
	Lower „ „ ...	61,253	1,073,934	62,863	1,121,900	17·8
Special		98	5,318	67	4,843	72
Female		1,820	34,877	2,354	44,112	18
Total public institutions ...		67,682	1,367,381	70,129	1,442,841	
Private institutions—						
Advanced: teaching—						
Arabic or Persian		706	7,018	940	10,485	
Sanskrit		941	7,692	1,088	9,841	
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly		816	9,392	372	5,265	
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards		112	1,126	112	1,748	
Total private institutions ...		2,575	25,228	2,512	27,339	
Grand total ...		70,257	1,392,609	72,641	1,470,180	

It appears from the above table that there is a gain of 2,447 public schools and of 75,460 pupils. There is a loss of 63 in private schools, but on the other hand there is a gain of 2,111 pupils. The loss shown against private schools is probably to be accounted for by their transfer to the departmental system. The total increase is of 2,384 schools and of 77,571 pupils.

3. The following figures shew the comparative increase in schools and pupils during the last six years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1880, a gain of	6,098	91,3[illegible]3
„ 1881 „	8,131	109,[illegible]9
„ 1882 „	10,572	178,[illegible]56
„ 1883 „	10,809	204,[illegible]47
„ 1884 „	1,369	81,517
„ 1885 „	2,384	77,571

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GENERAL SUMMARY. Last year there was a comparatively small increase in the number of schools, but the increase of pupils was in a much higher ratio. The figures of this year wear an altogether different complexion. They resemble closely those of 1879, when there was an increase of 2,060 schools and 86,307 pupils.

4. The population of Bengal excluding Cooch Behar, Hill Tipperah, and the Tributary States of Chota Nagpore, of which the schools are not included in our returns, amounted by the last census to 68,160,598, of whom 33,917,217 were males and 34,243,381 were females. Reckoned at the usual proportion of 15 per cent., the number of male children of school-going age would be 5,087,582, and the number of female children 5,136,507. Of the scholars in our returns 1,390,649 are boys and 79,531 are girls. Hence, of all boys of a school-going age, over 1 in 4 is at school; of all girls of a school-going age 1 in 64. Last year the proportion for boys was a little less than the number in the present year, and for girls 1 in 75. As the numbers of towns and villages in Bengal is close upon 260,000, it appears that there is rather over 1 school to every 4 villages—a village being defined as that which has less than 5,000 inhabitants down to the smallest hamlet.

5. An examination of the table in paragraph 2 gives the following results:—

There is an increase of 1 in colleges, due to the affiliation to the University of Jagannath College, Dacca. The nominal falling off in pupils is due to the change in the date of the University examinations. There is an increase of 5 in High English schools, and a falling off of 226 pupils. This falling off also is due to the action of the University. The change in the date of the University examination has rendered March the month of minimum numerical strength. Formerly the colleges and schools were about at their fullest during this month. Middle schools shew an increase of 76 schools and 9,318 pupils. In upper primary schools there is an increase of 252 schools and 9,689 pupils, against an increase in the previous year of 256 schools with 12,620 pupils. In lower primary schools there is an increase of 1,610 schools with 47,966 pupils, against an increase of 916 schools and 57,942 pupils in the previous year. The decrease in special schools is to be accounted for by the retransfer of 35 *kyoungs* to the head of unaided private institutions, balanced by other changes which will be detailed hereafter. Under female education there is a gain of 534 schools and 9,235 pupils. There is also a further gain of 2,064 girls reading in boys' schools.

6. The following table classifies schools according to their management:—

	1884.		1885.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS—				
Under public management—				
Maintained by the department ...	329	32,488	325	30,955
" by municipal boards ...	43	2,592	43	3,079
Under private management—				
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	62,523	1,239,451	63,246	1,286,625
Unaided	4,787	92,850	6,515	122,182
Total ...	67,682	1,367,381	70,129	1,442,841
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—				
Of indigenous instruction	2,575	25,228	2,512	27,339
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,257	1,392,609	72,641	1,470,180

7. It will be observed that there is a decrease of 4 in the number of schools maintained by the department and of 1,533 in the number of pupils. The Law Department of the Presidency College has been abolished. There is a falling off of 2 in middle vernacular schools, and a loss of 2 in primary

schools. There is an increase of one in madrasas, owing to the Oriental Department of the Rajshahye College having this year been again included among madrasas. GENERAL SUMMARY.

The number of schools maintained by municipal boards is the same as in the previous year.

Last year aided schools exhibited a falling off of 186 schools and a gain of 67,000 pupils. In the present year there appears to be an increase of 723 schools with a gain of only 47,174 pupils. As regards boys' schools there has been an increase of 6 in high schools, of 13 in middle English and of 4 in middle vernacular schools, of 255 in upper, and of 6 in lower primary schools. In secondary schools for girls there has been an increase of 9, in upper primary of 17, and in lower primary of 448. To counterbalance this, there has been a loss of 35 special schools, the *kyoungs* erroneously included under this head in last year's report. In unaided schools there is a gain of 1,728 schools and 29,332 pupils. In indigenous schools, *i.e.*, pathsalas, tols and maktabs, that do not conform to departmental standards, there is a loss of 63 schools with a gain of 2,111 pupils. There are some districts, for instance Backergunge and Mymensingh, from which no returns of this class of schools have been received.

8. The following table compares the expenditure for the year with the budget provision, the figures having been supplied by the Accountant-General. They refer only to amounts paid from or into Government treasuries:—

BUDGET HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	Sanctioned estimate, 1884-85.	Actuals, 1884-85.	REMARKS.
	Rs.	Rs.	
Direction and inspection	4,91,700	4,97,647	
Government Colleges, general and special	5,87,136	5,65,145	
Government schools	7,41,390	7,42,284	
Grants-in-aid.			
For secondary and superior instruction	5,76,000	5,84,673	
„ primary instruction	7,89,165	7,95,134	
Scholarships	1,85,000	1,78,251	
Grants for the encouragement of literature	13,100	15,926	
Miscellaneous*	23,800	21,167	* Including "prizes" and "refunds."
Total ...	34,07,291	34,00,227	
Less receipts	5,56,191	5,36,609	
Net Government expenditure ...	28,51,100	28,63,618	

9. Under Direction there was an excess of Rs. 3,435. This may be p... accounted for by the travelling charges of the Director's office, for which o Rs. 500 were allowed last year.

Under Inspection there was an excess of Rs 2,512, due probably to Bellett's resuming charge of the Rajshahye inspectorship.

The excess in grants-in-aid for secondary and superior instruction is mainly to the sanctioning of building grants to European schools not provided for in the budget. The amount actually spent under this head in 1884-85 was Rs. 94,933.

The receipts fell short of the sanctioned estimate by Rs. 19,582. There was a falling off of Rs. 14,659 in Government colleges. This may be partly accounted for by the fact that in some colleges no fees were collected from the 2nd and 4th year students during the months of January, February and March, owing to their having completed the period of study required by the University. The receipts from municipalities fell short of the estimate, being Rs 4,555 instead of Rs. 7,245 as was anticipated.

The excess of Rs. 12,518 in net expenditure over the estimate is therefore to a certain extent explained.

10. The following table compares the expenditure for two years taken from the departmental returns. The class of instruction and not the budget head of expenditure is here made the basis of classification. The statement

GENERAL SUMMARY.

includes expenditure from private sources, such as fees and contributions in all public schools, the receipts and charges of medical education, and the charges for school buildings—

	Year 1883-84. Government expenditure. (Net.)	Year 1883-84. Total expenditure.	Year 1884-85. Government expenditure. (Net.)	Year 1884-85. Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University	......	61,000	......	31,000
Collegiate	2,88,000	5,21,000	3,27,000	5,62,000
Secondary instruction ...	5,72,000	23,62,000	5,82,000	24,35,000
Primary	6,05,000	25,36,000	6,51,000	27,18,000
Female	1,19,000	4,41,000	1,39,000	4,77,000
Special	4,29,000	5,49,000	4,14,000	5,60,000
Scholarships	1,69,000	1,87,000	1,64,000	1,85,000
Buildings	2,20,000	2,71,000	1,92,000	2,29,000
Furniture and apparatus ...	13,000	15,000	8,000	9,000
Miscellaneous	67,000	77,000	1,06,000	1,09,000
Superintendence	4,60,000	4,63,000	4,97,000	5,00,000
Total ...	29,42,000	74,83,000	30,80,000	78,15,000

11. The net Government expenditure has increased by Rs. 1,38,000, and the total expenditure by Rs. 3,32,000. The proportion of Government expenditure to the total cost of education is 39·4 against 39·3 last year. No returns of expenditure have been received from La Martinière, or from the Metropolitan, City, and Albert Colleges.

University education shows Rs. 31,000 expenditure against Rs. 61,000 in the previous year. This is easily explained by the fact that candidates for the Entrance, F. A. and B.A. examinations paid their fees in the month of March, but the examiners did not receive their remuneration during the year under report. Under collegiate instruction there has been an increase of Rs. 39,000 in Government expenditure. Under secondary instruction there has been an increase of Rs. 10,000. The increase appears to have taken place principally in middle schools. In high schools there is a decrease of about Rs. 900. Primary schools show an increase of Rs. 46,000; about Rs. 4,600 being in upper primary schools. Under female education there is an increase of Rs. 20,000. There is an increase of Rs. 4,000 in middle vernacular, and a slight decrease in high schools for girls, while the expenditure on middle English schools has diminished by more than Rs. 2,000. There is an increase of nearly Rs. 7,000 in upper primary schools for girls, and of nearly Rs. 12,000 in lower primary schools. The expenditure on special education has fallen off by Rs. 15,000, the decrease in public institutions of special instruction being about Rs. 1,700. The cost of superintendence has increased by Rs. 37,000. This is due probably to the return of Mr. Bellett to inspecting work, and the increased pay of the officers holding the appointments included under this head. The large increase under the head of miscellaneous is due to the transfer to this head of several charges formerly included under primary education.

12. The fee receipts of institutions under public management show a falling off this year, which is almost compensated by an increase in subscriptions. There is a falling off of over Rs. 7,000 in the fees of Arts colleges, which has been already accounted for. In aided colleges under private management there is a falling off of about Rs. 7,000 in fees. In all aided institutions under private management the fees amounted to Rs. 22,86,100, against Rs. 21,60,000 in the previous year. Municipalities have paid Rs. 5,064 towards the support of schools under public management maintained by the department, chiefly high schools. On schools maintained by municipal boards Rs. 6,734 have been expended from this source. Of this sum Rs. 5,586 have been expended on secondary schools, Rs. 842 on primary, and Rs. 306 on surveying schools. To the support of schools under private management they have contributed

Rs. 53,808. The total amount contributed from municipal funds is Rs. 71,412, against Rs 70,598 in the preceding year. GENERAL SUMMARY.

13. The following table sums up the statistics of attendance and cost in all schools for native boys :—

Schools for native boys.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Average roll number throughout the year.	Average daily attendance.	Percentage of attendance on roll number.	Average yearly cost of each pupil.		Percentage of Government cost to total cost.
					To Government.	Total.	
					Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
High English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department	51	284	232	81·7	9 8 1	31 7 4	30·2
Ditto by municipal boards	2	254	195	76·7	1 11 1	16 4 0	10·4
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards ...	123	141	110	78·01	4 2 5	19 2 11	21·6
Unaided	63	290	236	81·4	.....	16 11 6	......
Total High English Schools ...	239	212	170	80·2	......	......	......
Middle English Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department	7	131	105	80·1	11 11 8	21 7 5	54·6
Ditto by municipal boards	1	265	224	84·5	......	6 1 9	.....
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards ...	532	64	49	76·5	4 1 9	12 12 6	32·1
Unaided	155	57	43	75·4	......	7 7 3	.....
Total Middle English Schools ...	695	63	49	77·7	......	......	......
Middle Vernacular Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department	180	52	40	77·	5 0 5	7 13 8	64·
Ditto by municipal boards	9	150	110	73·3	0 1 7	8 0 1	1·3
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards ...	849	52	40	77·	2 9 9	7 7 7	34·9
Unaided	102	56	43	77·	......	5 9 2	.....
Total Middle Vernacular Schools ...	1,140	53	41	77·3	.....	......	......
Upper Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department	22	33	22	66·6	3 7 4	3 13 10	89·5
Ditto by municipal boards	6	30	16	53·3	......	4 4 5	....
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards ...	2,613	34	27	80·	1 9 7	3 7 11	45·7
Unaided	79	33	26	78·8	.....	3 4 5	...
Total Upper Primary Schools ...	2,720	34	27	79·4	......	.....	.....
Lower Primary Schools—							
Under public management—							
Maintained by the Department	8	18	13	72·2	5 7 6	5 10 5	96·6
Ditto by municipal boards	20	23	9	39·1	......	3 11 7	
Under private management—							
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards ...	56,885	16	13	81·2	0 8 9	2 7 1	22·4
Unaided	5,947	11	9	81·8	.. ..	2 2 7	...
Total Lower Primary Schools ...	62,860	15	13	86·6	......	......	...

14. The percentage of attendance in upper primary schools maintained by municipal boards has risen from 42·3 to 53·3, and in lower primary schools maintained by those bodies it has fallen from 75 to 39·1. In other respects there is little change. With reference to the percentage of attendance in aided lower primary schools, Dr. Martin remarks :—"The high percentage of attendance in lower primary schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal (viz. 86·6 per cent.), upon which the Director made some unfavourable strictures, on the ground that it argued false returns, was not observable in this division, and I have reason to think that the statistics which I have given of lower primary schools are fairly trustworthy." The percentage which Dr. Martin gave last year was 68·2. This year it is 70·3. In most of the schools the cost of each pupil to Government and the total cost have decreased. In high English schools maintained by municipal boards the cost to Government has risen from annas 9-7 to Re. 1-11-1; and the total cost from Rs. 13-13-9 to Rs. 16-4. In middle vernacular schools maintained by municipal boards the cost of each pupil to Government has decreased

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from annas 10-2 to anna 1-7; while the total cost has decreased from Rs. 8-0-3 to Rs. 8-0-1. In lower primary schools maintained by the department the average cost to Government has risen from Rs. 4-8-1 to Rs. 5-7-5, and the total cost from Rs. 5-0-4 to Rs. 5-10-5. In lower primary schools aided by the department or by municipal boards the average cost to Government has risen from annas 8-2 to annas 8-9, and the total cost from Rs. 2-5-5 to Rs. 2-7-1.

15. The classification of pupils according to their progress in all schools of general instruction is shown in the following table. The higher stage includes pupils in the first two classes of high schools, the middle stage includes pupils in the lower classes of those schools, and in the higher classes of middle schools, down to the point where primary instruction ends. The upper primary stage includes the higher section, and the lower primary the lower section of primary schools or classes; these last being divided into those who are learning to read, and those who are not learning to read a printed book:—

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	High Stage.			Middle Stage.			Upper Primary Stage.			Lower Primary Stage. Higher section (reading printed books).			Lower Primary Stage. Lower section (not reading printed books).			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High English	257	54,011	11,264	60	11,324	16,636	191	16,827	13,424	167	13,591	10,925	201	11,126	793	56	849	53,042	675	53,717*
Middle English	739	51,459	2	...	2	8,834	374	9,208	14,125	629	14,754	21,825	780	22,605	4,380	510	4,890	49,166	2,293	51,459
Middle vernacular	1,159	66,988	9	...	9	9,840	100	9,940	16,006	261	16,267	29,365	765	30,130	10,053	589	10,642	65,273	1,715	66,988
Upper primary	3,000	109,759	...	...	..	175	73	248	18,830	1,502	20,332	51,891	5,517	57,408	26,792	4,959	31,751	97,688	12,051	109,739
Lower primary	64,882	1,153,002	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,777	102	4,879	595,478	29,018	624,496	490,872	32,755	523,627	1,091,127	61,875	1,153,002
Total ...	70,037	1,435,219	11,275	60	11,335	35,485	738	36,223	67,162	2,661	69,823	709,484	36,281	745,765	532,890	38,869	571,759	1,356,296	78,609	1,434,905‡

* Returns of 188 boys of La Martinière school and of 106 girls of the Darjeeling convent school have not been furnished.
† Returns of 20 girls of the Old Church Parochial Home have not been furnished.
‡ Exclusive of 314 pupils (188 boys and 126 girls), whose returns have not been furnished.

16. The following compendious summary of the above table compares the salient figures of 1883-84 and 1884-85:—

Stage.	Number of Pupils. 1883-84.	Number of Pupils. 1884-85.	Increase.	Decrease.
High	11,928	11,335	......	593
Middle	35,270	36,223	953	......
Upper primary	70,229	69,823	.....	406
Lower "	618,913	745,765	96,852	.....
Ditto	592,897	571,759	....	21,138
Total ...	1,359,237	1,434,905*	75,768	

* Exclusive of 314 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.

Exclusive of 314 pupils, whose returns have not been furnished, the total number of pupils in all primary and secondary schools has increased 5·56 per cent., against 6·75 per cent. in the previous year. There is a decrease this year of 4·9 per cent. in pupils in the higher stage of instruction, against an increase of 38 per cent. in the previous year. This must be accounted for by the falling off of the two upper classes in the month of March.

In the number of pupils in the middle stage there is an increase of 2·7 per cent., against a decrease of 8 per cent. in the previous year. In upper primary pupils there is an increase of ·57 per cent., against an increase of 13 per cent. last year. In the higher section of the lower primary stage there is an increase of 14·9, against an increase of 42 per cent. last year. In the lower section of the lower primary stage there is a decrease of 3·5, against a decrease of 16 per cent. in 1883-84. It appears that out of a total of 1,434,905 pupils 571,759 or 39·8 per cent. have not learned to read printed books, against 43·6 per cent. in the previous year.

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The proportion of those not reading printed books in high schools only is 1·5 per cent., in middle English schools 9·5 per cent., in middle vernacular schools 15·8 per cent., in upper primary schools 28·9 per cent., in lower primary schools 45·4 per cent. If we take all pupils in the upper and lower primary stages together, we find that the proportion of primary pupils in high schools is 47 per cent., in middle English schools 82 per cent., and in middle vernacular schools 85 per cent. Of boys ·9 per cent. are in the high stage, and of girls ·08 per cent.; the figures for the middle stage are 2·6 per cent. and ·9 per cent. respectively; for the upper primary stage 4·9 per cent. and 3·3 per cent., for the higher section of the lower primary stage 52·3 per cent. and 46 per cent.; for the lower section of the lower primary stage 39 per cent. and 49·4 per cent.

17. The following table shows the caste and creed of pupils in all institutions:—

Abstract Return of Caste and Creed of Pupils at Colleges and Schools in Bengal for the year 1884-85.

Class of Institutions.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Hindus. (1).—Brahmans, Rajputs, Kayasths, and Babhans.	(2).—Navasakhs.	(3).—Sonarbanias, carpenters, goldsmiths, and other intermediate castes.	(4).—Chamars, Domes, Haris, Bagdis, Pods, &c.	Total.	Musulmans.	Christians. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Total.	Other (aboriginal) races, Buddhists, Parsis, &c.	Grand total of all races.
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.													
University Education.													
Arts colleges	25	2,779	2,067	300	195	1	2,563	129	47	32	79	8	2,779
Professional colleges	10	930	659	76	60	.....	795	35	82	5	87	13	930
Schools for General Education.													
Boys' schools—													
High English	249	53,272	33,871	6,553	5,274	182	45,880*	5,095	1,479	499	1,978	255	53,208*
Middle "	709	49,186	26,394	7,238	6,603	541	40,776†	6,223	1,449	457	1,906	268	49,173†
" vernacular	1,140	66,011	32,017	11,420	11,879	1,325	56,641	8,860	.....	182	182	320	66,011
Upper primary	2,722	100,738	36,327	18,585	23,586	3,082	81,580	17,406	27	518	545	1,207	100,738
Lower "	62,863	1,121,900	258,951	196,849	216,668	54,924	727,392	364,351	37	3,375	3,412	26,735	1,121,900
Girls' schools	2,354	44,112	17,840	6,108	6,864	1,227	32,039‡	5,440	3,187	2,367	5,554	1,061	44,103‡
Schools for special education ...	57	3,913	1,262	176	167	28	1,633	1,646	10	489	499	135	3,913
Total ...	70,129	1,442,841	409,388	247,305	271,296	61,310	989,299§	409,212	6,318	7,924	14,242	30,002	1,442,755§
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.													
Advanced	2,028	20,326	10,646	78	302	35	11,061	9,259	.....	....	.....	6	20,326
Elementary	484	7,013	1,545	519	1,564	376	4,604	2,297	.....	45	45	667	7,013
Total ...	2,512	27,339	12,191	597	1,866	411	15,665	11,556	.....	45	45	673	27,339
GRAND TOTAL ...	72,641	1,470,180	421,579	247,902	273,162	61,721	1,004,364§	420,768	6,318	7,969	14,287	30,675	1,470,094§

* Returns of 64 pupils have not been furnished.
† Ditto 13 ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto 9 ditto ditto.
§ Exclusive of 86 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.

18. Of the pupils in all public institutions, 68 per cent. are Hindus, more than 28 per cent. Mahomedans, nearly 1 per cent. Christians, and more than 2 per cent. aborigines. Of the Hindus at school, 42 per cent. belong to the dominant castes, nearly 25 per cent. to the Navasakhs, 27 per cent. to the Banias, &c., and more than 6 per cent. to the Domes and other low castes.

In Arts colleges there are 2,067 of the high castes, against 496 of the other castes, or more than 4 to 1. In professional colleges there are 659 Brahmans, &c., against 136 of the other castes. In high English schools the proportion is nearly 3 to 1, in middle English schools about 2 to 1, in middle vernacular about 3 to 2, in upper primary schools about 4 to 5, in lower primary about 1 to 2.

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19. The following table shows the social position and occupation of th parents of the pupils :—

Abstract Return of Occupation of Parents or Guardians of Pupils at Colleges and Schools in Bengal for the year 1884-85.

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Richer classes of society (yearly income above Rs. 5,000).	MIDDLE CLASSES OF SOCIETY (YEARLY INCOME FROM Rs. 200 TO Rs. 5,000).						POORER CLASSES OF SOCIETY (YEARLY INCOME NOT EXCEEDING Rs. 200).							GRAND TOTAL.
				Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Professions.	Trades.	Total.	Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	
PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.																	
University Education.																	
Arts colleges ..	25	2,779	354	667	548	458	277	223	2,173	114	36	33	6	......	63	252	2,779
Professional „ ..	10	930	96	226	239	115	78	54	712	98	3	11	......	......	10	122	930
Schools for General Education.																	
Boys' schools—																	
High English ...	249	53,272	3,763	8,927	8,741	8,192	5,478	4,666	36,004	5,192	2,775	2,088	750	471	2,041	13,317	53,084*
Middle „ ...	709	49,186	1,179	3,343	6,720	6,974	3,283	4,142	24,462	6,560	8,004	3,641	1,378	1,115	2,736	23,434	49,075†
„ vernacular ...	1,140	66,011	1,120	2,650	6,119	8,617	2,601	5,529	25,906	8,062	15,773	6,731	2,484	1,958	3,977	38,985	66,011
Upper primary ..	2,722	100,738	579	958	3,749	9,421	1,787	5,664	21,579	9,962	43,320	12,340	4,640	4,178	4,140	78,580	100,738
Lower „ ...	62,863	1,121,900	3,487	5,384	20,226	54,865	12,625	39,750	132,850	73,510	649,736	107,219	49,842	62,848	42,408	985,563	1,121,900
Girls' schools ...	2,354	44,112	724	3,514	4,234	3,936	2,241	3,525	17,450	5,245	9,388	4,630	1,472	2,362	2,474	25,571	43,745‡
Schools for special education	57	3,913	82	200	383	611	234	386	1,814	588	736	238	72	168	215	2,017	3,913
Total ...	70,120	1,442,841	11,384	25,809	51,259	93,189	28,694	63,939	262,950	109,331	729,771	136,931	60,644	73,100	58,064	1,167,841	1,442,175§
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.																	
Advanced	2,028	20,326	131	193	472	2,062	1,337	737	4,801	1,248	9,795	939	1,626	761	1,025	15,394	20,326
Elementary	484	7,013	37	24	139	284	77	561	1,085	441	3,314	555	422	561	598	5,891	7,013
Total ...	2,512	27,339	168	217	611	2,346	1,414	1,298	5,886	1,689	13,109	1,494	2,048	1,322	1,623	21,285	27,339
GRAND TOTAL ..	72,641	1,470,180	11,552	26,086	51,870	95,535	30,108	65,237	268,836	111,020	742,880	138,425	62,692	74,422	59,687	1,189,126	1,469,514§

* Returns of 188 pupils have not been furnished.
† Ditto of 111 ditto ditto.
‡ Ditto of 367 ditto ditto.
§ Exclusion of 666 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.

20. Of 2,779 pupils in Arts colleges, only 354 or more than 12 per cent. are the sons of parents having a yearly income of over Rs. 5,000; while the parents of 252 or 9 per cent. have incomes not exceeding Rs. 200 a month. Two thousand one hundred and seventy-three or 78 per cent. are the sons of middle class parents, whose yearly income ranges from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000. This gives a vivid idea of the poverty of our college students. In professional colleges 96 or 10 per cent. belong to the upper classes, and 712 or 76 per cent. to the middle, while 122 or 13 per cent. belong to the poorer classes. In high English schools the proportion of middle class pupils is 67 per cent., in middle English 49 per cent., in middle vernacular 39 per cent., in upper primary 21 per cent., in lower primary 11 per cent. These figures speak for themselves.

21. The number of pupils in all classes of institutions, aided and unaided, is shown in the following table for each division :—

DIVISION.	IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.										IN PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.						GRAND TOTAL.	
	Colleges.		Secondary schools.		Primary schools.		Special schools.		Total.		Advanced.		Elementary.		Total.			
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Calcutta ...	2,525	2,551	14,278	13,623	8,975	10,044	694	805	26,472	27,023	291	402	...	129	291	531	26,763	27,554
Presidency	144	150	31,780	34,905	137,036	140,165	152	197	169,112	175,417	958	664	45	...	1,003	664	170,115	176,081
Burdwan ..	445	431	29,864	32,987	217,265	224,928	314	376	247,898	258,722	1,267	1,864	380	1,701	1,647	3,565	249,535	262,287
Rajshahye . .	98	82	13,010	13,675	82,215	84,247	86	166	95,409	98,170	913	421	138	314	1,051	735	96,460	98,905
Dacca	272	220	28,266	29,065	216,564	246,948	759	678	245,861	277,811	2.432	4,674	514	1,413	2,946	6.087	248,807	283,898
Chittagong	22	22	10,048	10,270	143,104	123,716	1,112	556	154,286	134,564	398	50	163	902	561	952	154,847	135,516
Patna ..	231	218	15,604	15,457	147,132	156,756	574	501	163,541	172,932	7,138	10,553	5,813	1,553	12,951	12,106	176,492	185,038
Bhagulpore	.	..	6,372	6,382	88,497	92,810	15	38	94,884	99,230	245	353	683	394	928	747	95,812	99,977
Chota Nagpore .	..	...	3,458	3,044	36,307	46,385	443	363	40,208	50,692	125	337	1,764	336	1,889	673	42,097	51,365
Orissa .	36	35	4,089	4,839	105,890	122,074	207	218	110,222	127,166	825	887	1,012	261	1,837	1,148	112,059	128,314
Orissa Tributary Mehals	.	...	714	747	12,814	13,943	15	15	13,543	14,705	118	121	6	10	124	131	13,667	14,836
Pupils in schools for Europeans and Eurasians throughout the country ..	...	...	5,162	5,664	793	745	...	...	5,955	6,409	...	...	...	......	......	......	5,955	6,409
Total ...	3,773	3,709	162,645	172,468	1,196,592	1,262,761	4,371	3,913	1,307,381	1,442,841	14,710	20,326	10,518	7,013	25,228	27,339	1,332,609	1,470,180

GENERAL SUMMARY.

The falling off in the number of primary school pupils in the Chittagong Division is due to the measures taken to exclude pathsalas and maktabs of an inferior character. The falling off in special schools in the Chittagong Division has been accounted for in a previous paragraph by the transfer of 35 *kyoungs* to the head of indigenous private institutions. In Chota Nagpore 71 Mission and other schools with 1,216 pupils have been transferred to the list of public institutions.

II.—CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

CONTROLLING

22. Mr. A. W. Croft took 13 months' furlough from the 8th of March 1885, and I was appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction.

23. The following changes took place in the staff of higher inspecting officers during the year—Mr. C. B. Clarke left for Assam under the orders of the Government of India on the 14th of February, and Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukherji, Assistant Inspector, Presidency Division, was appointed to officiate as Inspector of the Presidency Circle: Baboo Jagat Chandra Banerjee was appointed to officiate for him as Assistant Inspector. From the beginning of the official year until the 9th of October, Dr. Martin was in charge of both the Eastern and Rajshahye Circles, with Baboo Dina Nath Sen as his Joint-Inspector in the Eastern Circle. On the 6th of October Mr. G. Bellett returned from leave, and received charge of the Rajshahye Circle from Dr. Martin. Dr. Martin took privilege leave for three months from the 7th of November, and Baboo Dina Nath Sen officiated for him. Baboo Brahmo Mohun Mallik remained in charge of the Western Circle throughout the year, with Baboo Radha Nath Rai as Joint-Inspector in Orissa. Mr. A. M. Nash continued to be Inspector of European Schools during the year, and Mr. Lefeuvre was temporarily appointed as Assistant Inspector. In February Mr. Bamford arrived from England, and took over the duties of Assistant Inspector.

24. The following table shews the amount of work done by the Inspectors of Schools with their Joint and Assistant Inspectors—

Statement of work done by the Inspectors of Schools and their Assistants during the year 1884-85.

NAME OF OFFICER.	Days on inspection.	Schools visited.
Mr. C. B. Clarke, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle (for 10 months)*	38	25
Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukherji, Officiating Inspector of Schools, Presidency Circle (for two months)	22	46
Baboo Radhika Prasanna Mukherji, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (for 10 months)	99	200
Baboo Jagat Chunder Banerji, Officiating Assistant Inspector of Schools, Presidency Division (for 25 days)	13	10
Baboo Bireswar Chakravarti, Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore	142	148
Baboo Brahma Mohan Mullick, Inspector of Schools, Western Circle	130	142
Dr. C. A. Martin, Inspector of Schools, Eastern Circle. Also in temporary charge of the Rajshahye Circle from 1st April 1884 to 5th October 1884†	151	200
Mr. G. Bellett, M.A., Inspector of Schools, Rajshahye Circle, from 6th October 1884 to 31st March 1885	131	116
Mr. John vanSomeren Pope, Inspector of Schools, Behar Circle ...	182	174
Baboo Dina Nath Sen, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Dacca Circle‡	152	173
Mr. E. R. Tiery, B.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Patna Division	185	216
Baboo Mathura Nath Chatterji, M.A., Assistant Inspector of Schools, Bhagulpore Division	190	173
Baboo Radha Nath Roy, Joint-Inspector of Schools, Orissa Division	218	167
Mr. A. M. Nash, M.A., Inspector of European Schools ...	82	90
Mr. E. LeFeuvre, temporary Assistant Inspector of European Schools, for eight months, from June 1884 ... } Mr. H. A. Bamford, Assistant Inspector of European Schools, for two months, from February 1885 ... }	67	99

* Was employed as a Professor in the Presidency College in addition to his own duties from 1st July 1884 to 1st January 1885.
† Was on privilege leave for three months from 7th November 1884. Baboo Dina Nath Sen acted as Inspector.
‡ Had entire charge of the Eastern Circle for three months during the absence on privilege leave of Dr. C. A Martin.

25. It was pointed out in last year's report that the work of the Inspector of European Schools is of a different kind from that of any other Inspector. It was also pointed out that the Presidency Inspector is necessarily much more confined to head-quarters than the Inspectors of the other circles. During a

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great part of last year, Mr. Clarke was employed to teach mathematics to the higher classes in the Presidency College in addition to his other duties.

As it is impossible for Inspectors to visit every school *in situ*, primary schools are assembled at gatherings for their inspection. In this way Dr. Martin inspected 118 primary schools, containing 3,376 pupils, at 30 gatherings. Mr. Bellett inspected 46 pathsalas at seven gatherings. Baboo Radha Nath Ray saw in this way 372 pathsalas containing 2,783 pupils. Dr. Martin writes that in spite of his strict injunctions to Deputy Inspectors to have no more than five or six pathsalas assembled at one place, the schools are so numerous in some places and the desire to shew themselves to the Inspectors so great, that he has found as many as 12 pathsalas assembled.

26. The following statement shews the amount of work done by Deputy Inspectors during the year—

Statement of work done by Deputy Inspectors of Schools during the year 1884-85.

Districts.		Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Visits to secondary schools.	Secondary schools under inspection.	Remarks.
Burdwan Division	Burdwan	179	288	151	110	
	Bankoora	199	310	127	61	There is an additional Deputy Inspector for secondary schools in Burdwan, whose work is not shown in this statement.
	Beerbhoom	165	167	75	28	
	Midnapore	151	177	90	84	
	Hooghly	149	218	117	107	
	Howrah	135	224	82	51	
	Average for the division ...	163	230	107	73	
	Calcutta	......	197	6	49	
Presidency Division ...	24-Pergunnahs	221	294	166	146	
	Nuddea	154	177	84	74	
	Jessore	153	263	67	86	
	Khulna	160	268	127	70	
	Moorshedabad	147	210	101	56	
	Average for the division ...	167	242	109	86	
Rajshahye Division	Dinagepore	128	145	57	27	
	Rajshahye	191	335	87	28	
	Rungpore	188	142	97	62	
	Pubna	183	353	139	51	
	Bogra	173	209	81	26	
	Darjeeling	......	......	......	......	The Deputy Inspector was on special dut .
	Julpigoree	102	175	85	22	
	Average for the division ...	161	226	91	36	
Dacca Division ...	Dacca	149	246	111	146	
	Furreedpore	170	291	92	70	
	Mymensingh	88	144	94	89	
	Backergunge	122	213	120	73	
	Average for the division ...	132	223	104	94	
Chittagong Division	Chittagong	158	182	91	46	
	Noakholly	107	194	78	28	
	Commillah	185	216	81	72	
	Average for the division ...	150	197	83	48	
Patna Division ...	Patna	209	224	93	31	
	Gya	165	111	73	34	
	Shahabad	178	170	135	50	
	Sarun	165	172	45	20	
	Chumparun	102	201	32	13	
	Mozufferpore	160	184	45	17	
	Durbhunga	198	176	61	20	
	Average for the division ...	168	177	69	26	
Bhagulpore Division	Monghyr	184	227	44	26	
	Bhagulpore	208	285	64	22	
	Purneah	207	311	42	9	
	Maldah	164	206	95	25	
	Sonthal Pergunnahs	166	139	28	19	
	Average for the division ...	186	233	54	20	
Orissa Division ...	Cuttack	164	229	76	34	
	Pooree	145	177	19	20	
	Balasore	145	167	70	22	
	Average for the division ...	151	191	55	25	
Chota Nagpore Division ...	Hazaribagh	254	508	66	14	
	Lohardugga	144	325	21	11	
	Manbhoom	172	293	60	18	
	Singbhoom	214	638	36	8	
	Average for the division ...	196	440	46	13	

27. The last report states that every Deputy Inspector should be out on tour 150 days in the year. It will be seen from the above table that only 11 officers fell short of this limit, against 18 in the previous year. The Dacca average is again lower than that of any other division, and the average of the Chota Nagpore Division is the highest, as in the previous year. Dr. Martin remarks that Baboo Brajendra Kumar Guha, Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh, who was only absent from head-quarters for 88 days in 1884-85, and for 70 in the

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previous year, is an excellent organizer, and sees that the plans which he originates are carried out, but has not attended sufficiently to his inspection duties. Dr. Martin does not consider the inspection work of any of the Deputy Inspectors in the Dacca Division thoroughly satisfactory. He is inclined to apply a more elaborate test to an inspecting officer's work than is furnished by the statistics of the table given above. He remarks: "Hitherto we have gauged the quality of an inspecting officer's work principally by the number of days spent by him out of head-quarters. I now propose that it should be tested by three standards: (1) the number of days spent on tour, (2) the number of schools inspected *in situ*, and (3) the number of miles travelled as compared with the number of schools inspected. He is of opinion that a Deputy Inspector should inspect a school for every ten miles he travels, and that he should inspect one primary school for each day's absence from head-quarters, visiting all the secondary schools of his district." Tried by this test, he considers that the inspection work done by Baboo Tarak Nath Sen was the best in the division. In the Burdwan Division the Deputy Inspectors have been, with one exception, moved from one district to another, and therefore the above figures do not give a correct idea of the amount of work done by each individual officer. If the figures are separated so as to shew the personal activity of each Deputy Inspector holding a permanent appointment, it will be found that Baboo Bhoobun Mohan Neogy heads the list in the Burdwan Division. There has been a decided improvement in the Presidency Division. Baboo Jagat Chandra Banerjea, who has since retired from the service, displayed last year his usual activity. The Officiating Presidency Inspector justly remarks that "he will long be missed by the department which he served so faithfully for upwards of thirty years." In the Rajshahye Division the Deputy Inspectors of Pubna, Rajshahye, and Bogra have each done very good work, and the work of the Deputy Inspector of Rungpore has been well above the required amount. The Deputy Inspector of Dinagepore has been in a bad state of health, and was absent three months on leave. The Deputy Inspector of Julpigoree, Baboo Prabhat Chandra Sen, excuses his inactivity on the ground that travelling in his district being accomplished by means more rapid than elsewhere, his quarterly inspections are completed rapidly. This excuse does not seem satisfactory to the Inspector or to the Commissioner. In the Chittagong Division the Deputy Inspector of Noakholly was only absent 107 days from head-quarters. He says that on account of work connected with primary fund operations he was unable to devote more of his time to inspection. In the Patna Division Moulvi Abdul Rahim, instead of standing last, as he did last year, stands first in the number of days spent out of head-quarters. The average for the Bhagulpore Division is satisfactory; but Mr. Pope is not satisfied with the Deputy Inspector of the Sonthal Pergunnahs. There was some shifting of Deputy Inspectors in the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions. The work performed by the Deputy Inspector of Hazaribagh is very praiseworthy, especially as he appears to have heavy clerical duties in addition to his inspecting work. He heads the list, having been 254 days on tour. Next to him comes the Deputy Inspector of the 24-Pergunnahs with 221 days. The average for the whole of Bengal appears to have been 165 days, against 156 in the preceding year.

28. The inspection of secondary schools is declared to be the chief duty of Deputy Inspectors, but there appears to be in some circles a tendency among Deputy Inspectors to overgreat neglect of primary schools. To obviate this tendency, Dr. Martin issued a circular calling on Deputy Inspectors to inspect on an average one primary school for each day's absence from head-quarters. To complaints that this would involve less attention to secondary schools, Dr. Martin replied that all he required was such an examination of primary schools as would occupy a Deputy Inspector for an hour a day. Mr. Pope also complains that Deputy Inspectors are losing touch of primary education and leaving it to Sub-Inspectors. With a view to check this evil, he took away from the Deputy Inspectors their power of inspecting zillah schools. There is a slight falling off this year in the number of secondary schools visited in the Presidency, Patna, and Bhagulpore Divisions, while in the Chota Nagpore and Orissa Divisions there is a very considerable increase. The average for the whole of Bengal has risen from 72 to 81. The number of schools of all kinds visited has increased in every division but Orissa, where the average has fallen from 202 to 191. The Deputy Inspector of Singbhoom appears to have visited the largest number of schools, having visited this year

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633, against 435 in 1883-84. Next comes the Deputy Inspector of Hazaribagh with 508 schools. The Deputy Inspector of the 24-Pergunnahs appears to have visited the largest number of secondary schools, viz. 166. Next to him comes the Deputy Inspector of Burdwan with 151 schools. The large number inspected in Shahabad (135) is to be explained, as in the former year, by the fact that the Deputy Inspector does not hold central pathsala gatherings. The very small number of visits recorded for Chumparun is accounted for by Baboo Baldeo Ram having been under suspension for several months, and his successor, Baboo Sajjivan Lal, not having taken over charge until the 28th September. The smallest number of schools visited was in Gya (111). The Deputy Inspector of Mymensingh, in spite of his having been absent from head-quarters for a shorter period than any other Deputy Inspector, has managed to inspect 144 schools The number of schools of all kinds inspected in the Patna Division is lower than in any other. This was also the case last year.

29. The following table shews the amount of work done by the Sub-Inspectors of each district taken together, and the average for each division—

Statement of work done by Sub-Inspectors of Schools during the year 1884-85.

DISTRICTS.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.	Days on tour.	Number of schools visited.	Schools under inspection.	REMARKS.
Burdwan Division.					
Burdwan	5	1,191	2,939	1,578	
Bankoora	3	663	1,874	1,020	
Beerbhoom	3	649	628	83	
Midnapore	10	2,047	4,680	4,200	
Hooghly	5*	1,105	2,344	1,715	* Including education clerk.
Howrah	3†	472	579	848	† Ditto ditto.
Average for the division—29 officers ...	......	211	449	370	
Presidency Division.					
24-Pergunnahs	9	2,082	3,971	1,721	Including one Municipal Sub-Inspector.
Nuddea	6	1,325	2,694	820	
Jessore	6	1,190	2,587	1,218	
Khulna	4	838	1,782	958	
Moorshedabad	4	983	1,872	660	
Average for the division—29 officers ...	......	221	443	185	
Rajshahye Division.					
Dinagepore	6	1,304	2,536	646	
Rajshahye	4‡	661	1,116	599	‡ Including education clerk.
Rungpore	5	1,062	1,175	952	
Pubna	4	869	1,378	884	
Bogra	2§	392	781	508	§ Ditto ditto.
Darjeeling	1	123	163	30	
Julpigoree	3‖	678	725	241	‖ Ditto ditto.
Average for the division—25 officers ...	......	203	315	154	
Dacca Division.					
Dacca	6	1,727	2,448	3,090	
Furreedpore	4	952	1,331	2,604	
Mymensingh	5	864	1,169	4,603	
Burisaul	5	1,310	1,404	3,188	
Average for the division—20 officers ...	......	243	317	674	
Chittagong Division.					
Chittagong	2	457	581	992	
Noakholly	3	606	1,363	1,599	
Tipperah	4	886	1,457	2,796	¶ Including Kyoungs in the Chittagong district.
Chittagong Hill Tracts ¶	1	253	78	52	
Average for the division—10 officers ...	... ..	220	348	544	
Patna Division.					
Patna	3	541	1,084	2,162	
Gya	4	887	1,469	1,832	
Shahabad	4	771	1,421	1,461	
Sarun	4	903	1,559	1,815	
Chumparun	2	303	572	1,388	
Mozufferpore	4	887	1,487	1,782	** Excluding indigenous schools.
Durbhunga	3	642**	1,296	1,664	
Average for the division—24 officers ...	... ..	208	370	504	
Bhagulpore Division.					
Monghyr	3	610	1,391	2,348	
Bhagulpore	4	942	1,350	2,581	
Purneah	4	845	1,912	1,175	†† Including education clerk.
Maldah	††	404	918	493	
Southal Pergunnahs	6	1,105	1,358	972	
Average for the division—20 officers ...	......	195	346	378	
Orissa Division.					
Cuttack	5	1,083	2,925	4,732	
Pooree	2	481	895	2,505	
Balasore	2	567	1,071	2,295	
Orissa Tributary Mehals	5	1,334	1,097	1,151	
Average for the division—14 officers ...	......	247	428	763	
Chota Nagpore Division.					
Hasaribagh	3‡‡	540	958	382	‡‡ Including education clerk.
Lohardugga	4§§	890	1,727	373	§§ Ditto ditto.
Manbhoom	3‖‖	617	997	494	‖‖ Ditto ditto.
Singbhoom	2	482	1,239	303	
Average for the division—21 officers ...	......	210	410	129	

30. The number of days travelled this year by Sub-Inspectors is above the required limit of 200 in every division except Bhagulpore. The average for the whole of Bengal is 215 days, against 204 in the previous year. The average for the Orissa and Dacca Divisions is the highest, as was also the case last year. The average for the Bhagulpore division has been reduced by the low average of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, and this has been brought down by the small amount of work done by Baboo Baroda Prosad Sarkar, Sub-Inspector of Dumka, and the two Sonthal Sub-Inspectors Kanhai Majhi and John Chand Roy. The last named two officers were appointed in the latter part of the year, and the insufficiency of their work is therefore satisfactorily explained. Dr. Martin has applied the three tests mentioned in a previous paragraph to the work of all the Sub-Inspectors in the Dacca and Furreedpore districts, and pronounces the result satisfactory. With the work of the other two districts he is not so well pleased. Jessore is the only district in the Presidency Division where the average falls short of the prescribed minimum. In the 24-Pergunnahs the work of the Sub-Inspector of the Suburbs of Calcutta paid by the municipality was below the mark. There has been a decided improvement in Burdwan, which the Inspector attributes to the rules laid down last year. But the Inspector justly remarks that the work and activity of Sub-Inspectors cannot be judged solely by the number of days spent out of head-quarters nor by the number of schools visited *in situ*. In order to form a just estimate of the work of any inspecting officer, we must know whether he is in the habit of examining schools carefully and minutely, or in a perfunctory manner. In the Chittagong district the *kyoung* examiner works for six months as a Sub-Inspector. The *kyoungs* lie far apart, and the country through which he has to travel is very difficult. In Rajshahye Mr. Bellett is satisfied with the tours of all the Sub-Inspectors, except Baboo Krishna Lal Sanyal of Pubna, who was absent from head-quarters for only 183 days in the year, and Baboo Jadu Nath Chakravarti who only travelled for 164 days. The Chota Nagpore Sub-Inspectors appear to have done well. Among them Baboo Kalikananda Mookerjee of Dhalbhoom is singled out for special commendation. CONTROLLING AGENCIES.

31. The number of visits paid to schools *in situ* is highest in the Burdwan Division, where an average of 449 visits for each Sub-Inspector has been attained. Next come the Presidency and Orissa Divisions with 443 and 428 respectively. The average is lowest in the Rajshahye Division. It has already been stated that Mr. Bellett is not satisfied with Baboo Krishna Lal Sanyal of Pubna, who only visited 207 schools in 183 days, and Baboo Jadu Nath Chakravarti, who paid only 113 visits *in situ*; but the inactivity of this latter officer is ascribed to bad health. Baboo Tarini Charan Mookerjee of Rungpore is said to pay too much attention to middle schools, and to neglect his primary schools. The schools in the Dinagepore district are scattered and backward, and yet Baboo Krishna Gopal Chatterjee visited 550 schools in 265 days. Mr. Bellett considers the visits too numerous for the time. The largest number of visits in the Burdwan Division was paid by Baboo Rasik Lal Bhaduri, Sub-Inspector of Kutwa, in Burdwan. In the Presidency Division Baboo Arun Chandra Ganguli, Sub-Inspector of Kandi, in Moorshedabad, paid 742 visits in 268 days. This figure seems almost too high, considering the number of days during which he was on tour. The average for the Chota Nagpore Division is satisfactory, when it is taken into consideration that the province is hilly and sparsely populated. The average for the Dacca Division has risen from 266 to 317 and for the Chittagong Division from 244 to 348. Mr. Pope does not consider the number of visits paid in the Sonthal Pergunnahs satisfactory. He is of opinion that the Deputy Inspector is principally to blame for this, as he should have kept his Sub-Inspectors better up to the mark. In Orissa the Sub-Inspector of Jajpur, Baboo Raghunath Ghose, is returned as having visited 997 schools *in situ* in 236 days. Mr. Croft's remarks in last year's report seem applicable to this case. His inspection of the schools he visited cannot have been of a very thorough character.

32. In the Presidency Division 127 chief gurus paid 7,843 visits to sub-pathsalas. In Calcutta, two inspecting pundits paid 1,034 visits to primary schools. There are no chief gurus in the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Moorshedabad, but arrangements are in progress in all these districts for a more or less complete adoption of the chief-guru system. In the Burdwan Division the 35 inspecting pundits and 306 chief gurus paid 45,587 visits to the rural pathsalas. In the Bhagulpore division 343 chief gurus paid 61,481 visits to schools, against 70,879 visits paid last year. The decline took place in the Bhagulpore and Monghyr districts. In the Patna Division 420 chief gurus paid 109,058 visits. In the Orissa Division 95 inspecting pundits paid

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58,092 visits. In Pooree 10 inspecting abadhans or chief gurus paid 1,926 visits. The Joint-Inspector remarks that the services of the abadhans would long ago have been dispensed with but for want of funds. In the Dacca district 13 inspecting pundits paid 6,784 visits. In Furreedpore five inspecting pundits paid 1,654 visits, and for the last three months 113 chief gurus were employed, who paid 5,143 visits. In Backergunge 83 chief gurus were replaced after six months by 29 inspecting pundits, as the villagers complained that the chief gurus neglected their own pathsalas. In all 16,222 visits were paid. In Mymensingh five inspecting pundits and 150 chief gurus were employed. The inspecting pundits paid 2,770 visits to schools *in situ*, and the chief gurus paid 58,674 visits.

33. In last year's report Mr. Croft remarked that inspecting pundits are a more expensive agency than chief gurus, and gave other reasons for looking to the multiplication of chief gurus rather than of inspecting pundits for the continued extension of our subordinate inspecting agency. At the same time he remarks that he certainly would not interfere with inspecting pundits in any district in which they are found to work well. In the present year the question of the comparative merits of these officers has been raised by Mr. Pope, who writes as follows of the chief guru system—"This system has had a fair trial, and it is time now to replace it by the inspecting pundit system. * * *. The chief guru system is a system that works well enough as long as the chief gurus remain in their primitive stage, which is one of comparative ignorance and consequent loss of efficiency. As soon as he passes—and he is made to do so for the sake of efficiency—the upper or middle scholarship examination, he wants higher wages, and the system breaks down. The chief gurus as a body are doing very little to improve primary education: they do not know how to. It is a rule that every chief guru's pathsala shall be an upper primary one; but many of the gurus have not passed, and cannot pass, the upper primary examination. The result is that the inspection of other upper primary schools is a farce, and a large number of schools are classed as upper primary that are not even good lower primary. The appointment of a smaller number of men in each district whose whole time and not only Sundays shall be spent in inspection; men of higher attainments on a consolidated pay of Rs. 20, *i.e.* Rs. 15 salary and Rs. 5 travelling allowance, and with a definite sphere of work, will vastly improve and spread primary education.

"I might add that the chief guru system opens the door to many malpractices."

34. I have thought it desirable to give this prominence to Mr. Pope's views, as they seem to harmonize with the experience of some districts in other circles. At the same time I suppose that henceforth district boards will have in their hands the control of the lower inspecting agency, and will appoint chief gurus or inspecting pundits, and fix their salaries according to their own judgment. It is therefore too late to think of adopting any uniform system for the whole of Behar, as Mr. Pope seems to recommend, even if it were in itself desirable. Otherwise I might remark that it seems difficult to get over Mr. Croft's objection that an inspecting pundit is after all but an inferior kind of Sub-Inspector, and that his salary is not large enough to put him out of the reach of temptation. There is no reason to suppose that malpractices are confined to the chief guru agency. As long as officers are insufficiently remunerated, it is useless to expect from them a high standard of virtue. It has been found necessary to raise the pay of third grade Sub-Inspectors in accordance with the suggestion in last year's report. The suggested appointment of 80 additional Sub-Inspectors has not been carried out this year for financial reasons, though additional Sub-Inspectors are much required, notably in the Chittagong district, where the Commissioner remarks that two Sub-Inspectors are simply lost, in Orissa, and in Chota Nagpore.

35. The functions of District Educational Committees were defined in last year's report. The largest number of meetings held in the Presidency Division was held by the District Committee of Moorshedabad, which met four times. The Jessore Committee of 25 members met three times, with an average attendance of six members, to consider matters relating to primary education, and the management of the zillah school and hostels. The Midnapore Committee held two meetings of 11 members to consider principally the affairs of the zillah school. The Bankoora Committee met four times on business of a similar nature. The largest number of meetings held in Orissa was six at Balasore. In Chota Nagpore the Manbhoom Committee met 11 times. The Singbhoom Committee met seven times, but had the largest number of members present. In the Bhagulpore Division the number of

meetings held varied from five in Monghyr to one in Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs. At Shahabad the District Committee met four times; at Chumparun three times, but with an average attendance of nine out of 16 members. Mr. Pope remarks: "It does not appear that the Committees have troubled themselves too much about education. I doubt whether the majority of the members have much personal acquaintance with primary education or knowledge of the interior of the district for which they form the Committee. With the few exceptions of men who have this knowledge, and who add to it an interest in education, the members as a rule leave the work to be done by the Vice-President and the Deputy Inspector, who, after all, are the best authorities on the subject." In Dacca one meeting was held, in Furreedpore three, in Backergunge three, and in Mymensingh two. At Backergunge the average number of members present was 10 out of 19; at Mymensingh three out of 13. Dr. Martin is of opinion that the "non-official members of the District Education Committees do not take much interest in educational matters." It is to be hoped that the District and Local Boards appointed under the Local Self-Government Act, which will apparently have much more extensive powers, in respect of primary education at any rate, will exhibit more enthusiasm.

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36. The number of Government Colleges was thirteen—the same as in the preceding year. The aided colleges were five, as in the preceding year. No alteration has taken place in the grade of these institutions. The unaided colleges are now seven in number, as the Jagannath College, Dacca, has been affiliated to the University up to the standard of the F.A. Examination, with effect from the 1st of April 1883. The designation of the Presidency Institution has been changed, and it is now called the Ripon College. This college has been affiliated to the University up to the B.A. standard, with effect from the 1st of June 1885. For the purpose of this report it must therefore be considered as a second grade college. The first grade unaided colleges are therefore the Metropolitan Institution, the City College, and the Calcutta Martinière: the remaining four colleges teach up to the F.A. standard only.

37. The following statement gives the usual information with regard to attendance and expenditure—

Statement of attendance in Colleges for general education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Monthly fee.	NUMBER ON THE ROLLS AT THE END OF THE YEAR.				
		1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.
Government—	Rs.					
Presidency College	12	344	374	383	342	204
Sanskrit ,, ...	5	54	(a)68	(b)57	(c)56	(d)52
Hooghly ,, ...	6	194	194	156	130	141
Dacca ,, ...	6	257	290	285	240	149
Kishnaghur ,, ...	5	80	56	41	53	43
Berhampore ,, ...	5	33	36	88	27	31
Patna ,, ...	6	162	160	188	178	174
Ravenshaw ,, (Cuttack)	4	40	38	39	32	29
Rajshahye ,, ...	3	63	55	74	81	57
Midnapore ,, ...	5	16	11	18	19	23
Chittagong ,, ...	3	13	17	15	22	23
Bethune School (college classes)	3	5	6	4	5	6
Calcutta Madrasah	2	......	......	......	20	15
Total ...	......	1,260	1,305	1,298	1,211	946
Aided—						
General Assembly's College, Calcutta	5	501	484	402	165	274
Free Church ,, ,, ...	5	145	221	288	272	289
St. Xavier's ,, ,, ...	6	84	72	142	170	198
Doveton ,, ,, ...	6	28	55	58	47	46
London Mission ,, Bhowanipore	5	50	63	61	59	70
Total ...	......	808	895	951	713	877
Unaided—						
La Martiniere, Calcutta	Free	20	7	3	26	4
Metropolitan Institution	3	380	341	406	500	506
City College	3	58	108	108	175	185
Maharajah's College, Burdwan	Free	......	52	85	101	97
Albert College	3	......	42	36	35	34
Ripon College	3	......	......	......	65	82
Jagannath College, Dacca	......	......	......	......	......	48
Total ...	......	458	545	638	902	956
GRAND TOTAL ...	......	2,526	2,745	2,887	2,826	2,779

(a) Inclusive of 23 students studying for the Sanskrit title examination.
(b) Ditto 38 ditto ditto ditto.
(c) Ditto 25 ditto ditto ditto.
(d) Ditto 19 ditto ditto ditto.

38. From these figures it would appear that there is a decrease of 47 students in the Arts colleges. But this decrease is probably only nominal. It is mainly due to the change in the date of the University examinations.

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The regulations of the University require that, in order to be admitted to the F.A. and B.A. examinations, a student should read two years in an affiliated college. It was accordingly found on the 31st of December 1884 that the majority of the second and fourth year students in Government Colleges had completed the required period of attendance, and it was not considered fair to make them pay fees for the three following months of 1885. This explains to a great extent the decrease of 265 students in Government Colleges. It must, however, be observed that the Principal of the Patna College retained the names of some students on the books after they had left the college. This appears to have been done at Midnapore also. The Principal of the Krishnaghur College gives the figures as they stood on the 31st of December. The figure 141 of the Hooghly College is nominal, as it includes students who had left the college after completing the two years' course. The mere fact that the number of students on the rolls of the Presidency College on the 31st of December 1884 was 325, while the number on the rolls at the end of the year under report was 204, shows that the explanation given above is satisfactory. It is possible that the holding of the supplementary examination in May 1884 has to a certain extent reduced the strength of the Arts colleges. It may safely be assumed that of the 334 candidates who passed the F.A. and of the 62 who passed the B.A. examination, many would otherwise have joined the colleges for a course of six months' reading. But on the other hand it is known that some of the candidates who passed the F.A. supplementary examination in June have joined affiliated colleges with the view of continuing their studies up to the B.A. examination.

39. Taking the figures as they stand, it appears that there is a decrease of 265 students in Government Colleges, against an increase of 164 in aided and 54 in unaided colleges. The only Government Colleges in which there is any increase are the Berhampore College, the Midnapore College, the Hooghly College and the Bethune School. Among the aided colleges the General Assembly's Institution has recovered from its temporary depression, and bids fair to regain some of its old popularity. Its numbers have risen from 165 to 174. A slight increase has taken place in all the remaining colleges, except the Doveton, which has lost one student. The unaided colleges still continue to advance, and the Jagannath College has already 48 students. The Metropolitan Institution still remains at the head of the list with its 506 students, against 500 in the preceding year. In the Martiniere a large decrease seems to have taken place, and there is a slight falling off in the Maharajah's College, Burdwan, and the Albert College.

40. The following table shews the distribution of college students at the end of the year 1884-85—

Statement shewing the distribution of the students attending the Colleges for general education during the year 1884-85.

NAME OF COLLEGE.	First-year.	Second-year.	Third-year.	Fourth-year.	M.A.	Total
Government—						
Presidency College	61	33	73	17	20	204
Sanskrit "	11	3	9	4	For M. A. 6 " Sans. title 19	52
Hooghly "	53	38	34	15	1	141
Dacca "	79	15	51	3	1	149
Krishnaghur "	21	10	5	7	......	43
Berhampore "	19	12	...	.....	......	31
Patna "	74	52	32	15	1	174
Ravenshaw " (Cuttack)	7	11	8	3	......	29
Rajshahye "	36	....	21	......	......	57
Midnapore "	15	8	......	......	......	23
Chittagong "	14	8	......	......	......	22
Bethune School (College Department)...	......	2	4	......	......	6
Calcutta Madrasah (ditto) ...	15	......	......	......	......	15
Total ...	405	192	237	64	48	946
Aided—						
General Assembly's College	42	45	122	56	9	274
Free Church "	89	61	95	44	......	289
St. Xavier's "	64	90	26	14	4	198
Doveton "	20	11	11	4	......	46
London Mission " (Bhowanipore)	30	23	12	5	......	70
Total ...	245	230	266	123	13	877
Unaided—						
La Martiniere	4	......	......	......	......	4
Metropolitan Institution	166	121	140	74	5	506
City College	71	54	60	......	......	185
Maharajah's College, Burdwan ...	61	36	......	......	......	97
Albert College	22	12	......	......	......	34
Ripon "	82	......	......	......	......	82
Jagannath " Dacca	32	16	......	......	......	48
Total ...	438	239	200	74	5	956
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,088	661	703	261	66	2,779

41. The following statement shews the expenditure in colleges receiving grants from the State— UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

Statement of expenditure in Colleges for general education.

COLLEGES—GENERAL.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1885.	Average monthly roll number.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE IN 1884-85			COST PER ANNUM FOR EACH STUDENT*		
				From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.	From State funds.	From fees, &c.	Total.
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government—									
Presidency College	204	304	254	1,01,138	42,695	1,43,833	332 11 0	140 7 1	473 2 1
Sanskrit „	52	52	44	20,951	1,198	22,149	402 14 5½	23 0 7½	425 15 1
Hooghly „	141	143	112	42,214	9,442	51,656	295 3 3	66 0 5	361 3 8
Dacca „	149	188	167	26,157	15,679	41,836	139 2 1½	83 6 4½	222 8 6
Kishnaghur „	43	48	40	14,548	4,187	18,735	303 1 4	87 3 8	390 5 0
Berhampore „	31	29	28	11,850	1,670	13,520	408 9 11	57 9 4	466 3 3
Patna „	174	181	165	38,839	12,002	50,841	214 9 3	66 4 11	280 14 2
Ravenshaw „ (Cuttack)	29	32	27	14,504	2,586	17,090	453 4 0	80 13 0	534 1 0
Rajshahye „	57	87	76	9,338	14,151	23,489	107 5 4	162 10 5	269 15 9
Midnapore „	23	20	16	923	4,377	5,300	46 2 5	218 13 7	265 0 0
Chittagong „	22	22	21	3,351	1,083	4,434	152 5 1	49 3 7	201 8 8
Bethune School (College classes).	6	5	5	3,260	294	3,554	652 0 0	58 12 9	710 12 9
Calcutta Madrasah	15	19	14	16,740	412	17,152	933 10 11	21 10 11	955 5 10
Total ...	946	1 130	969	3,03,813	1,09,776	4,13,589	268 13 9	97 2 4	366 0 1
Aided—									
General Assembly's College ...	274	240	167	6,300	40,288	46,588	26 4 0	167 13 10	194 1 10
Free Church „ ...	289	266	197	6,600	27,480	34,080	24 13 0	103 4 11	128 1 11
St. Xavier's „ ...	198	146	132	4,200	28,970	33,170	28 12 3	198 6 9	227 3 0
Doveton „ ...	46	49	44	2,800	3,808	6,608	57 2 3	78 15 0	136 1 3
London Mission „ Bhowanipore.	70	66	48	3,000	12,482	15,482	45 7 3	189 1 11	234 9 2
Total ...	877	767	588	22,900	1,13,088	1,35,988	29 13 8	147 7 1	177 4 9
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,823	1,897	1,557	3,26,713	2,22,864	5,49,577	172 3 7	117 7 9	289 11

* Found by dividing the expenditure by the average monthly roll number.

42. The total expenditure upon Government and aided colleges continues to advance. In 1883-84 it was Rs. 5,13,877. In 1884-85 it amounted to Rs. 5,49,577, of which Rs. 3,26,713 were Government expenditure, and Rs. 2,22,864 were derived from fees, fines, &c. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 2,87,614 from Government, and Rs. 2,26,263 from other sources. In other words, Government expenditure has increased by Rs. 39,099, and the contributions from private sources have decreased by Rs 3,399. In Government Colleges the Government expenditure has advanced from Rs. 2,65,413 to Rs. 3,03,813—an increase of Rs. 38,400—and the contribution from private sources has diminished from Rs. 1,17,222 to Rs. 1,09,776—a loss of Rs. 7,446. The large advance in the expenditure from State funds on Government Colleges is due mainly to the falling off of fees during the months of January, February, and March. There is a considerable reduction of charges at Krishnaghur and Midnapore, and a slight reduction at Dacca and Chittagong. There is an increase of Rs. 700 in Government expenditure on aided colleges, due to the revision of the grants to aided colleges made in July 1884, by which the grants to the Free Church Institution and the Doveton College were increased, and the grant to the General Assembly's College diminished; but on the other hand the income from private sources has increased by Rs. 4,046.

43. The total annual cost of each student, estimated by dividing the expenditure by the average monthly roll number, has increased in Government Colleges from Rs. 337 to Rs. 366. The State contribution has risen from Rs. 234 to Rs. 269, and the contribution from private sources has diminished from Rs. 103 to Rs. 97. In aided colleges the total cost has risen from Rs. 157 to Rs. 177, the cost to the State being Rs. 30 instead of Rs. 27, and the contribution from private sources Rs. 147, against Rs. 130 in the previous year. The increase in the Presidency College (from Rs. 270 to Rs. 332) is explained partly by the higher salary of the Principal and the entertainment of an additional Professor of Physical Science, and partly by the decrease in the average roll number. In addition to this it must be borne in mind that one-third share of the office establishment, the contingent and the book allowances hitherto borne by the Law Department, have been transferred to the General Department.

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The increase in the Sanskrit College (from Rs. 350 to Rs. 402) is due to a decrease in the roll number. The average roll number of the Dacca College has been reduced from 230 to 188 owing to the affiliation of the Jagannath College, and consequently the cost to Government of each student has risen from Rs. 114 to Rs. 139. The increase in the Hooghly College from Rs. 274 to Rs. 295 is to be accounted for by the increments of the Professors and the addition of Mr. Fisher's salary. At Krishnaghur the cost of each pupil to Government has again declined, having been reduced from Rs. 441 to Rs. 303. At Berhampore the average roll number has again diminished and the cost of each student to the State has increased from Rs. 362 to Rs. 408. The Principal accounts for this by the fact that scholarship-holders, of whom there is a larger number than there has been for five or six years, paid no fees for the first three months of the year 1885. At Patna there is a slight increase from Rs. 207 to Rs. 214 in the cost to Government, though the total cost of educating each student is slightly less than in the previous year. The increased cost to Government is due to the salaries of Professors Parry and Mowat. The Principal is of opinion that it will be diminished by the transfer of Mr. Mowat to Hooghly.

The cost to Government of each student in the Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, has risen from Rs. 387 to Rs. 453. This is due to the falling off in fees, to the annual increments of the professorial staff, and the temporary appointment of a Lecturer on Physiology at Rs. 70 per mensem. There is a small increase at Rajshahye from Rs. 106 to Rs. 107. The cost at Midnapore has been reduced from Rs. 178 to Rs. 46. This is due to the reductions made in the staff of the college by the Director. The Chittagong College again shews a decrease from Rs. 196 to Rs. 152. The cost of each student in the Bethune College classes has fallen from Rs. 780 to Rs. 652.

The cost to Government of each pupil in the College classes of the Calcutta Madrasah is Rs. 933. Passing on to the aided colleges, we find that the General Assembly's College shews a cost of Rs. 26 for each pupil, against Rs. 22 in the preceding year, which may be accounted for by the fact that the average roll number has decreased to 240 from 320. The cost has also risen in the Free Church College from Rs. 19 to Rs. 24, the average roll number having gone down from 281 to 266, and the grant having been raised from Rs. 5,400 to Rs. 6,600. St. Xavier's College shews a decrease from Rs. 32 to Rs. 28, and the London Mission College, Bhowanipore, from Rs. 58 to Rs. 45 ; while in the Doveton College the cost to the State of each pupil has risen from Rs. 46 to Rs. 57.

44. UNIVERSITY EXAMINATIONS.—The ordinary Entrance, F.A., and B.A. examinations were not held during the year under report, as the University had decided to postpone them to April. The only Arts examinations therefore to be noticed are the supplementary F.A. and B.A. examinations. These were held in May 1884, in order, as was mentioned in last report, to give unsuccessful candidates at the First Arts and B.A. examinations of 1883-84 a further chance under the old standards. Owing to the postponement of the University examinations, the senior and graduate scholarships were not awarded.

45. FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.—The following table gives the detailed results of the supplementary F.A. examination held in May 1884—

Supplementary First Arts Examination, 1884.

COLLEGES.	Candidates examined.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Government—					
Presidency College ...	49	1	22	8	31
Sanskrit „ ...	9	...	3	...	3
Hooghly „ ...	28	2	9	11	22
Dacca „ ...	75	...	14	23	37
Krishnaghur „ ...	5	...	1	2	3
Berhampore „ ...	8	...	2	3	5
Patna „ ...	30	...	12	8	20
Ravenshaw „ (Cuttack)	3	...	3	...	3
Rajshahye „ ...	8	...	3	4	7
Midnapore „ ...	3	...	...	1	1
Chittagong „ ...	4	...	3	...	3
Total ...	222	3	72	60	135

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Colleges.	Candidates examined.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Aided—					
General Assembly's College ...	91	...	12	25	37
Free Church " ...	64	...	10	15	25
St. Xavier's " ...	19	1	3	3	7
Doveton " ...	16	...	7	6	13
London Mission " (Bhowanipore)	7	...	4	...	4
St. Paul's School, Darjeeling ...	3	1	2	...	3
Free Church Normal School ...	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	201	2	39	49	90
Unaided—					
Metropolitan College	64	...	10	8	18
City "	26	...	4	5	9
Albert "	15	1	6	...	7
Maharajah's " (Burdwan) ...	19	1	5	6	12
Serampore "	4	...	2	2	4
Total ...	128	2	27	21	50
Teachers	36	1	6	8	15
Grand total ...	587	8	144	138	290

46. An analysis of the above table shews that Government Colleges passed 60 per cent. of their candidates, aided colleges 44 per cent., and unaided colleges 39 per cent. Assuming that all the candidates who appeared for the supplementary examination had appeared at the previous examination in the cold weather, we find that out of a total of 507 candidates who went up for the F.A. examination of 1883 from Government Colleges, 395, or 78 per cent., eventually passed : out of 442 candidates who went up from aided colleges, 284, or 64 per cent., passed ; and out of 280 who went up for the same examination from unaided colleges, 177, or 63 per cent. passed.

In 1882 Government Colleges passed 42 per cent. and in 1881 45 per cent. In the same years aided colleges passed 28 per cent. and 26 per cent., and unaided colleges 27 per cent. and 29 per cent. It is clear that the supplementary examination of 1884 increased very considerably the percentage of passed candidates for 1883. But it must be remembered that, if the University had not instituted this examination, unsuccessful candidates would have had to take up in 1885 a wholly new set of subjects, which would have been felt as a great hardship. Taking the results of the two examinations together (on the pretty safe assumption that the candidates who appeared at the supplementary examination in May had before appeared in December), we find that the Presidency College passed 97 out of 125, or 77 per cent. The Metropolitan College passed 80 out of 136, or nearly 59 per cent. The Rajshahye College appears to have passed 29 out of 30, or 97 per cent. The Free Church Normal School passed three out of four in December 1883, which was spoken of in last year's report as a highly gratifying result, and in May 1884 the candidate who failed appeared and passed. The percentage of passed candidates from the Berhampore College has been much raised by the supplementary examination, as 75 per cent., instead of 44 per cent., have passed. The Albert College only passed five in December 1883, but at the supplementary examination seven passed, making altogether a percentage of 52 instead of 22. The percentage of the City College is raised to 63. But the Burdwan Maharajah's College succeeded in passing 12 students at the supplementary examination, thereby raising its percentage to 74. The percentage of the Ravenshaw College stands higher even than that of Rajshahye, as it passed all its candidates. The same feat was achieved by the Serampore among unaided colleges.

The number of students passing in the first division at the supplementary examination is unimportant, being only eight for the whole of Bengal. This was of course to be expected, as, with the exception of a few who may have been handicapped by illness or other untoward circumstances, the *élite* of the Bengal students could not have failed to be successful at the examination held in December.

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47. The following table shews the religion of the candidates who appeared at the supplementary First Arts examination of 1884—

First Arts Examination, 1884.

	Number of candidates.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus	532	6	127	129	262
Mahomedans	20	...	4	4	8
Christians	17	2	7	3	12
Others	18	...	6	2	8
Total ...	587	8	144	138	290

48. The following table shews the number of candidates who appeared at the supplementary B.A. examination of 1884—

Supplementary B.A. Examination, 1884.

COLLEGES.	Candidates examined.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Government—					
Presidency College ...	32	...	10	10	20
Hooghly „ ...	5	...	1	1	2
Krishnaghur „ ...	2	...	...	2	2
Dacca „ ...	23	...	2	7	9
Patna „ ...	12	1	2	4	7
Ravenshaw „ (Cuttack) ...	2	...	...	1	1
Rajshahye	4	...	1	2	3
B.C.E.	1	...	1	...	1
Total ...	81	1	17	27	45
Aided—					
General Assembly's College ...	55	1	9	21	31
Free Church „ ...	20	...	2	7	9
St Xavier's ...	4	...	...	...	..
Total ...	79	1	11	28	40
Unaided—					
Metropolitan Institution ...	33	...	3	15	18
Teachers	25	...	1	8	9
GRAND TOTAL ...	218	2	32	78	112

49. From this table it appears that Government Colleges passed 55 per cent. of the candidates sent up, aided colleges passed 50 per cent., and the Metropolitan Institution 54 per cent. If we assume that all the candidates who appeared at the supplementary examination of 1884 had presented themselves for examination in January of the same year and failed, we find that out of the 178 candidates who appeared at that examination from Government colleges, 135, or 76 per cent. passed: out of the 150 who appeared from aided colleges, 112, or 75 per cent. passed; and out of the 74 candidates who appeared from the Metropolitan Institution, 52, or 70 per cent. passed. The corresponding figures in 1883 and 1882 were 44 and 40 per cent. for Government, and 40 and 24 per cent. for aided colleges, while the Metropolitan Institution passed 44 per cent. in 1883 and 17 per cent. in 1882. The percentage of the Hooghly College is still further improved by the supplementary examination, for of the five unsuccessful candidates, two passed, giving a percentage of 87 instead of 79. The percentage of the Free Church Institution has been raised from 64 to 80. The Presidency College has passed 55 out of 70, or 78 per cent. The Patna College passed 77 per cent. In the previous examination both passed 50 per cent. The General Assembly's Institution passed as many in the supplementary May examination as in the previous December, making a total of 62 out

of 86, or 72 per cent. The Dacca College passed nine at the supplementary examination and 10 at the December examination—nearly 53 per cent. Krishnaghur is the highest of all the colleges with 100 per cent.; next comes Rajshahye with 90 per cent.; Hooghly and the Free Church follow with 87 and with 80 per cent. respectively. The remarks made with respect to the divisions in the supplementary F.A. examination hold good with regard to this examination also. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

50. The religion of the candidates for the supplementary B.A. degree is shewn in the following statement—

Supplementary B.A. Examination, 1884.

	Number of candidates.	Number passed in the— First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total.
Hindus	195	2	29	71	102
Mahomedans	7	...	1	1	2
Christians	1	...	..	...	...
Others	15	...	2	6	8
Total ...	218	2	32	78	112

College Reports.

51. *Presidency College.*—The following changes took place in the staff of the college during the year under report. Mr. Booth, Professor of Mathematics, was transferred to the Dacca College on the 22nd June 1884. On the transfer of Mr. Booth, Mr. A. Macdonell from the Dacca College joined the Presidency College. Mr. Stack of the Patna College on his return from furlough was posted to the Presidency College. On the death of Dr. Hugh W. McCann, his work was temporarily taken by Messrs. C. B. Clarke, Inspector of Schools, and J. H. Gilliland, Professor, Engineering College, Sibpore. The former was relieved on the 31st January 1885, and the latter on the 2nd March by the arrival of Mr. G. W. Kuechler. Mr. J. Eliot made over charge of his duties on the 25th November last to Mr. A. W. Macdonell and left for England. Mr. J. C. Bose was temporarily appointed to act as Professor of Physical Science. He joined his appointment on the 6th of January 1885. On my being appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Mr. Griffiths took charge of the office of Principal.

52. The following table shews the number of students on the rolls of the college on the 31st March 1885 compared with the corresponding figures in the three previous years—

Class.	1882. Regular students.	1882. Out students.	1883. Regular students.	1883. Out students.	1884. Regular students.	1884. Out students.	1885. Regular students.	1885. Out students.
M.A.	20	......	25	......	24	......	20	......
Fourth year	89	10	74	12	87	8	17	......
Third "	56	9	76	3	80	1	73	....
Second "	137	44	128	32	78	......	33	....
First "	72	......	80	......	73	......	61	.....
Total ...	374	63	383	47	342	4	204	......

This shews a decrease of 138 and four students respectively in the number of regular and out students. The latter class has in fact disappeared. The decrease is not so great as it appears to be, as the average monthly roll number was 304, against 318 in the previous year. The depletion of the second and fourth-year classes has already been accounted for by the postponement of the F.A. and B.A. examinations to April 1885.

The following is the classification of the 204 students according to the social position of their parents and guardians—

Belonging to the richer classes	84
Middle	119
Poorer	1

The M.A. class was composed of 20 B.A. students, or four students less than on the last day of the previous year. Of these, 10 are reading English, eight

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physical science, one philosophy, and one mathematics for the M.A. examination, which is to take place in November next. The M.A. class contains 11 graduate scholars, or four more than in the preceding year. These four additional scholarships were created from the surplus balance of the Hindu College fund.

53. Of the 17 regular students of the fourth class left in the college at the end of the year, six were reading the A and 11 the B course. They were all senior scholars allowed to read free of charge after the expiration of their scholarships.

The third-year class consisted of 73 regular students (66 Hindus, six Mahomedans, and one European), 14 of whom were senior scholars, six in the A and eight in the B course sections. Of these 73, 42 have taken the A and 31 the B course. Of the A course students, 12 are reading for honours in English and four in Sanskrit. Of the B course students, 15 are reading for honours in physical science and eight in mathematics.

The second-year class contained on the 31st of March last 33 students—30 Hindus and three Mahomedans.

The first-year class contained 61 students, of whom 57 were Hindus. Of the remainder, one was a Sikh, two Mahomedans, and one a native Christian. There were 14 junior scholars in this class.

54. The income from fees and fines during the year amounted to Rs. 42,695, against Rs. 47,050 in the previous year, involving a decrease of Rs. 4,355, and the gross expenditure was Rs. 1,43,833, against Rs. 1,33,106 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 10,727. The Officiating Principal, Mr. Griffiths, observes that the increased expenditure is due mainly to the appointment of additional Professors, and to the transfer to the department of the one-third share of the office establishment, the contingent and the book allowances which, before the abolition of the Law Department on the 1st of January last, were debited to that department. The cost to Government was Rs. 1,01,138, against Rs. 86,056 in the previous year, shewing an increase of Rs. 15,082. The library is in excellent condition, and 340 volumes were added to it during the year, exclusive of reviews and periodicals.

55 In memory of the late Dr. Hugh W. McCann, who was Professor of Mathematics in the college, a tablet has been erected in the library by his colleagues and pupils.

Forty-nine students were sent up from this college to the supplementary F.A. examination. Of these, one passed in the first division, 22 in the second, and eight in the third.

Five students went up for the supplementary B.A. examination in the A course subjects, and two passed in the third division.

Twenty-seven presented themselves for examination in the B course subjects, of whom 10 passed in the second division and eight in the third.

56. *Sanskrit College.*—The Sanskrit College is divided into two sections, the Sanskrit section and the Anglo-Sanskrit section. The former contains the M.A. class preparing for the highest University examination in Sanskrit; the fourth-year class reading Sanskrit for the B.A. examination; three "title" classes, reading Kavya, Smriti, and Darsana respectively; and the first and third year classes, in which the Sanskrit subjects of the college senior scholarship examinations are taught. The Anglo-Sanskrit section consists of the first and second year classes, in which the subjects of the F.A. examination are taught. The first-year class belongs to the Sanskrit and Anglo-Sanskrit sections.

During the year 1884-85, the instructional staff of the department consisted of five Sanskrit Professors and two English Lecturers. The number of students on the 31st March was 52, against 56 in the preceding year. Of these, 11 were in the first-year class, 3 in the second-year, 9 in the third-year, 4 in the fourth-year, 6 in the fifth-year, and 19 in the title class.

The income from fees was Rs. 1,198, against Rs. 1,283 in the preceding year, and the total cost Rs. 22,148, against Rs. 21,239. The first, second, and fifth year students pay fees at the rate of Rs. 5 a month. Of the third and fourth year students, those who pass the University F.A. examination, pay no fees at the Sanskrit College, but pay at the Presidency College (where they read the English B A. subjects) the full or half rate of fees, according as they hold University scholarships or not. If, however, they choose to read the English subjects of the B.A. examination in any of the other first grade colleges in

Calcutta, they have to pay a fee of Rs. 2-8 a month to the Sanskrit College. Out-students who attend Sanskrit lectures in the undergraduate classes, or who attend lectures in the M.A. class in one subject only, pay the same. The fee in the College Department in the case of sons of *bonâ fide* pundits, not being scholarship-holders, is Rs. 2 a month, with the provision that the number of students admitted on this reduced fee shall never exceed 20. The students of the title classes pay no fee.

Nine candidates were sent up for the supplementary F.A. examination, of whom three passed, being placed in the second division. As the college does not send up any candidates for the B.A. examination, such of the students as appear are sent up from the colleges in which they study their English subjects. Of the students who went up in this way for the supplementary B.A. examination, two passed—one in the second and the other in the third division.

Nine students appeared at the Sanskrit title examination in Sáhitya, or literature. Of these, four passed and the rest failed.

In consequence of the time for holding the University examinations having been changed, there were no college examinations held during the year, and consequently no scholarship was awarded. For the same reason there was no examination of the music class opened in the college by Raja Sir Surendra Mohan Tagore, C.I.E. The class opened for teaching Vedic hymns, the cost of which is borne by Raja Sir Surendra Mohan Tagore, has unfortunately failed to attract pupils.

The library appears to have been in a state of confusion when the Principal sent in his report. The books were being rearranged. The building was not in good condition, the time having come for the quadrennial repairs.

57. *Hooghly College.*—Mr. W. Griffiths, Principal, was appointed to act as Principal of the Presidency College, and Mr. S. Robson was placed in temporary charge of the college on the 2nd of March. The number of students on the 31st of March was 87, against 130 in the preceding year. This is accounted for by the gradual withdrawal from the college of the students of the second and fourth year classes. The average roll number is 143, against 134 in the preceding year.

Twenty-eight students went up for the supplementary F.A. examination, of whom two passed in the first division, nine in the second, and 11 in the third. For the supplementary B.A. examination five students presented themselves, of whom one passed in the second division and one in the third.

The total fee income of the college decreased from Rs. 9,845 in 1883-84 to Rs. 9,442. This includes the sum debitable to the Mohsin fund on account of the part payment of fees of Mahomedan students, which amounted this year to Rs. 585. This decrease is due to the retirement from the college of the students of the second and fourth year classes on completing their course of two years.

The total expenditure of the college rose from Rs. 46,683 in 1883-84 to Rs. 51,656 in 1884-85. This increase is accounted for by the increments in the salaries of the Professors and by the salary of Mr. Fisher, who was appointed a Professor in the college in January 1884.

The number of new books and pamphlets purchased for the library during the year was 116. Sixty volumes were received gratis from Government and other sources. One thousand and ninety-eight volumes were taken out of the library during the year.

There were 60 boarders on the rolls of the Hindu hostel on the 31st of March 1885, against 69 in the preceding year, but the average number was 66, against 57. The cost to Government, consisting of a fixed allowance and head-money, increased from Rs. 834 to Rs. 898. There were 60 boarders in the Mahomedan hostel on the 31st of March 1885, against 66 on the same date in 1884, but the average number was 59, against 53. The total expenditure of the hostel amounted to Rs. 2,168 and was paid from the Mohsin fund, with the exception of Rs. 208 for municipal tax and ground rent, which were paid out of provincial revenues.

58. *Dacca College.*—On the 20th of June 1884, Mr. Parry, who was then officiating as Principal, was transferred to Patna, and Mr. W. Booth was appointed Principal. Mr. Macdonell, Professor of Physical Science, was

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transferred to the Presidency College on the 18th June 1884. Baboo Surja Kumar Agasti, M.A., Assistant Professor, took charge on the 26th June 1884, and reverted to his former appointment on the 18th September 1884.

The number of students on the rolls on the 31st of March was 149, distributed as follows—

M.A. class	1
IV year	3
III year	51
II year	15
I year	79
	149

Most of the students of the second and fourth year classes left the college on the 31st of December 1884, after completing their full two years' course, otherwise the number of students on the rolls would have been 220. Many of the students have got themselves transferred to the Jagannath College, which charges a fee of Rs. 3 a month. The number of Mahomedan students was 17.

The receipts from fees and fines were Rs. 14,910, against Rs. 18,801 in the preceding year. Including the two-third payments from the Mohsin fund, they amounted to Rs. 15,679. The total expenditure was Rs. 41,836, against Rs. 45,179 in the preceding year. Seventy-five students went up for the supplementary F.A. examination, and 37 passed, 14 in the second and 23 in the third division. Eight students went up for the B.A. examination in the A course and three passed—one in the first and two in the second division. Fifteen went up in the B course and six passed, one in the second, and five in the third division. The hostel was removed to another house on the 1st October 1884. It contains 24 separate sleeping rooms, and the number of students occupying each room varies from one to six. The monthly charges are Rs. 6-8, Rs. 5-8, and Rs. 5, according to the part of the building occupied. On the 31st of March the number of inmates was 77, all being Hindus. The total income of 1884-85 derived from fees, fines, Government capitation grant, together with the balance of last year, amounted to Rs. 5,655, and the total expenditure was Rs. 5,473. The health of the boarders has been perfectly good during the year.

59. *Krishnaghur College.*—Mr. J. Mann has been Principal during the year under review. There has been only one change in the staff during the year. In May 1884 the college lost the services of Baboo Nil Kanta Sarcar, who obtained an officiating appointment in the Subordinate Executive Service. The vacancy was filled up by the appointment of a young graduate, Baboo Govind Lall Set, M.A. The students of the second and fourth year classes had ceased to attend by the 31st of March. As, however, doubts were felt for some time as to whether they could be permitted to withdraw, they read up to February, and the numbers of the college are returned as if they had continued to read up to the end of March. The strength of the college declined from 53 to 43 during the year.

The Principal remarks that the withdrawals were principally on the ground of ill health, and anticipates that at the beginning of the new academical year the numbers will rise at least to the level of last year. He does not anticipate much increase in the B.A. class, as the college teaches only the B or science course.

Five candidates appeared in the supplementary F.A. examination, three of whom passed, one in the second division, and two in the third. Two candidates appeared at the supplementary B.A. examination, and both passed in the third division.

The total expenditure of the college shows a very substantial decrease. This is due to changes in the professorial staff and diminished expenditure for contingencies. The cost per head is less than it has been for the last six years. The total cost to Government of each student is Rs. 303, against Rs. 441 in the preceding year. Sixty-nine volumes have been added to the library by purchase during the year.

The gymnastic class is popular, and the apparatus in satisfactory order.

The number of inmates of the hostel at the end of the year was 19, against 20, and the average monthly number 18, against 18 in 1883-84. Another house was hired in September 1884 at a lower rent. The hostel is still managed by the gymnastic teacher, Baboo Surendra Nath Banerji.

60. *Patna.*—Mr. A. Ewbank has been in charge of the college throughout the year. The staff has suffered two changes, one by the transfer of Mr. Stack to the Presidency College, and another by that of Mr. Mowat to the Hooghly College. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

The number of students really attached to this college on 31st March 1885 was 174. This includes the second and fourth year classes, though many of them left the college in order to avoid payment of fees.

Owing to the introduction of the new courses, and the holding of the supplementary examinations, no failed students joined the college. Of the 174 students, 143 were Hindus, 30 Mahommedans, and one was a Christian: 117 were natives of Behar, and 57 Bengalis.

The fees and fines aggregated Rs. 12,002, against Rs. 12,532 in the previous year. The total expenditure is returned at Rs. 50,841 against, Rs. 46,639 for 1883-84.

Thirty students presented themselves for the supplementary F.A. examination, of whom 12 passed in the second division and eight in the third.

One student appeared for the supplementary B.A. examination in the A course subjects, and passed in the third division.

Eleven appeared in the B course subjects, of whom six passed—one in the first division, two in the second, and three in the third.

The sum spent on books in 1884-85 was Rs. 452, and nothing was spent on library contingencies.

The Mohsin fund expenditure was Rs. 620.

Mr Ewbank remarks that the present building is too small for the wants of the college and the collegiate school, owing to the variety of subjects recognised by the University and the necessity of dividing the school classes into sections.

61. *Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.*—Mr. S. Ager was in charge of the college during the year. No change took place in the professorial staff. The number of students on the rolls at the close of the year was 29, against 32 in 1884. One of the students who failed at the B.A. examination of 1884 appeared at the supplementary examination of the same year, and passed in the third division. The three who failed at the F.A. examination also appeared in the supplementary examination, and passed in the third division.

Of the 29 students on the rolls, four are Mahomedans and one is a European; the rest are all Hindus. Of these, again, eight only are Uryas, 10 are Bengali settlers, and six are Bengalis residing temporarily in the province.

The cost of the college to Government this year was Rs. 14,504, against Rs. 13,545 in the preceding year. The income from fees was Rs. 1,480 (Rs. 290 less than in the previous year) and from endowment 11, 05, and the total cost was Rs. 17,090, against Rs. 16,420 in 1884. The increase is accounted for by the temporary appointment of a lecturer in physiology on Rs. 70 per mensem, and the grade increments of the professorial staff.

62. *Rajshahye College.*—Mr. A. Clarke Edwards continued in charge of the college during the year, and there has been no change in the professorial staff.

The number on the rolls of the college at the end of the official year was 57 only, while the number on the corresponding date of the preceding year was 81. This is to be explained by the cause which has operated in the other colleges—the withdrawal of the second and fourth year students (28 in number) on the completion of the period of two years' study prescribed by the University. Notwithstanding, the average monthly roll number was 87, against 66 in the preceding year.

The receipts from fees were Rs. 3,142 against Rs. 2,822 in the preceding year, and the total expenditure was Rs. 23,189, against Rs 20,840. The increase is mainly due to the grade increments of the professorial staff.

Four candidates presented themselves for the supplementary B.A. examination, of whom three passed—one in the second and two in the third division.

Eight students appeared at the supplementary F.A. examination, of whom seven passed—three in the second and four in the third division.

The college library is in good order. The Principal observes that the college buildings need repairs, but he understands that these are deferred for

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want of funds. The new college building was opened on the 21st of June last.

The gymnastic class retains its popularity; and a cricket club has been established, the members of which have already attained considerable proficiency in the game.

63. *Berhampore.*—Mr. Livingstone was Principal during the year under report, and there have been no changes in the staff.

There is an increase of three in the first-year class and of one in the second-year class, the total number on the rolls of the college being 31, against 27 in the preceding year.

Eight students presented themselves for the supplementary F.A. examination, of whom two passed in the second division and three in the third. Taking this figure in connection with that of the previous examination held in December 1883, we have a total of 12 who passed the F.A. Examination from Berhampore—a very satisfactory result.

The total cost of the college this year is Rs. 13,520, against Rs. 13,057 in the previous year. The receipts from fees were Rs. 1,670, against Rs. 1,824 in 1883-84.

The college building is in a very satisfactory condition. The average number of students in the hostel has been 23. Rs. 856 were paid by the boarders, and the interest of the Hostel fund amounts to Rs. 840.

64. *Midnapore College.*—Baboo Gangadhar Acharja, late head master of the college, was transferred to Bhagulpore in June 1884, and the second master, Baboo Syama Churn Das, took his place; the third master was made second master, the additional third master became third master, and the post of additional third master was ordered to be kept in abeyance for financial reasons. In Baboo Gangadhar Acharja, whose death took place shortly after his transfer, the department lost a valuable officer, who had served as head master of the Midnapore College for about 17 years.

The total expenditure of the college was Rs. 5,300, the interest from the endowment fund was Rs. 3,078, and the fees and fines amounted to Rs. 1,298.

The numerical strength of the college on the 31st March was actually 15 on account of the permission given to the second and fourth year students to withdraw their names; otherwise the roll number on the 1st of March would have been 33, against 19 in the preceding year. Three students went up for the supplementary F.A. examination in May 1884, of whom one passed in the third division.

On account of the postponement of the University examinations, the gold medal given by the zemindar of Mahisadal to the student who passes highest in the F.A. examination from this college was not awarded this year. For the same reason the Mahisadal scholarships were not awarded. The total number of books in the library is 2,606, against 2,580 in the previous year.

The science apparatus, which is under the care of Baboo Hara Charan Roy, third teacher of the college, is in good order.

There are 98 students on the roll of the gymnastic class, and the average daily attendance was 63.

65. *Chittagong College.*—The only change in the staff of the college during the year was the appointment of Baboo Gobind Gopal Gupta, M.A., as third master. He joined the college on the 3rd of July.

Of the five students out of 11 sent up who failed in the F.A. examination of 1883, four appeared at the supplementary examination, and three passed—all in the second division.

On the 31st March last there were 14 students in the first-year class and eight in the second-year class, against the very same number in both classes in the previous year. The average monthly roll number rose from 18 to 22, and the average daily attendance from 14 to 21. The income from fees was Rs. 962, the interest from the college fund Rs. 79, and the expenditure from provincial revenues Rs. 3,351.

The building is in good condition, with the exception of some of the outhouses.

The library is in good order, and the gymnasium is very popular.

66. *College Department of the Bethune School.*—On the 31st of March 1885 the number of students in the college classes was six. There were two pupils in the second-year class, and four in the third-year class: there was no fourth-year class. No changes have taken place in the instructional staff of the College Department during the year. No candidates appeared for the supplementary F.A. and B.A. examinations—the only University examination held during the year under report. UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.

In last November a drawing class was opened in connection with the institution.

67. *College Department of the Calcutta Madrasah.*—A first-year class was formed in February 1884, and continued throughout the year. The number on the roll of this class on the 31st March 1885 was 15. It is hoped that in the ensuing year the college will possess its full complement of two classes. The cost of the College Department was Rs. 17,152. During the year Rs. 412 were collected as fees from the students of this department.

AIDED COLLEGES.

68. *General Assembly's Institution.*—The number of students on the rolls has been steadily increasing, and on the 31st March there were 274 on the rolls, against 165 in the previous year. The Foreign Mission Committee of the Church of Scotland has during the present session sent out two new professors.

Ninety-one candidates appeared for the supplementary F.A. examination held in May 1884, and 37 passed—12 in the second division and 25 in the third division.

Fifty-five candidates went up for the B.A. examination—43 in the A course and 12 in the B course subjects. Of those who took up the A course, eight passed in the second division and 16 in the third. Of those who took up the B course, one passed in the first division, one in the second, and five in the third. The institution has now a larger staff of European professors than at any former period of its history.

The receipts from fees were Rs. 5,875, and the total expenditure Rs. 46,588.

69. *Free Church Institution.*—The number of students on the 31st of March 1885 was 289, against 272 in the previous year. The total expenditure was Rs. 34,080, of which Government paid Rs. 6,600. The receipts from fees were Rs. 12,642.

Sixty-four students went up for the supplementary F.A. examination of 1884, of whom 25 passed—10 in the second and 15 in the third division.

Fourteen students presented themselves for the supplementary F.A. examination in the A course subjects, two of whom passed in the second and six in the third division.

Six presented themselves in the B course subjects, of whom one passed in the third division.

70. *St. Xavier's College.*—The number on the rolls for the official year 1884-85 was 198, with a monthly average of 116. The corresponding figures in the preceding year were 170 and 130. The total expenditure was Rs. 33,170: the Government grant was Rs. 4,200.

Nineteen students went up for the supplementary F.A. examination, of whom one passed in the first division, three in the second, and three in the third.

Four students went up for the B.A. examination in the B course, all of whom failed.

71. *London Mission College Bhowanipore.*—There has been a satisfactory increase in the number of students this year, the roll on the 31st March shewing 70 students, against 59 in the preceding year. Seven of the candidates from this college, who failed in the F.A. examination of 1883, appeared in the supplementary examination held in May 1884. Four of them passed. These, together with the 15 successful candidates of the previous examination, make a total of 19 passed out of 24; 15 in the second division and four in the third.

The total expenditure of the year was Rs. 15,482, of which Rs. 3,000 were contributed by Government.

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72. *Free Church Normal School.*—No college class was kept up in connection with this school during the year 1884-85. One student went up to the supplementary F.A. examination in the year 1884, and passed.

UNAIDED COLLEGES.

73. *City College.*—The total strength of the College Department has been 185, against 175 in the preceding year. The third-year class consists of 57 students.

Twenty-six students went up for the supplementary F.A. examination, of whom four passed in the second division and five in the third.

Special classes are held in this college in gymnastics, drawing, music, science, and carpentry.

The new building was opened on the 10th of December last by His Excellency the Marquis of Ripon, in the presence of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and a numerous assemblage.

His Excellency expressed himself much pleased at the combination in the City College of moral with intellectual training, and at the establishment of a carpentry class, which he regarded as a forward step in the direction of technical education.

74. *Albert College.*—The roll number was 34, against 35 in the preceding year. Fifteen students went up for the supplementary F.A. examination, of whom one passed in the first and six in the second division. There are five Professors attached to the institution, drawing a salary of Rs. 490 a month. There are two scholarships attached to the college of the value of Rs. 5 each: one is the endowment of Rajah Sir Sourendra Mohun Tagore; the other was established in honour of Sir Evelyn Baring. The laboratory for the science classes has been placed on a satisfactory footing.

75. *Maharajah's College, Burdwan.*—The number on the rolls of the college was 97 on the 31st of March. The large number of admissions, and the still larger number of applications for admission, which could not be entertained, shew that the college continues to hold a high place in general estimation. Nineteen boys were sent up to the supplementary F.A. examination of 1884, of whom 12 passed—one in the first, five in the second, and six in the third division.

A gymnasium has been established for the use of the students.

The college classes are taught by the Principal and two Assistant Professors.

The library is in good order and contains some 1,746 works. The laboratory is in excellent condition, but the additional instruments ordered have not as yet arrived. The building, though in good repair, is no longer sufficient for the increasing wants of the College Department.

76. *Jagannath College.*—This college is maintained by Baboo Kissori Lall Roy of Baliati in the district of Dacca. F.A. classes were opened in 1883, and it was affiliated to the University with effect from April 1883. The establishment charges amount roughly to Rs. 450 a month. The number on the roll came up at one time to 50, but has been reduced by cholera and small-pox, and stood at 48 on 31st March. Thirty-two belonged to the first-year, and 16 (all of whom subsequently presented themselves for the F.A. examination) to the second-year class.

77. *Ripon College.*—The College Department of this institution had only one class during the period under review. In this class the number of students was 82. The total annual income of the department was Rs. 1,701-8, and the total amount of cost was Rs. 1,590.

In this institution instruction is given in carpentry and drawing as well as gymnastics.

Great attention is paid to moral culture, and efforts are made to elevate the tone of the students by means of lectures and by requiring them to commit to memory literary extracts conveying good moral lessons.

Monthly reports of the progress and conduct of the students are forwarded to their parents.

IV.—SECONDARY EDUCATION.

78. The following statement compares the statistics of secondary schools for native boys for the past two years :— SECONDARY EDUCATION.

	1883-84. Schools.	1883-84. Pupils.	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.
High English—				
Maintained by the department ...	51	15,309	51	14,401
Ditto municipal boards ...	2	558	2	490
Aided by the department or by the municipal boards	118	16,855	123	18,167
Unaided	64	19,245	63	18,650
Total ...	235	51,967	239	51,708
Middle English—				
Maintained by the department ...	7	1,077	7	924
Ditto municipal boards ...	1	283	1	280
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	521	34,364	532	37,215
Unaided	124	7,013	155	9,295
Total ...	653	42,737	695	47,714
Middle vernacular—				
Maintained by the department ...	182	10,313	180	10,474
Ditto municipal boards ...	5	737	9	1,444
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	845	45,661	849	47,872
Unaided	76	4,991	102	6,221
Total ...	1,108	61,702	1,140	66,011
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,996	156,406	2,074	165,433

Secondary schools have advanced from 1,996 to 2,074, or by nearly 4 per cent., and their pupils from 156,406 to 165,433, or by nearly 6 per cent. The schools are therefore better attended than before. A full explanation of the increase and decrease in each class of schools will be given further on.

79. The following table shews the detailed statistics of attendance and expenditure in all Government and aided secondary schools for native boys :—

Attendance and expenditure in schools of secondary instruction during 1884-85.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March 1885.	Average number on the rolls monthly.	Average daily attendance.	EXPENDITURE. Government.	EXPENDITURE. Local sources.	EXPENDITURE. Total.
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
High English.							
Maintained by the department	51	14,401	14,478	11,859	1,37,601	3,17,743	4,55,344
Ditto municipal boards	2	490	507	390	859	7,381	8,240
Aided by the department or municipal boards	123	18,167	17,421	13,506	72,316	2,61,864	3,34,180
Total ...	176	33,058	32,401	25,755	2,10,776	5,86,988	7,97,764
Middle English.							
Maintained by the department	7	924	922	737	10,818	8,973	19,791
Ditto municipal boards*	1	280	265	224	.....	1,620	1,620
Aided by the department or municipal boards	532	37,215	34,216	26,383	1,40,671	2,96,796	4,37,467
Total ...	540	38,419	35,403	27,344	1,51,489	3,07,389	4,58,878
Middle vernacular.							
Maintained by the department	180	10,474	9,441	7,357	47,477	26,702	74,179
Ditto municipal boards	9	1,444	1,348	902	133	10,663	10,796
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	849	47,872	44,354	34,530	1,15,939	2,15,594	3,31,533
Total ..	1,038	59,790	55,143	42,879	1,63,549	2,52,959	4,16,508
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,754	131,267	122,947	95,978	5,25,814	11,47,336	16,73,150

In the previous year the expenditure on 1,732 schools attended by 125,157 pupils was Rs. 16,21,455, of which Rs. 5,17,724 were contributed by Government, and Rs. 11,03,731 from private sources. There has therefore been a

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decrease of the Government expenditure and an increase of the expenditure from local sources.

80. HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS.—The statistics of these schools are repeated:—

High English schools for boys.

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Maintained by the department ...	51	15,309	51	14,401
Ditto municipal boards ...	2	558	2	490
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	118	16,855	123	18,167
Unaided	64	19,245	63	18,650
Total ...	235	51,967	239	51,708

81. The number of Government schools remains 51 as in the previous year, the Patna City school, which was hitherto treated as part and parcel of the Patna collegiate school having been recognized as a separate institution, and the Bhootea boarding school having been transferred to the class of special schools. The Khulna aided school was taken over by Government and placed on the footing of a Zilla School from 1st April 1885. Its change of status does not therefore affect the statistics of the year under review.

82. Two high schools are returned as maintained by municipal boards. These are the schools at Santipore and Burdwan. The Feringhi bazar school in Chittagong, which is really a school under the management of the local municipality, and is noticed as such in the Assistant Inspector's report, has been returned under a separate heading, under the orders of the Circle Inspector, who holds that as it is in receipt of a Government grant, it ought not to be classed with schools *maintained* by municipalities. Aided schools have advanced from 118 to 123, and unaided schools have declined from 64 to 63. Taking these two classes of schools together, there is a net gain of four schools. The Presidency Division shows a gain of two, and the Patna Division of three schools, while there is a loss of one school in the Rajshahye Division. The gains and losses are explained below in fuller detail.

83. In the Presidency Division, the unaided school at Ariadaha received a municipal grant, and the Meherpur middle English school was raised to the status of a high school during the year, there being thus an increase of two aided schools. The number of unaided schools remained unchanged; but in point of fact new schools were opened at Gustia and Baliaghata in the 24-Pergunnahs, while the Kasipur school was abolished and the Ariadaha school transferred to the aided class. It should be noted here that the total number of high schools in the division was 57, of which seven were Government schools, one was a municipal school, 40 were aided, and nine were unaided schools. The unaided schools were the South Suburban school at Kalighat, the Bhowanipore London Missionary Society's institution, the Kandi school, the Kishnaghur Anglo-Vernacular school, the Nawabganj Sridhar-Bangsidhar school, the Nuldanga Bhusan school, the Madrasa-i-Anwaria, and the Baliaghata and Gustia schools. All these, with the exception of the two last, are well-known institutions, and form a part of the regular educational system of the country.

84. In Calcutta the only aided school on our returns is St. Chrysostom's. Its numerical strength came down from 103 to 99. Of these 99 pupils, 62 were Europeans and Eurasians, 30 Hindus, 5 Mahomedans, and 2 "others." This school is excluded from the list of European Schools in accordance with article 6, clause (c) of the Code of Regulations for such schools. It consists of a paying and a free department. In the former the pupils are mostly Europeans, and in the latter the majority are natives. The total expenditure of the school was Rs. 4,440, Rs. 900 being paid by Government. The unaided schools numbered 21, and their pupils 7,715. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 1,49,081, of which Rs. 1,24,011 were raised from fees and Rs. 25,070 from other sources. All these schools, with the exception of the General Assembly's institution, the Free Church institution, Mr. Dall's High English school, the Church Missionary Society's boarding school, and the Oxford Mission school, are under native management. Among the schools

under native management the Metropolitan institution, its Syampukur branch, the Ripon Collegiate school, formerly called the Presidency school, the City and Albert Collegiate schools, the Oriental seminary, the Training Academy, Seal's Free school and the Calcutta Institution deserve prominent mention. They are well attended and ably conducted. Some of these schools are self-supporting and have large surplus balances at the end of each year, and one school (Seal's Free school) is supported solely from the proceeds of an endowment of Rs. 1,50,000.

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85. In the Burdwan Division the total number of high schools was 62 as in the previous year, there being seven Government schools, one municipal school, 42 aided and 12 unaided schools. The municipal school is the one at Burdwan noticed in a foregoing paragraph. This school was treated as an ordinary aided school in the previous year. The Ukhra school was reduced from the high to the middle standard. On the other hand, the unaided school at Maju in Howrah has received a Government grant, and the Uluberia middle English school has been raised to the standard of a high school. Unaided schools numbered 12, against 13 in the preceding year, the decrease of one school having been brought about by the transfer of the Maju school to the aided list, the reduction of the Burdwan night school to the middle standard, and the opening of a new school at Mahes in the Hooghly district. The unaided schools of the division on 31st March 1885 were the Bali seminary, the Sivpur school, the Sulkea Anglo-Sanskrit school, the Bainchi Behari Lal institution, the Khanakul school, the Tarakeswar school, the Mahes school, the Maharajah's school at Burdwan, the Maharajah's school at Kulna, the Chuckdiggi Saroda Prasad institution, the Rajgram school, and the Midnapore town school.

86. In the Rajshahye Division there were 15 high schools, against 16 in the previous year. The apparent loss of one school is thus accounted for. The Bhutia boarding school was transferred from the head of Government high schools to that of special schools, and the Saidpur school was reduced to the middle standard, while the new school at Nattore received a municipal grant. One of the two unaided schools of the previous year, viz. the one at Nyagaon, received a Government grant.

87. In the Dacca Division the number of schools was 24, as in the previous year. Of these, four were Government schools, 13 aided, and seven unaided. While a new unaided school was started at Burisaul, the Nasirabad school in Mymensingh was amalgamated with the Mymensingh Institution. The number of schools in the Chittagong Division was six, as in the year before. These were the three Government schools at Chittagong, Comillah, and Noakholly; the Feringhi Bazar municipal school, the Patiya aided school in Chittagong, and the Brahmanberia aided school in Tipperah.

88. In the Patna Division high schools numbered 22, against 19 in the previous year. The Government schools were seven instead of six, the additional school being the Patna City school, which was hitherto treated as a branch of the Patna Collegiate school, but has now been returned independently for the first time. The aided schools were five as before, but the unaided schools rose from eight to 10. Of these last the Durbhunga Raj school, the Dumraon Raj school, the Bankipore Training academy, the Arrah Town school, the Behar National Institution, the Mozufferpur Mookerjee's Seminary, and two schools in the town of Gya are the best known. The number of high schools in the Bhagulpore Division was 11, as in the year before, five of them being Government schools, three aided, and three unaided schools. In Chota Nagpore there were seven schools as before, five of them being Government schools and two aided. In Orissa the number of schools was nine, as in the preceding year. Of these, three were Government schools and six aided. Three of them are at work in the town of Cuttack.

89. *University Entrance Examination.*—Under the new regulations, the date of the university examinations having been altered, no Entrance examination was held during the year under review. The usual detailed notices of the success of the Government and aided schools at the examination find therefore no place in the present report.

90. I proceed, however, to extract below from local reports a few points of importance regarding the administration of the Government high schools.

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In Calcutta the four Government schools are the Hindu and Hare schools, the Sanskrit Collegiate school, and the Anglo-Persian Department of the Calcutta Madrassa. The number of pupils in them was 1,527, against 1,750. The expenditure was Rs. 77,069, of which Rs. 20,145 were paid from provincial revenues and Rs. 56,924 raised from fees. It is worthy of mention here that the Hindu and Hare schools, which had the reputation, not only of being self-supporting, but also of remitting surplus balances to the Government treasury, had to draw Rs. 1,167 from provincial revenues for their support during the past year. Their income from fees no longer suffices to meet all their charges.

91. The officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle thus notices some facts regarding the zillah schools in the Presidency Division:—

"The hostels attached to the first grade schools at Baraset and Jessore continued to be in a flourishing state. The dining hall attached to the Jessore hostel was finished, and arrangements were made for placing the Mahomedan hostel on a permanent footing during the year under report. A boarding establishment was also opened in February last, in connection with the Nawab of Moorshedabad's high school. Sanction was obtained to the construction of additional rooms for the Baraset Government school, and for the improvement of the Moorshedabad high school building mainly from the funds of the schools concerned. Lord Ripon on the eve of his departure placed at the disposal of the Education Department a sum of Rs. 1,000 from His Excellency's private purse for the enlargement of the Barrackpore school building, and the question will shortly be taken up. It may not be amiss to point out here that the representation made in the previous year's report, viz. that the aided school at Khulna failed to meet the requirements of a rapidly growing zilla station and railway terminus, has been successful, the school having been elevated to the rank of a zilla school from the 1st April last. Sir Rivers Thompson on the occasion of his visit to the station received representations from the local community on the subject, and was pleased to take the matter into his favourable consideration. The scheme received the cordial support of the Commissioner, who had visited Khulna before and studied the question in all its bearings. The school is at present held in the old aided school building, which is being repaired by the former managing committee, the building sanctioned by Government being in course of construction by the Department of Public Works. Under orders of the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 18th April 1884, a supplementary examination for promotion was required to be held in September last in all high English schools, especially to promote those students of the second class who might be worked up during the cold weather term of the year under report for the Entrance examination. I regret to state that I have been furnished with no data on the subject, except in regard to the Barrackpore and Taki Government schools. It appears that in both of these schools no student could be found who was deserving of promotion to the Entrance class. In the former school, a few boys were promoted from the third and fourth classes, and in the latter promotion was given to a few of the most promising boys of the lower classes.

"The amalgamated high English schools at Baraset, Jessore, Taki, Ranaghat, and Janghipur continued to prepare candidates for the middle vernacular scholarship examination as well as the university Entrance examination. It was pointed out in the last report that the practice of teaching English in the lower classes of these schools for only one hour a day was believed in certain quarters to be detrimental to the study of that subject. Mr. Clarke therefore, with the concurrence of the Director, issued orders permitting all high schools on a vernacular basis to teach English for two hours a day in the fifth and lower classes, it being understood that the full vernacular middle course was also taught. To ensure that the vernacular instruction was not, under the new permission, invaded or curtailed, it was provided that any school wishing to avail itself of it must send in all the pupils of the fifth class to the middle vernacular scholarship examination. The examination fees of these candidates were to be paid by the Director from funds at his disposal, but the Government of Bengal has recently ruled that the payment of such fees is not to be made from public funds in future years. Head-masters were cautioned against any attempt to evade the rule by keeping a fifth class in parallel sections, by double promotion in the year of boys from the sixth class to the fourth, or by any other subterfuge. It was further laid down that schools which accepted the new concession should be left to make their own arrangements in respect of the additional teaching without being allowed to claim extra establishment or more expenditure. The only school which availed itself of the two hours' permission was the aided high school at Janghipur; but it is believed that it will be more generally accepted during the current year.

"Since the close of the year, the Government high school at Taki has been provided with a local habitation of its own at the expense of Baboo Raj Mohan Roy Choudhary of that place. The building is so well suited to the purposes of the school, and the grounds have been so well laid out and provided with out-offices, that there is every probability of increased numbers now attending the school. The cost was estimated at Rs. 12,000, and I have reasons to believe that at the authorized scale it would be valued at much more. Baboo Raj Mohan has also redeemed his promise of permanently endowing the institution with an income of Rs. 300 a year, by making over to Government 4 per cent. promissory notes for Rs. 7,500. The formalities to be gone through in respect of the trusteeship of the building and of the securities are now the subject of official correspondence. A grant

of Rs. 1,000 has subsequently been sanctioned by Government from the expected savings of the education budget for 1885-86 for furnishing the Taki school." SECONDARY EDUCATION

Government has further sanctioned the erection of a tablet in the school building to commemorate the liberality and public spirit of Baboo Raj Mohun Roy Choudhary.

92. In the Burdwan Division there are eight high schools under public management, viz. seven departmental schools, and the municipal school at Burdwan. The average number of pupils in the departmental schools was 308, against 331 returned in the preceding year. There has been a loss of pupils in each of these schools on account of the operation of causes which have equally affected all of them. The postponement of the university Entrance and school examinations to April 1885, and the enforcement of the rule of payment of fees from the beginning of the session, stopped all admissions in the last quarter of the year. It generally happens that the numerical strength of a school falls off about the close of an academical year, and that it rises to the highest point within a short time after the new session has begun. Hence, in other years, March was the month of maximum numerical strength, as it has been that of minimum numbers this year. In addition to this general cause, it is to be stated that some of the sudder station schools have lost pupils on account of the establishment of other schools in their neighbourhood.

93. The Inspector notices that the Uttarpara Government school, which enjoys a Government grant of Rs. 1,200 and an endowment of an equal value from Baboo Joykrishna Mookerjea and the late Baboo Rajkrishna Mookerjea, had a total income of Rs. 15,160 from all sources, while its expenditure amounted to only Rs. 12,095. The Beerbhoom school, which of late years has shewn brilliant results at the Entrance examination, was visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in November 1884. Sir Rivers Thompson was pleased to record the following remarks regarding the school—"The report which I received of the working of the Government school at Soory was a very gratifying one. It was specially successful in the last examination, passing 19 out of 31. I propose to give a prize to the boy from this school who passes highest in the next Entrance examination." The expenditure of the Howrah school has for some years exceeded its income, owing mainly to the grade increments of the masters' salaries; but on the promotion of the late head-master to an Assistant Inspectorship, his successor has been appointed on a somewhat lower salary. The new head-master desired to have the old net grant to the school restored, but the Vice-President of the District Committee held that no action should be taken on the recommendation till the scheme of local self-government came into operation.

94. The Inspector of the Behar Circle writes as follows—

"Private enterprise in the matter of high schools is steadily making its way, and every encouragement is given to it. Perfectly free competition is maintained, the only condition being that it is honest. The middle English school, supported by the Hatwa Raj, has been raised to the Entrance standard, but it is not yet known whether the University has accepted the school. So with the Sadikpore school in Patna City. The Revilgunj Municipal school is applying to be raised also, but I cannot recommend this, as the change is very premature. The chief features in the history of the zillah schools have been the separation of the City school, Patna, from the Collegiate school, and the amalgamation with it of the Jhaugunge aided school, and the transfer of the zillah school from Deoghur to Dumka."

It may be observed that the question of the transfer of the zillah school from Deoghur to Dumka is still under the consideration of Government.

95. *Middle English Schools.*—The statistics for these schools for the past two years are compared below:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—				
Maintained by the department ...	7	1,077	7	924
Ditto municipal boards ...	1	283	1	280
Aided by the department or by municipal boards	521	34,364	532	37,215
Unaided	124	7,013	155	9,295
Total ...	653	42,737	695	47,714

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96. These figures do not include schools for Europeans and Eurasians. The number of Government schools was seven, as in the previous year. These were the Colingah branch school for Mahomedans attached to the Calcutta Madrassa, the model school attached to the Calcutta normal school, the Rangamati and Bandarban boarding schools for Mughs and Chukmas in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Darjeeling zilla school, the model school attached to the Patna normal school, and the Cuttack model school. The single municipal school is the model school at Bogra, which receives a grant from the local municipality in lieu of the old Government grant.

97. Aided schools have risen from 521 to 532, and their pupils from 34,364 to 37,215. This increase of schools may be thus explained:—The Presidency Division gained seven schools, the Burdwan Division six, Rajshahye one, and Dacca five, while Patna lost one school and Bhagulpore seven schools. The number of schools in the other divisions remained unchanged.

98. Unaided schools shew an advance from 124 to 155. This gain of 31 schools is thus accounted for. The Presidency Division gained nine, Burdwan twelve, Rajshahye one, Dacca two, Chittagong two, Bhagulpore six, and Orissa four schools, the town of Calcutta gained one school, while Patna lost five and the Chota Nagpore Division lost one. The aided and unaided middle English schools, as pointed out before, form parts of the same educational system, since many of the latter are started and kept up in the hope of receiving a Government grant. The total number of middle English schools was 695, against 653 of the preceding year. Had the position of the grant-in-aid fund been easy enough, many of the 155 unaided schools would have been brought over to the aided list. The distribution of middle English schools is shewn below. The Presidency Division has 142, Calcutta nine, Burdwan Division 158, Rajshahye 64, Dacca 116, Chittagong 39, Patna 89, Bhagulpore 33, Chota Nagpore 14, Orissa 27, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals four.

99. I give below the usual extracts from the divisional reports in explanation of the increase and decrease in the number of schools, and their success at the departmental examination. In the Presidency Division the number of aided schools rose from 104 to 111, and the number of their pupils from 7,182 to 7,904. In the 24-Pergunnahs the aided schools increased by one. Three unaided middle English schools, viz. the Naihati, Kaurapukur, and Magra received new grants during the year, while the grant-in-aid school at Nalkura was closed by the managers, and the municipal middle English school at Mirzapore was changed into a middle vernacular school. The number of aided schools in Nuddea remained stationary, but the place of the Meherpore aided middle English school (raised to the status of a high English school, as noticed before) was filled by the Amulia middle English school, which received a new grant. The number of aided middle English schools in Jessore rose from 14 to 18. New grants were sanctioned for four schools, viz. Fulari, Bhaturia, Kamta, and Maheshkhola, and the two aided middle vernacular schools at Joydeah and Kotchandpur were raised to the aided middle English standard. At the same time the schools at Hazrapur and Chandra ceased to exist. In Khulna the new school at Musri received a grant, and so increased by one the number of middle English aided schools returned last year. In Moorshedabad the number of aided schools rose from 13 to 14, owing to a new grant having been sanctioned for the Jeaganj school from the funds of the Moorshedabad Municipality. The unaided schools increased from 22 to 31; the increase being largest in Jessore, which reports six new schools. Moorshedabad shews no change, while the 24-Pergunnahs shew an apparent loss of one school. It appears that while in the previous year 115 candidates were successful out of 193 sent up, 185 passed out of 291 during the year under report. There were 31 pupils from middle English schools who passed by the middle vernacular standard. Adding these to the number passed by the middle English standard, the total number that passed the middle examination from middle English schools was 216, against 173 in the previous year. There were, besides, six pupils who passed the middle English scholarship examination from four middle vernacular schools, one from the Senhati school in Khulna gaining a middle English scholarship. Of 92 aided middle English schools that sent up candidates to the middle English scholarship examination, 75 passed pupils by the middle English and eight by the middle vernacular standard. The Dhakuria, Sarangabad, Salipur, and Syamnagar schools

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in the 24-Pergunnahs; the Belpukuria, Chapra, and Haradham schools in Nuddea; and the Basundhia and Raigram schools in Jessore were unsuccessful. There were 19 aided middle English schools which did not compete for any middle examination, against 27 in the previous year. The names of these 19 non-competing schools are given below. In the 24-Pergunnahs—Goria, Kaorapukur, Gopalpur, Dhanghata, Magrahat, and Naihati; in Nuddea—Subarnapur, Chapra, and Hatisala; in Jessore—Ganganandapur, Bhaturia, Sunderpur, and Kamta; in Khulna—Karapara, Musni, Chandanpur, and Nalta; in Moorsheda-bad—Jeagunge and Rampal. Among the competing schools the most successful were Gobindpur, Nibadhai, and Bishnupur in the 24-Pergunnahs; Bhajanghat, Goari Hindu, Ula, and Anulia in Nuddea; Bongong and Sailkupa in Jessore; Khararia and Banka Bhowanipur in Khulna; and Eroali in Moorshedabad. The Meherpur middle English school, lately elevated to the class of a high English school, sent up three pupils to the middle English scholarship examination, all of whom passed, and two obtained scholarships.

100. In the Burdwan Division, the aided middle English schools have increased from 127 to 133, and the unaided from 13 to 25. The increase of six aided schools has been thus brought about: six new grants have been sanctioned, one school has been raised from middle vernacular to middle English, and one high school reduced to the middle English standard. On the other hand, one grant has been cancelled and one middle English school of the last year has been raised to the status of a high English school. The unaided schools have increased by 12, and many of them have applied for grants. With the gain in the number of schools, there has been a corresponding gain in the number of pupils. The actual increase is represented by 1,504 students. The Inspector reports that, in comparison with the results of the preceding year, the number of competing schools has increased by 21, the number of examinees by 69, and the number passed by 76. Twenty-eight more candidates from nine middle vernacular schools appeared at the middle English examination, of whom 13 were successful; and 78 boys from 44 middle English schools passed by the vernacular standard. It is further to be noted that two passed candidates from the Dumurdaha and Haripore middle vernacular schools have obtained middle English scholarships. Of the 100 competing aided schools, 87 have passed candidates either by the middle English or the middle vernacular standard. Of the remaining schools that did not send up candidates, 13 are new schools, and the rest on account of local and other causes, such as prevalence of fever, want of proper supervision on the part of the managers, and frequent change of teachers, could not prepare candidates for the examination. Many of the middle schools in the Burdwan Division have an inadequate staff of teachers, and it is owing to this circumstance that they are not in a position to prepare candidates for the scholarship examination regularly every year. The average grant to a middle English school is now less than Rs. 25 a month. The Inspector's suggestion that it should be raised to Rs. 30 a month is a good one, and may be carried out, if there are sufficient funds.

101. In the Rajshahye Division, while one upper primary and one middle vernacular school were raised to the middle English standard, and one high school reduced to the status of a middle school, one middle English school was made a high school and one school ceased to be aided. At the middle English scholarship examination, Bogra, Dinagepore, Pubna, and Rungpore sent up candidates from a larger number of schools than before, while in Julpigoree and Rajshahye the number of competing schools diminished. The number of candidates fell in Darjeeling, Julpigoree, and Rajshahye, but rose considerably in Rungpore and Pubna.

102. In the Dacca Division the aided schools have advanced from 87 to 92 and their pupils from 7,431 to 7,964, while the unaided schools have advanced from 22 with 1,198 pupils to 24 with 1,691. In the Dacca district all the aided schools (36 with 3,257 pupils) were aided from the grant-in-aid fund: there were also seven unaided schools with 525 pupils. The schools that have done well at the scholarship examination are those at Sakta, Lauhajang, Lotakhola, Abdullapur, and Dhankora. Those that failed to pass boys are Madanjanj, Bandar, Aminpur, Rajarampur, Muhammadpur, Konda, Betka, Banari, Srinagar, Suapur, Nannar, and Jainsar. Of these, Bandar, Rajarampur, and Muhammadpur are new schools; Madanganj and Aminpur have

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teachers who are hardly qualified for their posts; and Konda, Betka, and Jainsar suffered from frequent changes of teachers. Nannar, Banari, and Srinagar passed candidates at the middle vernacular examination. Ten schools sent up no candidates. Four of these are new, two had incompetent teachers, two had been successful in former years, one is situated in a very backward part, and the tenth is practically a vernacular school with an English class attached. In the Furreedpore district the aided schools increased by one, and the unaided decreased by three, the net loss being two. Of the 15 aided schools, 12 competed at the middle scholarship examination, and two of the five unaided schools competed. Also three middle vernacular schools competed at the English examination, and properly speaking should have been ranked as middle English schools. This was not done because they receive their grants-in-aid as vernacular schools. The most successful schools are those at Khalkula, Meghna, Gosainhat, and Amgram. One school only competed and was unsuccessful, viz. the Kotwalipara school, situated in the most backward part of the district. The Bangesvardi, Padamdi, Olpur, Kartikpur, and Palong schools, though unsuccessful in the English examination, passed candidates by the middle vernacular test. The schools of the Backergunge district have increased from 19 to 24, *i.e.* by five, of which four are aided schools. Thirteen of them sent up 30 candidates to the middle English examination. The schools which sent up no candidates are Khalsakati, Daulatkhan, Goalbhaor, Kusangal, Nathullaboz, Bakai, Samdaykati, Krishnakati, and Rairkati. The five first named are new schools; the Rairkati school ranked as a high school till November last, and consequently was unable to present candidates; and the other three schools competed at the middle vernacular examination. The most notably successful of the middle English schools are Uzirpur, Rahamatpur, Bassanda, Gaila, Kirtipasa, Abhaynil, Banaripara, Patuakhali, and Baophal; no school competed and failed to pass in English excepting Gabha, but it passed a boy at the middle vernacular examination. In Mymensingh, the aided schools fell from 20 with 1,617 pupils to 19 with 1,593 pupils. Applications were received for aid from several schools, but no grants could be given to them for want of funds. The unaided schools advanced from nine with 498 pupils to 10 with 651 pupils. The schools which obtained remarkably good results at the middle English examination are those at Kalipur, Banagram, Elenga, Nagarpur, and Pingna. The schools at Delduar, Gayhata, Karatiya, Netrakona, Bajitpur, and Jangalbari also competed, but, failing in English, obtained vernacular certificates. The schools which competed but failed entirely are the Jalalpur, Noapur, and Achmita schools.

103. In the Chittagong Division there was a net increase of 10 schools. In Tipperah the number of aided schools was the same as in the previous year. The largest aided school of this class is that at Chandpur, containing 108 pupils, and the smallest is that at Leishara, which is in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Deputy Inspector recommends the transfer of its grant to the newly established unaided school at Babur Hat. The number of unaided schools has risen by one, and that of their pupils has risen from 527 to 580. In Chittagong the number of aided schools was the same as in the year before, but that of their pupils has risen from 544 to 671. Unaided schools shew an increase of one, and the number of their pupils has risen from 187 to 279. In Noakholly the number of aided schools was the same as in the previous year. There has been a slight falling off in the number of pupils. In the Hill Tracts the number of middle English schools has remained the same. They are the two Government boarding schools at Rangamati and Bandarban. These are the only Government schools of the middle English class in the division. The fee receipts show an improvement from Rs. 50 to Rs. 69. The Deputy Commissioner supports the views of the Deputy Inspector in regard to the desirability of establishing a higher class English school in the Hill Tracts. Dr. Martin is of opinion that it would be an expensive innovation, and that very little would be gained by it. The Officiating Commissioner, Mr. Lyall, is of opinion that the question of raising the standard of the Rangamati school may "at present lie over." At the middle English scholarship examination, 71 candidates appeared from 22 schools, and 35 from 18 schools were successful. In the Patna Division, the number of middle class English schools has fallen from 96 to 90. The decrease of six schools is thus accounted for: 13 new schools were opened, 18 were closed, and one submitted

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no returns. There has been a loss of one aided and five unaided schools. The large decrease of nine unaided schools in the Gya district is accounted for by the fact that four of them were aided during the year, while four others were merely primary schools, and should never have been styled middle schools. The ninth submitted no returns. Six schools were closed in the Shahabad district. They were all worthless schools, the secretaries of which had quite disregarded their responsibilities. Such schools are being gradually weeded out. At the middle scholarship examination the number of competing schools was 35, and the number of successful schools 30. The number of successful candidates was 56, and the number of those who secured scholarships 19. Tested by the merit marks, Patna stands first, Gya second, and Mozufferpore—a good way behind—third. The other districts have not done well. Sarun, which last year occupied the first place along with Mozufferpore, now stands fifth. None of the districts have done well at the middle English scholarship examination.

104. In the Bhagulpore Division, aided schools have declined from 29 to 22, and their pupils from 1,399 to 1,228. The two schools—Kharhara and Sainchak—of Bhagulpore, and the two schools—Kilpara and Bhariadangi—of Purneah were abolished on account of the withdrawal of their Government grants; the school at Aiho in Maldah was reduced to the middle vernacular grade, and the Bengali boys' school at Monghyr has been classed as unaided on account of the withdrawal of its Government grant. This accounts for the loss of seven schools under the aided class. The increase of six unaided schools has entirely taken place in the district of Monghyr. Three new schools were opened at Monghyr, one at Gogri, and one at Garsanda, and the Bengali school at Monghyr has been included in this class. At the middle scholarship examination 48 candidates appeared from 14 schools, of whom eight passed. Half the unsuccessful candidates, however, obtained middle vernacular pass certificates. In the Bhagulpore district, Banka, Colgong, and Supoole (aided) and Madehpura (unaided) sent up 12 candidates, and two passed from Supoole. One from Banka, two from Colgong, and one from Supoole passed the middle vernacular examination. In Monghyr 15 boys from three schools, viz. Shaikhpuru, Jamui, and Beguserai competed, and one from each school passed. Jamui and Beguserai passed one candidate each in the middle vernacular examination. In Purneah, the Arrariah and City Purneah schools sent two candidates each, and none passed. One from Arrariah and two from City Purneah succeeded in passing the middle vernacular examination. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs 11 candidates from all the four aided schools, viz. Amjora, Rajmehal, Sahebgunge, and Godda competed, and only two passed—one from Rajmehal and one from Godda. One from Amjora, two from Godda, and three from Sahebgunge passed the middle vernacular examination. In Maldah only one school out of five, viz. Kansat, sent up candidates. Of the six that appeared from this institution only one passed. Four others, however, passed the middle vernacular examination.

105. In Chota Nagpore, the loss of one school and 38 pupils is due to the abolition of the Kharakdiha aided school in Hazaribagh for want of local support. The decrease of one school and 90 pupils under the head of unaided has resulted from the transfer of the Ichak school, in the same district, to the list of aided institutions. This has made up for the loss of Kharakdiha under the head of aided schools. Of the 13 aided schools, four with 187 pupils were in Manbhoom, seven with 441 scholars in Hazaribagh, and two attended by 299 children in Lohardugga. The one unaided school with seven pupils was in Singbhoom, and was supported by the Raja of Seraikela. This was attended purely by the children of the Raja's family, and should not have been returned under the head of public schools. Of the 14 schools, only eight competed at the examination with 34 candidates. Out of these again, 25 pupils were successful from seven schools, three being placed in the first, nine in the second, and 13 in the third division. Besides these, two boys passed in the second division from the middle department of the Chaibassa amalgamated school. The corresponding figures for the preceding year were six in the second and six in the third division: in all 12 only. The result for the year was therefore highly satisfactory. Considering each district separately, Manbhoom competed with three schools and nine candidates and passed six from two schools—one in the first division. The successful schools were those at Raghunathpur and Barabazar, the former passing five candidates, and the

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latter one only. In Hazaribagh, three schools sent up 13 candidates, of whom 12 passed from three schools, viz. four from Giridih, three from Chatra, and five from Ichak, one of the boys passed from the last named school being placed in the first division. In Lohardugga, the Ranchi Anglican Mission and Lohardugga schools competed respectively with 11 and one—in all 12 candidates—of whom seven passed, viz. six from the former and one from the latter school, the successful boy from Lohardugga being placed in the first division. In the district of Singbhoom, two boys were successful from the Chaibassa zilla school. The Assistant Inspector states that all "the middle English schools in Chota Nagpore have adopted the vernacular basis. This, I need hardly observe, is a constitution which suits a poor and backward province exceedingly well. In advanced districts, most children that attend these schools do so with the avowed object of preparing themselves for high English and university education. Here a majority of our pupils in middle English schools do not go beyond the middle standard To the former, therefore, a greater familiarity with the English language is. necessary, and it cannot be denied that the study of all subjects except the second language through the medium of English in a great measure tends towards the attainment of that end. To our pupils in Chota Nagpore, on the other hand, most of whom must finish their education in middle schools, the acquisition of as much useful knowledge as possible within a few years is the first consideration, and there can be little doubt that this object is best attained by learning things through one's own vernacular. The use, however, to which even a little knowledge of English can be turned is also not lost sight of, and the pupils are allowed to learn as much of it as they can afford to do, along with the more substantial study of the vernacular subjects. The paucity, nevertheless, of suitable text-books in Hindi (to be dealt with more fully in its proper place) stands, to a certain extent, in the way of working these schools with as much success as is done in Bengal proper."

106. In Orissa, the increase of four schools has been the result of the opening of the Metcalfe, the Cuttack Town, Birol, and Banpur schools in Cuttack and Pooree, the elevation of the Parikood middle vernacular school in Pooree to the middle English class, and the abolition of the Bentkar school in Cuttack. The only Government middle English school is the Cuttack model school. Of the aided schools, the most efficient are the Barbati and the Dehurda schools in Balasore, Khorda in Pooree, and the Cuttack model, Sangat, Kaunpur, and Purusttumpur schools in Cuttack. The Cuttack town school is the best of the unaided class. Not a few of these unaided schools, both middle English and middle vernacular that have put in applications for grants, are reported to be "languishing for want of Government support." Commenting on the results of the middle English scholarship examination the Joint-Inspector says: "The numerical results for the year under review indicate some advance in efficiency; but considered with reference to quality, they do not afford equal grounds for congratulation. Out of 33 successful candidates, only five have secured the minimum marks in English in order to be eligible for scholarships. The failure in most cases has been in English, and is mainly due to the circumstance that the English paper was unusually difficult. Many of the competing schools avoided absolute failure by passing candidates at the middle vernacular scholarship examination." The non-competing schools are for the most part new institutions scarcely ripe for shewing results. The most successful schools in the division are Barbati in Balasore, Khorda in Pooree, and Purusttumpore in Cuttack. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals there were seven candidates sent up to the scholarship examination from two out of its four schools, viz. Baripada and Dhenkanal, of whom four passed in the first division and three in the second: the Baripada school stood first in Orissa in point of merit."

107. *Middle English scholarship examination.*—The results of the examination are tabulated below. The standard is that of the middle vernacular scholarship examination with English added as a language only:—

Middle English scholarship examination, 1885.

Divisions.	Number of institutions sending examinees. — Government institutions. — Competing schools.	Government institutions. — Successful schools.	Aided institutions. — Competing schools.	Aided institutions. — Successful schools.	Other institutions. — Competing schools.	Other institutions. — Successful schools.	Total. — Competing schools.	Total. — Successful schools.	Number of examinees. — Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Number passed. — Government institutions. — First division.	Government institutions. — Second division.	Government institutions. — Third division.	Aided institutions. — First division.	Aided institutions. — Second division.	Aided institutions. — Third division.	Other institutions. — First division.	Other institutions. — Second division.	Other institutions. — Third division.	Private students. — First division.	Private students. — Second division.	Private students. — Third division.	Total. — First division.	Total. — Second division.	Total. — Third division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. — Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Presidency	...	......	92	75	3	2	95	77	....	284	7	10	301	...	...	...	39	82	58	2	2	2	..	1	4	41	85	64	...	..	185	5	...
Calcutta	1	1	......	......	1	1	2	2	21	... ..	1	1	23	8	4	1	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1	8	5	2	...	...	15	...	...
Burdwan	...	......	100	82	6	5	106	87	......	293	22	11	326	...	...	...	17	71	79	...	...	5	...	1	3	17	72	87	...	...	172	4	...
Rajshahye	2	2	41	30	7	4	50	36	8	105	22	8	143	4	2	1	12	29	10	2	4	1	...	...	2	18	35	14	...	...	64	3	...
Dacca	...	......	64	40	4	1	68	41	......	139	11	7	157	...	...	...	24	21	9	...	1	..	...	...	...	24	22	9	...	...	52	3	...
Chittagong	1	1	18	15	3	2	22	18	1	51	19	......	71	...	1	...	7	16	4	...	6	1	...	...	...	7	23	5	...	...	35†	...	...
Patna	1	1	28	8	4	3	33	12	2	58	15	19	94	..	1	...	2	6	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	2	10	...	...	...	10	2	...
Bhagulpore .. .	...	......	13	7	1	......	14	7	......	48	.....	3	51	...	...	..	1	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	3	...	...	6	2	...
Chota Nagpore	...	.....	8	7	......	......	8	7	......	34	......	1	35	...	...	...	3	9	13	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	9	13	...	6	19	...	...
Orissa	1	1	14	10	2	2	17	13	12	63	8	......	83	1	2	...	8	12	7	...	1	2	...	...	...	9	15	9	...	...	31	2	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals	...	......	......	......	2	2	2	2	......	......	7	......	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	...	4	3	...	...	...	6	...	1
Total ...	6	6	378	274	33	22	417	302	44	1,075	112	60	1,291	13	10	2	113	250	193	8	21	11	...	2	10	134	283	206	..	6	595	21	1
																										623*			623				

* Excluding 26 boys from 21 middle vernacular schools and five boys from two high English schools passing middle English scholarship examination.

† Approximate.

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108. The foregoing statement shews that 417 schools sent up 1,291 candidates, of whom 623 were successful, in addition to 26 who passed the examination from vernacular schools. In the previous year 337 schools sent up 985 candidates, of whom 453 passed, together with 28 boys from vernacular schools. The total number of successful candidates therefore was 649, against 481 in the year before. This result is highly gratifying, and shows that the schools are gradually accommodating themselves to the system of minimum pass marks in English, vernacular, and arithmetic, which was introduced in 1882. The postponement of the examination from October to March no doubt contributed to some extent to this result. The aided schools, which form the backbone of the middle system, passed by far the largest number of candidates It is also interesting to note that, while in the previous year only 12 middle vernacular schools succeeded in passing candidates at the middle English examination, no less than 21 schools are now reported to have reached that standard, so as to justify their inclusion in the returns of middle English schools. This satisfactory result is entirely due to the rule under which middle English schools are conducted on a vernacular basis. The detailed accounts of the success of different divisions and districts have been furnished elsewhere.

109. *Middle vernacular schools.*—The comparative statistics of these schools for two years are subjoined :—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—				
Maintained by the department ...	182	10,313	180	10,474
Ditto municipal boards ...	5	737	9	1,444
Aided by the department or municipal boards	846	45,661	849	47,872
Unaided	76	4,991	102	6,221
Total ...	1,108	61,702	1,140	66,011

110. The schools have advanced from 1,108 to 1,140, and their from 61,702 to 66,011. There is a decrease of two departmental schools, which is thus explained. Two schools in the Burdwan Division, one school in Rajshahye, and one in Bhagulpore have been transferred to municipal boards, while two new schools have been returned from the Patna Division. Schools maintained by municipal boards have risen from five to nine, while two schools in the Burdwan Division, and one school in each of the divisions of Rajshahye, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore, was taken over by municipal boards, and one school in the Patna Division is reported to have been given up by them. The increase of four aided schools is thus accounted for. The Presidency Division shows an increase of 12 schools, the Burdwan Division of 17, Rajshahye three, Chittagong one school, Chota Nagpore two schools, and Orissa one school. On the other hand, the Dacca Division shows a loss of nine, the Patna Division of 19, and the Bhagulpore Division of four schools. These losses are mainly due to the reduction of the schools from the middle to the upper primary standard.

111. While in the preceding year unaided schools decreased from 84 to 76, they rose from 76 to 102 during the year under review. The increase of 26 schools is explained below. The Presidency Division shows a gain of three schools, the Burdwan Division of 14 schools, Rajshahye four, Dacca two, Chittagong two, and Orissa two schools, and Bhagulpore one school, while the town of Calcutta shews a loss of two schools. Taking all classes of middle vernacular schools together, their present distribution is as follows:—Presidency Division 231, Calcutta nine, Burdwan Division 219, Rajshahye Division 140, Dacca 235, Chittagong 99, Patna 74, Bhagulpore 56, Chota Nagpore 30, Orissa 39, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals eight.

112. It has been stated in a foregoing paragraph that the aided and unaided schools form parts of the same system, both attempting to impart instruction of the same character, and that most schools pass through a preliminary unaided stage before they are assisted by Government grants. It is a significant fact that during the past year there has been a large addition to the list of unaided middle schools, the unaided middle English schools having advanced from

124 to 155, and the unaided middle vernacular schools from 76 to 102. A few of the unaided schools are not likely to be aided owing to local or other difficulties; but the great majority of them were started and exist in the hope of getting a grant-in-aid. Assuming that 200 out of the 257 unaided middle schools are to be aided, and that the average grant to a school is to be only Rs. 20 a month, Government will have to provide in the immediate future a sum of Rs. 4,000 a month, or Rs. 48,000 a year in aid of these schools alone. Owing to the circumstance that the grant-in-aid fund was exhausted during the past year, and that it has not been found practicable to make any substantial addition to it during the current year, the projectors of the new schools have in many instances felt disappointed. There are other classes of schools for natives also in need of assistance, but their number is not large, and I may confidently limit the Government expenditure on them during the coming year to Rs. 20,000. It appears therefore that an addition of Rs. 68,000 per annum is required under the head of grants-in-aid to native schools. It has been pointed out elsewhere that at present a number of primary schools for boys are aided from the grant-in-aid allotment. If they are in future subsidised from the primary fund, a sum of Rs. 16,000 or more will be set free for expenditure on secondary schools, and will thus to some extent relieve the grant-in-aid budget. SECONDARY EDUCATION.

113. The policy enunciated by Mr. Croft and accepted by Government that Government vernacular schools should be planted in advanced rather than backward localities has been recognized as a step in advance, and endeavours are being made in different localities to add English classes to these institutions. It is believed that this change will have the effect of so improving the position of the schools that they will in a few years recover their original character of "model" schools—a character which they had lost under the previous system of administration, that treated them as "pioneer" schools for less advanced tracts. It has been rightly held that for such tracts upper primary schools on a liberal basis, costing about Rs. 8 a month, were good enough, and that it was not necessary to spend Rs. 25 a month for such a purpose. Circle schools also in certain districts fulfilled functions analogous to those expected of the model schools, at an average cost of less than Rs. 8 a month. The financial effect of the change will not be felt for the present, as the model schools will only be transplanted to wealthier and more populous localities, where the people build a good school-house and furnish it suitably, besides providing from fees and subscriptions for a considerable portion of the total expenditure.

114. The following table gives the results of the middle vernacular scholarship examination:—

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Middle vernacular scholarship examination, 1885.

Divisions.	Number of institutions sending examinees. — Government institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Aided institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Other institutions. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Total. — Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Number of examinees. — Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	12	12	170	149	4	4	186	165	53	578	8	81	720
Calcutta	1	1	5	5	4	3	10	9	14	53	6	4	77
Burdwan	22	22	163	135	8	5	193	162	107	511	23	175	816
Rajshahye	21	15	74	49	13	6	108	70	86	211	30	46	373
Dacca	14	13	185	151	13	9	212	173	88	611	48	148	895
Chittagong	8	8	72	61	6	2	86	71	29	263	12	......	304
Patna	39	31	36	18	20	14	95	63	156	107	59	203	525
Bhagulpore	18	11	20	16	1		39	27	69	73	4	309	455
Chota Nagpore	10	8	13	11	......	......	23	19	28	51	......	15	94
Orissa	13	11	24	22	1	......	38	33	62	93	2	35	192
Orissa Tributary Mehals	2	2	......	......	6	4	8	6	8	......	20	3	31
Total ...	160	134	762	617	76	47	998	798	700	2,551	212	1,019	4,488

Divisions.	Number passed. — Government institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Aided institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Other institutions. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Private students. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Total. — First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Race or creed of passed scholars. — Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Presidency	14	16	11	82	151	144	1	5	2	2	11	28	99	183	185	...	...	431	36	...
Calcutta	13	1	.	34	10	...	...	3	2	...	2	..	47	16	2	...	...	65	...	...
Burdwan	15	29	36	35	98	169	...	4	3	3	15	63	53	146	271	...	...	463	7	...
Rajshahye	5	16	22	16	55	32	1	2	6	...	1	8	22	74	68	...	...	120	44	...
Dacca	19	23	19	85	103	159	3	15	7	2	13	24	109	214	209	...	...	500	33	...
Chittagong	5	13	3	33	96*	66	1	1	4	...	...	...	38	110	73	...	...	190*	31*	...
Patna	6	35	51	2	10	18	...	8	22	2	5	37	10	58	128	...	...	168	28	...
Bhagulpore	4	13	19	5	14	13	...	...	...	2	...	10	11	27	42	...	...	69	11	...
Chota Nagpore	1	16	4	6	10	16	...	...	...	...	...	2	7	26	22	...	...	48	4	3
Orissa	14	17	5	10	29	19	...	...	...	3	5	8	27	51	32	...	4	101	5	...
Orissa Tributary Mehals	1	1	3	...	...	...	1	6	5	...	2	...	2	9	8	...	...	19	...	...
Total	97	180	173	307	636	636	7	44	51	14	54	180	425	914	1,040	...	4	2,174	198	3
													2,379†			2,379				

* Approximate.

† Excluding 62 boys from five high English and 674 boys from 248 middle English schools, two amalgamated high English schools, one survey, and one normal school passing the middle vernacular scholarship examination.

115. Out of 1,108 middle vernacular schools existing at the beginning of the year, 998 sent 4,482 candidates to the examination, of whom 2,379 were successful in addition to 736 candidates passing from middle English schools or from the vernacular departments of high schools. The total number of successful candidates was therefore 3,115, against 2,031 in the preceding year. As both descriptions of middle schools are now eligible for middle vernacular as well as middle English scholarships and certificates, I give below the combined result of the two examinations :— SECONDARY EDUCATION.

1883-84.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of candidates.	PASSED AT THE M.E. examination.	PASSED AT THE M.V. examination.	Total passed.
Middle English	935	453	510	963
„ vernacular	3,720	28	1,521	1,549
Total ...	4,655	481	2,031	2,512

1884-85.

CLASS OF SCHOOLS.	Number of candidates.	PASSED AT THE M.E. examination.	PASSED AT THE M.V. examination.	Total passed.
Middle English	3,027	623	736	1,359
„ vernacular	4,513	31	2,379	2,410
Total ...	7,540	654	3,115	3,769

116. The date of the examinations having been altered from October to March, the candidates had nearly 17 instead of 12 months to prepare for the examination. The large increase in the number of examinees as well as in that of successful candidates was to a great extent due to this circumstance, but it was no doubt partly owing to the better supervision exercised over secondary schools by the higher inspecting officers.

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117. The statistics of primary schools of all classes for native boys for the last two years are compared in the following statement :— PRIMARY EDUCATION

Upper Primary Schools.

	1883-84. Schools.	1883-84. Pupils.	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.
Under Public Management—				
Maintained by the Department	20	655	22	753
Ditto municipal boards	28	780	6	201
Under Private Management—				
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards...	2,355	86,987	2,613	96,903
Unaided	61	2,383	79	2,858
Total ...	2,464	90,805	2,720	100,715

Lower Primary Schools.

	1883-84. Schools.	1883-84. Pupils.	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.
Under Public Management—				
Maintained by the Department	12	297		152
Ditto municipal boards	2	51	20	489
Under Private Management—				
Aided by the Department or by municipal boards	56,879	1,019,025	56,885	1,042,239
Unaided	4,359	54,531	5,947	78,985
Total ...	61,252	1,072,904	62,860	1,121,865
GRAND TOTAL ...	63,716	1,164,709	65,580	1,222,580

118 There is thus a total gain of 1,864 schools and 57,871 pupils. The schools have increased from 63,716 to 65,580, or by 2·9 per cent., and their

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pupils from 1,164,709 to 1,222,580, or by 4·9 per cent. These figures show that the schools are somewhat better attended than before. The increase is again most marked in the Dacca Division, which adds 2,116 schools and 27,532 pupils. Orissa has added 425 schools and 15,851 pupils, and Chota Nagpore 365 schools and 8,922 pupils. All the other Divisions show some increase, varying from 74 to 134 in schools and 1,800 to 6,600 in pupils, except Chittagong and Patna. Chittagong shows a loss of 1,139 schools and 18,570 pupils. The Patna Division shows a decrease of 428 schools, but an increase of 9,114 pupils—a circumstance which can be interpreted in but one way, viz. that the process of splitting up patshalas has at last reached its limit, and that a large number of inefficient gurus have left the field to their more successful competitors. The decrease in the Chittagong Division is reported to be the result of the orders of 1883-84 enjoining the gradual improvement of the patshalas already in hand and the non-admission to the reward examinations of schools of a rudimentary and ephemeral character. The subject will, however, be again discussed further on.

119. The following statement shows the proportion of boys actually at school in the different districts as compared with the number of boys of school-going age. I have assumed, as in previous years, that the boys of school-going age form 15 per cent. of the male population here, as in England. The returns for the preceding year show that Noakholly occupied the first place with 66 per cent. of its boys at school; Tipperah came next with 62·5 per cent; Hooghly stood third with 55·6 per cent, and Howrah fourth with 52·6 per cent. The districts of Burdwan, Midnapore, the 24-Pergunnahs, Backergunge, Chittagong, Cuttack, and Balasore showed a percentage of between 43 and 45; while Bankura, Dacca, Khoolna, Furreedpore, Mymensingh, Beerbhoom and Pooree had between 28 and 36 per cent. of their boys at school. The districts lowest in the scale were Julpaigori, Darjeeling, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga with between 8 and 10 per cent. The returns of the year under report show that Noakholly and Hooghly head the list with 57 per cent. of their boys at school; Howrah is second with 55 per cent.; Tipperah is third with 53 per cent.; Balasore is fourth with 51 per cent.; and Backergunge is fifth with 50 per cent. The districts of Cuttack, Burdwan, Calcutta, Chittagong, Bankura, 24-Pergunnahs, Midnapore, and Dacca form the next group with 40 to 49 per cent.; Furreedpore, Pooree, Beerbhoom, Mymensingh, Khulna, and Singhbhoom have between 30 and 39 per cent; Jessore, Patna, Moorshedabad, Pubna, Bogra, Monghyr, and Maldah have from 20 to 28 per cent. The lowest place in the series is occupied by Shahabad, Rajshahye, Gya, Nuddea, the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Sarun, Bhagulpore, Manbhoom, Rungpore, Dinagepore, Chumparun, Lohardugga, Darjeeling, Julpaigori, Durbhunga, Mozufferpore, Purneah, and Hazaribagh with between 10 and 17 per cent.

120. An additional grant of Rs. 50,000 for primary education, raising the total grant under this head to Rs. 7,50,000, was sanctioned by Government for the year under report, in addition to the sum of Rs. 36,742 from the Estates Improvement Fund; but the district officers, who are charged with the administration of the primary grant, succeeded in spending only Rs. 7,53,603. In addition to this a further sum of Rs. 61,018 was spent on primary schools for boys and girls from the grant-in-aid fund, Rs. 16,362 from the circle grant, and Rs. 16,771 were contributed by municipalities towards the support of primary schools. The total Government expenditure on aided primary schools for boys and girls, exclusive of contingent and miscellaneous charges, amounted to Rs. 7,25,430 against Rs. 21,97,067 contributed from local sources, including municipal grants. Again, as the number of Government and aided lower primary schools for boys was 56,913, and the expenditure on them Rs. 22,38,282, each school on an average received Rs. 39 per annum from all sources. As a guru cannot be expected regularly to carry on his duties for less than Rs. 6 or Rs. 7 a month, it is clear that a part of the receipts from local sources, consisting of various small customary payments in kind, is not included in the returns, or that the guru often finds it necessary to combine some other occupation with his tutorial work. There is some measure of truth in either view of the case. The average Government contribution to a lower primary boys' school was less than Rs. 9 per annum—a fact which shows that as yet the State share of primary expenditure is small, and that speaking

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broadly the patshalas are pre-eminently institutions maintained by the people for their own benefit.

121. An examination of the return of primary grant expenditure shows that 2,693 schools with 81,084 pupils were aided by stipends only amounting to Rs. 1,02,390 for the year, the average Government expenditure upon each school being about Rs. 38; that 4,501 schools with 144,423 pupils were paid Rs. 1,39,437 in stipends and Rs. 48,148 in rewards and other payments, or a total of Rs. 2,89,975, being at the rate of Rs. 40 a school; and that 47,113 schools with 824,442 pupils received in rewards and other payments Rs. 3,15,573 in all, or at the rate of Rs. 7 for each school. There were also 6,100 schools with 87,449 pupils, which received Rs. 13,427 in sundry little payments, without sending pupils to any departmental or local examination. The average payment to each of these schools was a little above Rs. 2 a year, mainly for keeping registers of attendance and submitting annual returns. These schools are in a state of transition, but have not yet formally accepted the departmental standards of examination. A sum of Rs. 1,378 was spent on indigenous schools. Miscellaneous payments came up to Rs. 87,647, being payments to chief gurus for the inspection of subordinate pathsalas (Rs. 41,572), contingencies (Rs. 16,534), contributions to circle and model schools (Rs. 7,548), grants for houses and furniture (Rs. 14,002), special primary scholarships (Rs. 4,031), special Sub-Inspectors (Rs. 1,422), and registration of unaided pathsalas (Rs. 2,538). The following summary gives the principal heads of charge:—

	Rs.
Stipendiary schools	2,89,975
Non-stipendiary schools	3,29,000
Indigenous schools	1,378
Cost of prizes to pupils	45,603
Other payments	87,647
Total	7,53,603

122. The subjoined statement shows the existing distribution of the primary grant:—

Division.	Schools.	Pupils.	Grant for 1884-85.	Grant for 1885-86.
			Rs.	Rs.
Presidency	5,149	150,209	96,000	94,400
Burdwan	10,202	224,928	1,26,000	1,24,200
Rajshahye	3,561	84,247	76,000	77,400
Dacca	12,538	246,948	1,00,000	96,600
Chittagong	5,247	123,716	70,000	66,900
Patna	11,544	156,756	1,15,000	1,11,200
Bhagulpore	7,431	92,810	70,000	68,100
Chota Nagpore	1,612	46,385	49,000	47,000
Orissa	9,402	122,074	61,000	59,200

123. As explained in the previous report, the amount of grant for each division is determined not only by the number of primary schools and pupils in it, but also by the progress they have made and the material condition of the people. The consequence is that the divisions of Rajshahye, Patna, Bhagulpore, and Chota Nagpore receive more in proportion to the numbers at school than the others, while Burdwan, which shows the highest progress, receives a larger share of the allotment than Dacca, which has nearly the same number of pupils.

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124. *Upper Primary schools.*—These schools have advanced from 2,464 with 90,805 pupils to 2,720 with 100,715 pupils, giving an increase of 256 schools and nearly 10,000 pupils. This increase is most marked in the Dacca, Burdwan, Rajshahye, Presidency, and Chittagong Divisions; but all the Divisions have shared in it except Bhagulpore, which shows an appreciable decline. The present distribution of upper primary schools is as follows:—The Burdwan Division heads the list with 587 schools; the Presidency has 410, Dacca 364, Bhagulpore 321, Patna 285, Rajshahye 281, Orissa 208, Chittagong 159, and Chota Nagpore 65. Calcutta has 3, and the Orissa Tributary Mehals have 37.

125. Out of 65,580 primary schools for boys it appears that 2,720 have reached the upper primary standard,—in other words, that there is one upper primary school for every 23 lower primaries, against 25 in the preceding year. Mr. Croft was not satisfied last year with the small number of these schools, and pointed out that at no distant day we ought to find about 5,000 schools reading the upper primary course, giving a proportion of 1 school of this class to 10 or 12 of a lower standard. The past year's operations have added 256 schools to the upper class, in spite of the fact that in some districts these schools are still regarded with disfavour, under the assumption that they form the lower portion of the edifice of secondary education, and not the top and crowning part of the primary system. Some officers are apt to forget that the highest standard of primary education in England embraces, besides English literature (at least as high as that fixed for the Calcutta University Entrance standard), history, geography, and arithmetic, such specific subjects as algebra, Euclid, mensuration, mechanics, botany, chemistry, physics, physiology, &c., Latin and French;* and that the Bombay standard for primary schools is somewhat higher than the upper primary course for Bengal. At any rate, there can no longer be any doubt that upper primary schools have a claim on funds set apart for primary education. The time has now arrived for affording them liberal aid and encouragement. They are in many cases survivals of the improved patshalas established by Baboo Bhudob Mukerjea, C.I.E., late Inspector of Schools, more than 20 years ago. The question of substituting in these schools mensuration for the first book of Euclid was discussed during the past year, but it is open to doubt whether mensuration could be effectually taught without some knowledge of geometry, and I am inclined to support the proposal that the two subjects should be taught together. In the primary schools of England and Scotland Euclid and Mensuration go together.

126. The results of the upper primary scholarship examination of 1885 for boys are tabulated below for each Division:—

Upper Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, 1885.

Division.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.				
	Government institutions		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.						
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	...	......	279	141	1	1	280	142	... ..	710	4	22	736
Calcutta ..	...	..	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	......	4	......	......	4
Burdwan	...		491	262	19	14	510	276	......	1,426	52	142	1,620
Dacca ...	3	3	234	204	30	24	267	231	4	593	70	45	712
Chittagong	1	1	90	82	26	21	117	104	2	214	55	24	295
Rajshahye	1	1	189	101	5	2	195	104	2	474	10	6	492
Patna	..		189	85	2	1	191	86	... ..	528	7	106	641
Bhagulpore . ..	..	. ...	225	80	... ..	......	225	80	......	587	......	126	713
Chota Nagpore ...	2	2	47	32	1	......	50	34	12	150	4	21	187
Orissa .. .	8	7	149	133	5	4	162	144	22	485	14	11	532
Orissa Tributary Mehals	4	4	... ..	. .	22	17	26	21	14	......	55	1	70
Total .	19	18	1,894	1,121	111	84	2,024	1,223	56	5,171	271	504	6,002

* The Scotch Code (1885) makes provision for Greek, German, and Physical Geography in addition to the subjects named above.

Division.	Number passed.															Race or creed of passed scholars.				
	Government institutions.			Aided institutions.			Other institutions.			Private students.			Total.							
	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Presidency	...	...	...	13	71	148	...	..	1	...	2	3	13	73	152	...	...	228	10	..
Calcutta	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	.	..	..	..	..	..	...	4	...	.	4	...	...
Burdwan	...	...	...	279	816	288	6	7	10	21	31	34	306	354	282	...	...	927	15	...
Dacca	...	...	4	81	152	195	6	15	26	1	9	16	88	176	241	...	.	437	67	1
Chittagong	1	1	...	30	80	40	4	11	20	...	5	11	44	98	80	...	..	... ..	...	...
Rajshahye	...	1	...	14	58	99	...	1	3				14	60	102	...	.	103	73	...
Patna	...	...	...	13	51	70	1	...	...	2	17	17	16	68	87	...	3	155	18	..
Bhagulpore	...	...	...	27	56	58	...	..		2	12	21	29	68	77	...	..	140	22	12
Chota Nagpore	...	2	2	5	26	31	..		..	1	7	7	6	35	40	..	..	68	.	13
Orissa	18	2	...	170	136	40	2	7	1	...	7	...	199	152	41	.	3	879	10	.
Orissa Tributary Mehals	2	7	1	...	..	..	21	11	5	..	...	1	23	18	7	..	..	48	..	..
Total ...	21	13	7	650	946	930	40	52	66	27	91	110	738	1,102	1,113	...*	6*	2,489*	210*	26*

* Exclusive of the classification of 222 passed candidates from the Chittagong Division, from which no returns were received.

127. Candidates for the upper primary pass certificate from secondary schools have been excluded from the foregoing statement. Out of 2,024 competing schools only 1,223 were successful. Of 6,002 candidates, 2,953 passed the examination. In the previous year 1,465 schools sent up 3,955 candidates, of whom 1,945 were successful. The results therefore are entirely satisfactory. The Burdwan Division takes the lead, the Dacca Division stands next in order of importance, and Orissa takes the third place.

128. *Lower Primary Schools.*—These schools have advanced from 61,252 to 62,860, and their pupils from 1,073,904 to 1,121,865, the Dacca Division having contributed the largest share of the increase, which is shared by all the divisions except Chittagong, where there has been an apparent decrease of 1,178 schools and 19,735 pupils, and Patna, where the number of schools has been reduced by 455, but the number of pupils shows an increase of 7,631. The decrease in the Chittagong Division is shared by all the districts, and is explained at length in the divisional and district summaries which follow. While the Magistrate of Tipperah attributes it to the wholesome strictness with which the reward examinations have been conducted, and the Magistrate of Noakholly considers it to be due to the fact that the examination was held simultaneously throughout the district under local committees at the several centres, the Deputy Inspector of Chittagong adduces both the causes as having been in operation in his district, and adds one or two of a less permanent character. It has been elsewhere shown that in regard to the numbers at school, Noakholly shares with Hooghly the honour of being the most advanced district of Bengal. In the Patna Division, the loss of schools, attended by an increase in the number of pupils, is a sign that worthless gurus are gradually retiring from the field. The disappearance of the weakest and most ephemeral schools is no matter for regret, if it is followed by increased attention to the stronger and better taught schools. It appears that in Mozufferpore, a school with even one boy was recognised as a patshala; a man teaching only his son or other relative was considered as the teacher of a school: the duration of the existence of a patshala was not taken into account, and the nature of the instruction imparted was not noted at all. It is further stated that more than three-fourths of the non-stipendiary schools were season schools, which sprang up during the winter and died away in the summer. A somewhat similar report comes from a vernacular newspaper, which arranges the patshalas of a certain district in four classes, viz., (1) real patshalas which work regularly; (2) patshalas which are started about a month before the reward examinations, and disappear as soon as the rewards are paid; (3) patshalas which do not exist at all, the inspecting pandit being shown a cluster of boys from a neighbouring patshala on the day of inspection; (4) patshalas kept up for the convenience of particular families, which have very few pupils. The rule, therefore, under which no reward can be paid to a patshala which has not existed for at least six months

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and presented 10 boys at the examination, is likely to have an entirely salutary effect.

129. The following table gives the result of the lower primary scholarship examination for boys in each division:—

Lower Primary Scholarship Examination for boys, 1884.

Division.	Number of Institutions sending Examinees.								Number of Examinees.				
	Government institutions.		Aided institutions.		Other institutions.		Total.						
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.
Presidency	...	...	737	459	...	......	737	459	...	2,214	...	.....	2,214
Calcutta	...	......	...	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	......	...	...
Burdwan	...	......	2,227	1,441	...	......	2,227	1,441	...	7,676	......	406	8,082
Dacca	6	3	1,310	861	......	......	1,316	864	15	4,201	.....	1	4,217
Chittagong	...	......	456	343	...	......	456	343	......	1,642	......	......	1,642
Rajshahye	4	3	841	462	23	12	871	477	27	2,219	60	8	2,314
Patna	...	......	2,468	1,912	......	......	2,468	1,912	......	13,613	......	......	13,613
Bhagulpore	...	......	1,186	817	......	......	1,186	817	......	4,338	......	42	4,380
Chota Nagpore	...	...	538	442	.....	...	538	442	...	1,445	......	1	1,446
Orissa	...	...	1,504	1,283	...	...	1,504	1,283	......	5,208	...	......	5,208
Orissa Tributary Mehals	...	...	25	25	78	60	103	91	......	72	222	....	294
Total ...	10	6	11,295	8,045	101	78	11,406	8,129	42	42,628	282	458	43,410

Division.	Number passed.															Race or creed of passed scholars.				
	Government institutions.			Aided institutions.			Other institutions.			Private students.			Total.							
	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	First division.	Second division.	Third division.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
Presidency	.	...	..	...	900	...	..	...	...	..	.	...	...	900	...	...	4	721	175	...
Calcutta	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.				. .	.	...	...	...
Burdwan	..	..	..	713	1,137	1,583	.		...	63	89	127	776	1,226	1,710	...	1	3,525	164	22
Dacca	.	9	..	...	1,968		..	...	..	...	1			1,978		.	2	1,407	476	3
Chittagong	(829 candidates passed, but detailed classifications are not given.)																			
Rajshahye	..	...	...	552	210	14	17	12	...	1	2	...	570	224	14	...	...	310	498	...
Patna	...	...	.	874	2,783	3,207		...	...			...	874	2,783	3,207	...	...	5,886	978	...
Bhagulpore	..	.	..	390	654	853			...	20	4	..	410	658	853	...	.	1,450	423	48
Chota Nagpore	...	.	...	239	213	498	...	..	...	...	1	...	239	214	498	...	1	747	41	162
Orissa ...	..	...		2,503	847	...	..	.	..	...	...	.	2,503	847		...	1	3,298	51	.
Orissa Tributary Mehals		.	...	8	32	24	26	52	45	...	..	...	34	84	69	...	..	167	..	20
Total ..	...	9	...	5,279*	8,744*	6,179*	43	64	45	84	97	127	5,406*	8,914*	6,351*	*	9*	17,601*	2,806*	255*

* Exclusive of 829 passed candidates from the Chittagong Division, which furnished no returns.

In the previous year 40,706 pupils competed from 10,979 schools, and 20,011 were successful. There is therefore an increase of 427 competing schools, 2,704 candidates, and 1,489 successful scholars.

130. The following comparative statement shows the gradual advance made since 1876 towards the standard of the lower primary scholarship examination, which is generally accepted as that which the great majority of primary schools should in time attain:—

Year.	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Candidates.	Passed.
1877-78	4,474	......	12,985	5,647
1878-79	6,053	......	16,910	7,965
1879-80	7,620	......	24,163	11,354
1880-81	7,887	......	26,293	13,951
1881-82	8,283	......	29,368	16,131
1882-83	10,387	......	39,798	16,852
1883-84	10,979	......	40,706	20,011
1884-85	11,406	8,129	43,410	21,500

Since 1882-83, minimum pass marks have been required in the different groups of subjects, so that the results of later examinations have presumably a higher educational value than those of previous examinations.

131. A question having arisen as to the success of the Government system of scholarships in enabling boys to advance through the chain of lower primary, upper primary, middle, junior and senior scholarships to a university degree, Mr. Croft requested the heads of all Government high schools to report which of the middle scholarship-holders studying in their respective institutions had previously held a Government upper or lower primary scholarship. The result of the enquiry shows that out of 669 middle scholarship-holders in zillah and collegiate schools, 93 had held upper and 66 lower primary scholarships, and the others had apparently been brought up in middle schools. In other words, more than 22 per cent. of middle scholars had previously been primary scholars. A number of Government middle and primary scholarships are held in non-Government schools, from which no returns were obtained; but the percentage given above probably holds good throughout, and shows that the money expended on scholarships is well spent. Some of the most experienced Inspectors confirm the general opinion that middle scholars occupy a good position in the Entrance Examination, and it was pointed out years ago that the first Bengali gentleman who came out as a Wrangler at Cambridge was originally a vernacular scholarship-holder in the Mymensingh district.

132. The following table shows the classification of lower primary schools according to the standards attained by them:—

Statement showing the classification of Primary Schools.

Division.	Number of lower primary that sent pupils to lower primary scholarship examination.		Those that are below the lower primary scholarship standard, but read printed books.		Those in which no printed books are read.		Total.		Number of lower primary schools examined for rewards.	Number of pupils presented for examination.	Number of successful schools.	Number of pupils passed by the—			
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.				1st or lower standard (a).	2nd standard (b).	Any higher standard (c).	Total.
Presidency ..	1,089	36,640	2,988	78,152	29	469	4,101	115,270	3,615	54,892	3,506	32,493	10,274	1,679	44,446
Calcutta ..	...	.....	152	6,027	......	.....	152	6,027	.....	.....	...	..	.....	...	...
Burdwan ...	2,732	72,999	6,700	126,614	....	...	9,433	199,613	7,825	81,077	7,626	21,940	15,280	*5,388	42,608
Rajshahye ...	918	24,483	2,136	46,028	218	3,989	3,272	74,500	2,539	32,432	2,348	12,383	5,166	2,034	19,483
Dacca ...	1,671	50,455	8,624	154,780	1,861	27,156	12,156	232,391	7,589	112,037	7,557	43,760	20,257	22,978	87,001
Chittagong ...	521	17,952	4,489	98,778	77	1,266	5,087	117,996	4,502	82,798	4,496	45,592	17,053	12,139	74,784
Patna ...	3,105	55,742	4,899	56,443	3,167	32,050	11,2[illegible]1	144,235	10,067	115,608	8,826	23,661	18,862	9,879	52,402
Bhagulpore ..	2,849	39,676	2,[illegible]81	24,418	2,128	16,658	7,158	80,752	4,139	36,917	3,232	4,411	4,129	3,614	12,154
Chota Nagpore	601	18,913	895	23,348	41	560	1,537	42,821	411	4,176	367	1,231	229	490	1,950
Orissa ..	2,125	35,764	6,559	76,094	499	4,332	9,183	116,190	7,452	57,679	7,228	28,183	7,888	......	36,071

* This includes the 4th course, in which there are 1,180 pupils.

133. It was pointed out last year that considerable differences of opinion existed as to whether the traditional subjects of patshala instruction, such as mental arithmetic, subhankari, zemindari and mahajani accounts were taught as efficiently in the lower primary schools as they used to be in the patshalas of the old type. The subject is again noticed in the reports of some of the Inspectors and their assistants. The Officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle writes:—"The Deputy Inspector of the 24-Pergunnahs, an officer of ability and experience, reports that there is an improvement in the teaching of these subjects, and that, in one subdivision in particular, many candidates from different patshalas answered questions in them so promptly as to elicit the praise of the examiners. The Deputy Inspector of Nuddea is of opinion that while the great majority of the patshalas in his district are not strong in those subjects, there are many others which teach them to perfection. The report from Jessore confirms my own experience that the subjects have been to a great extent neglected there, owing to the undue preference shown for the reading of printed books. The Khulna report admits the existence of the evil, and the Deputy Inspector of Moorshedabad takes the same view and attributes the unsatisfactory state of things to the incompetence of the gurus employed there. Among the causes which interfere with the teaching of subhankari and zemindari and mahajani accounts in a practical manner are—(1) the low age at which boys are required to pass through a pathsala, the

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scholarship limit being 11 years; (2) the withdrawal of patronage from the patshalas by the upper classes; (3) the consequent employment of inferior men as gurus; (4) the apathy of the village community, which no longer considers it a part of its duty to keep up a good patshala. It must also be borne in mind that the middle and upper classes of the people no longer find patshala education sufficient for their purposes, and are accordingly compelled to support secondary schools for the education of their children. The great change that has come over the country since the development of its administrative system and the multiplication of railways, post offices, and other agencies for the spread of civilisation has no doubt operated in a direction unfavourable to the maintenance of patshalas on their old basis. The primary school course prescribed by Government, combining as it does some modern subjects, is, under such circumstances, not unsuited to the requirements of the country. A knowledge of subhankari is imparted in many pathsalas with tolerable success, but the acquisition of a technical acquaintance with the details of zemindari and mahajani sherista is only possible after devoting to it special attention as an apprentice. Having had the benefit of pathsala education myself, I am in a position to state that hardly one boy in 50 in my time ever acquired any proficiency in those special branches, which were reserved for those who had zemindaris to manage, or who were compelled to seek service in the zemindari kutcheri." The Inspector of the Western Circle records the following remarks:—"With regard to the statement that, in the present organized primaries, the traditional subjects of patshala instruction are neglected, it may be observed that the complaint is not altogether groundless. The gurus of the old class, who were experts in these subjects, are now being replaced by passed pupils of middle or upper primary schools, who, whatever may be their attainments in other subjects, are not so well versed in zemindari and mahajani accounts, and in the indigenous system of mental arithmetic, as their predecessors. Further, the pupils in pathsalas belonging to the middle classes do not remain in these schools for a sufficiently long time to learn thoroughly the old subjects. It may be stated, however, that during the past two years, the attention of the Sub-Inspectors having been directed to the teaching of these subjects, there has been some improvement in this respect." Dr. Martin quotes the views of his Deputy Inspectors, and points out that, if the guru is an old class man and his pupils belong to the trading classes, subhankari and mahajani accounts receive particular attention. Where, however, the guru is an ex-pupil of a middle school, and his pupils do not much care for these subjects, they are apt to be neglected. Mr. Pope, Inspector of Behar, gives the following opinion:—"As to the neglect of the traditional subjects in primary schools, I find a greater tendency in this direction in Bengali villages than in Behari. A great deal depends in this matter upon the Sub-Inspectors, and especially upon the control which the Deputy Inspector exerts. Hitherto they have had the idea that the more they encouraged modern subjects and methods, the better chance they had of promotion. They have been disabused of this idea, definite instructions have been laid down, care is taken to see that they are carried out, with the effect *that the really useful portions of the traditional subjects are attended to and cared for*. Much, as I said above, depends upon the supervision of the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors in the matter. If they will take the pains to study these subjects, and insist upon examining in them when they inspect, they will not be neglected. These officers are apt to affect a contempt for them; but the fact is they find it a bit troublesome to learn them and examine in them." I am myself inclined to believe that, now that attention has been directed to the defect, inspecting officers will insist upon a fair knowledge of the neglected subjects on the part of the gurus as well as of their pupils.

134. The malpractices that are occasionally detected in connection with the examination of patshalas at central gatherings led the Inspector of the Presidency Circle to institute experimentally, at first in the Presidency Division, the examination of patshalas *in situ* for rewards. The result is eminently satisfactory, as the following extract from the Officiating Inspector's report will show:—"An endeavour was made during the year under report to ensure, as far as practicable, the examination of primary schools for rewards *in situ*. This was done in accordance with certain recommendations of the Education Commission, which ran as follows:—'That indigenous schools receiving aid be inspected *in situ*, and as

far as possible the examinations for their grants-in-aid be conducted *in situ*.' 'That examinations by inspecting officers be conducted as far as possible *in situ*, and all primary schools receiving aid be invariably inspected *in situ*.' The subject was also discussed at the conference of Inspectors held at Darjeeling last year, the following resolution being recorded:—'That the number of Sub-Inspectors be increased, and as they will under the new system be relieved of a great deal of office work, examination *in situ* for rewards be required, and inspection of stipendiary schools *in situ* be insisted upon' I am glad to be able to report that under the auspices of Mr. C. C. Stevens, late Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, the district educational committee adopted the system of examinations *in situ* for rewards for all the subdivisions except Diamond Harbour. The Deputy Inspector, 24-Pergunnahs, states that the experiment has proved so successful as to lead him to hope that its extension to Diamond Harbour will prove equally efficacious. Similar success has attended the introduction of examinations *in situ* into the district of Khulna. In Moorshedabad also an effort was made to conduct the examinations *in situ*, but its extent is not clearly defined. I should mention here that the average number of schools under a Sub-Inspector is highest in Khulna (239), and that the averages for Nuddea, Jessore, and Moorshedabad were 137, 203, and 165 respectively. The 24-Pergunnahs average was 191. It is clear therefore that, if the inspecting staff of the other districts be required to work as methodically as those of Khulna and the 24-Pergunnahs, a system of examinations *in situ* can without difficulty be carried out in the Presidency Division. A small increase to the number of Sub-Inspectors will, however, be necessary. The advantages of inspection *in situ* are too well known to require detailed notice here. It will, among other things, enable the department to fix the responsibility of the correctness of school returns, and put an effectual stop to bogus pathsalas."

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The system possesses the undoubted merit of making the Sub-Inspector entirely responsible for the absolute correctness of the statistics submitted by him, instead of throwing the responsibility on the chief gurus and inspecting pundits, who bring pathsalas together for examination at central gatherings held by the Sub-Inspector or by a local committee.

135. The system of simultaneous examination of all the patshalas of a district on the same day, which was introduced about two years ago in some of the districts, is still in operation. Whatever may be its value as a means of testing the comparative efficiency of schools examined by independent non-professional bodies at widely separated centres, it is believed to have had the effect of sensibly reducing the number of doubtful pathsalas in the districts of the Chittagong Division. In Jessore, the examination was held for the first time simultaneously at 75 centres, by means of printed questions, by local committees appointed by the Magistrate on the nomination of the Sub-Inspectors. It is stated that difficulties were experienced in forming the sub-committees, and also in ensuring fairness in the work. The Deputy Inspector points out that at some centres the committees admitted boys from secondary schools to compete for rewards, so that those who had read such advanced prose readers as Sitarbanabas in Bengali, or Royal Reader No. III in English, geometry, and so forth, were actually examined in Bodhodoy and the simple rules of arithmetic and subhankari. It appears that a few of these candidates were subsequently eliminated from the examination returns. As pointed out last year, local committees are extremely useful in assisting the departmental examiner; but their independent action is at times open to objection, and their awards do not always command the complete confidence of the public.

136. Different systems for the transmission of rewards or stipends to the teachers of primary schools were in operation in the several divisions and districts during the year under report. The Officiating Inspector of the Presidency Circle states that "in the 24-Pergunnahs, while the stipendiary gurus were generally paid on the spot by the Sub-Inspectors, in accordance with previous practice, money rewards earned by gurus on the result of examinations were transmitted to them by means of postal money-orders, the commission being paid from the primary grant. In Nuddea all payments were made to the gurus through the agency of the Sub-Inspectors as in previous years. The Jessore authorities forwarded the money to each examination centre through the subdivisional and the police officers, and it was only in the case of gurus not being present at

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a centre on the date of payment, that the system of paying by money-order was adopted. In Khulna the payments were all made by money-orders, the gurus paying the commission charged on the orders. The Deputy Inspector of Moorshedabad does not report any change of system, and the old plan of paying through the Sub-Inspectors appears to be in full force in that district. It is hoped that during the current year the system of paying through the post office will become more general, its advantages far outweighing its disadvantages."

137. The Inspector of the Western Circle thus describes the system prevalent in the Burdwan Division:—"The system followed in making payments to gurus (stipendiary and rewarded) is the same in almost all the districts in the division, as in previous years. The Sub-Inspectors draw the stipend bills every two or three months, which are examined by the Deputy Inspectors, and passed for payment by the District Magistrates. The Sub-Inspectors distribute the money to the gurus, either with or without the help of the police. The amount of rewards to the gurus is paid annually by the Sub-Inspectors, who are required to submit to the Magistrate's office the receipts of the gurus. In some of the districts, the gurus assemble on a fixed day at the sudder station or at subdivisional head-quarters, and are paid in the presence of the Magistrates or subdivisional officers. This system of payment has lately been changed in one district only, viz., Hooghly. In accordance with the recommendation of the Educational Conference held at Darjeeling in June last, the postal money-order system has been introduced in this district, and the arrangement has proved satisfactory alike to the Sub-Inspectors and gurus. The commission charged by the Postal Department is deducted from the amount of reward earned by the gurus. It would have been much better, if the charge had been met out of the district primary allotment." I fully endorse the Inspector's view.

138. The system of payment by money-orders appears to be generally followed in the divisions of Dacca and Chittagong, but it is not clear how payments are made in Behar. In Chota Nagpore all sums due to primary schoolmasters are paid through the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. In the first instance, the Deputy Inspector sends down the amounts from head-quarters through the police in sealed bags to the several *thanas*, whence the Sub-Inspector of Schools receives them and makes payments to the teachers. This system of payment has several disadvantages. But there is one point of view from which it is particularly objectionable. Irregularity in the payment of teachers' stipends is a matter which is specially taken notice of by the district officers, and such Sub-Inspectors as are found guilty of it incur the severe displeasure of those officers. It accordingly happens that our Sub-Inspectors of Schools look upon the payment of primary money due to teachers as a more responsible duty than the inspection of schools. The Assistant Inspector looks upon the introduction of the system of payment by money-orders as an effective remedy for these evils. He doubts, however, whether Singbhoom will be able to benefit by the change, as it has large tracts where there is no postal communication whatever. The subject is not noticed in the divisional report of Orissa. I am of opinion that payments through the medium of the post office will render Sub-Inspectors less liable to charges of embezzlement than heretofore, though the duty of issuing the money-orders will add periodically to the office work of the Deputy Inspectors.

139. An analysis of the amounts expended in the different districts on prize-books required for distribution among meritorious students of primary schools shows that striking differences exist as to the proportion of the district allotment devoted to this purpose. While the district of Mozufferpore spent on prize-books no less than 22·3 per cent. of its allotment, Sarun 15·4 per cent., Singbhoom 15·1 per cent., the Sonthal Pergunnahs 14·7 per cent., Bhagulpore 10·9 per cent., Patna 10·8 per cent., and the 24-Pergunnahs 10·3 per cent., the returns show that the amounts expended in some of the other districts were merely trifling, ranging from ·1 to ·8 per cent., and the item is not entered at all in the returns of Purneah, Pooree, Hazaribagh and Lohardugga. It may be assumed that in these districts the old system of cash payments to pupils is still in force, or that the arrangements for obtaining supplies of prize-books

are not yet completed. These prizes are recognised as a powerful means of evoking competition among pathsala pupils, and should, in my opinion, be awarded on some definite principle. I believe they should in no district form a charge of less than 5 or more than 10 per cent. on the primary grant of the district.

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140. With regard to the infrequency of the visits of Sub-Inspectors to lower primary schools in certain districts, I am compelled to record the opinion that so long as every patshala is not visited by an officer of the rank of Sub-Inspector, its existence cannot be vouched for with any degree of confidence. Chief gurus and inspecting pundits are persons directly interested in inflating the returns, and it is the imperative duty of the Sub-Inspector to verify the accuracy of the lists of schools received from their inferior agents by actual inspection of them *in situ*. When it is found that in some districts a Sub-Inspector can visit between 400 and 850 lower primaries per annum, there is no reason why in others, with similar advantages as to roads and means of travelling, the number of visits to lower primaries should vary from 100 to 150. In the district of Mymensingh, which has 3,982 lower primaries for boys, each Sub-Inspector visited between 106 and 151 lower primaries only. Had each of the five officers visited even 500 schools, the department would have been able to say that at least 2,500 patshalas were known to exist in the district on the report of a Sub-Inspector of Schools. The same remark applies more or less strongly to the work of Sub-Inspectors in the other districts of the Dacca Division and also to the districts of the Chittagong Division. A strong effort should be made in these Divisions to raise the average standard of inspection work to the level of the Burdwan Division. Payment of money to persons produced at patshala gatherings as gurus without satisfactory proof that they are *bonâ fide* teachers is a hazardous game, and I am not at all satisfied with this mode of expending public money. Baboo Bhudeb Mookherjee, C.I.E., when introducing in 1876 the chief guru system into Behar, insisted in a letter to the Commissioners of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions that the Deputy Inspector should, on the receipt of annual returns of unaided patshalas from chief gurus, instruct his Sub-Inspectors to visit them and pay their gurus the promised reward of one rupee each. The neglect of this precaution is, no doubt, one of the causes of the unsatisfactory character of some of the statistics collected.

141. Mr. Croft pointed out in the last report that the registration of indigenous pathsalas had been overdone in some of the districts, and that many so-called schools of a purely temporary character, with four or five pupils each, were rightly excluded from the returns. The same process of exclusion is still going on in the Chittagong Division, in Midnapore, in parts of Behar, and elsewhere. The opinion expressed last year, that we should confine our attention and our efforts to the more promising schools, and specially to those of the upper primary class, finds an echo in some of the district reports. The weakest patshalas, such as they are, fulfil no important educational function, and are called into existence, not by the local community, but by some needy person who combines with other ill-paid occupations that of a pathsala guru. It has been shown elsewhere that the Government subsidy to the rewarded lower primaries is too small (Rs. 9 per annum) to affect them one way or the other. The question for consideration is whether the rewards paid from the primary grant stimulate the activity of the teachers and induce them to work more methodically and regularly than before; but on this point the evidence is not quite conclusive. Our main reliance must therefore be on the upper primary schools and the superior lower primaries, which regularly prepare pupils for the scholarship examinations. The improvement of these schools will fully occupy the time of our inspecting staff.

142. Mr. A. W. Paul, Magistrate of the 24-Pergunnahs, points out the desirability of applying the grant-in-aid fund exclusively to the encouragement of secondary education by placing primary schools hitherto aided from that fund on the list of primary fund schools as far as possible. Mr. Bellett, Inspector of Rajshahye, states in his report that in the course of the current year primary schools in his circle will cease to be paid from the grant-in-aid fund. The necessity of this measure is the more urgent now that the district boards, shortly to come into existence, will be charged with the administration of primary education in their respective jurisdictions, the primary grant being

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placed entirely at their disposal. It has been stated already that a sum of Rs. 61,018 is spent on primary schools from the grant-in-aid fund, but of this amount, Rs. 44,939 represents the expenditure in girls' schools, which cannot be dealt with in a summary way, and Rs. 16,079 only are spent on schools for boys. This sum should, however, at once be set free, by the transfer of the schools concerned to the primary list.

143. Some of the reports deal with night schools for the education of the labouring poor, but these schools require to be closely looked after. Mr. C. C. Stevens, Commissioner of Chota Nagpore, is of opinion that where they are genuine they do much good; but his experience is that they are too often mere contrivances to give extra pay to some master of a neighbouring day school. This he rightly considers a thoroughly mischievous practice, since it either happens that the master attempts to work day and night without being able to do justice to either school, or the night school is more or less of a fiction. They should, he adds, be aided where they are genuine and really necessary for the instruction of pupils, who cannot attend school in the daytime.

The following paragraphs furnish the usual detailed statistics of primary education in each division and district:—

144. *Calcutta.*—Population, excluding the suburbs and the shipping, 405,000; primary grant raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000, in addition to Rs. 1,278 paid from the grant-in-aid fund, making a total of Rs. 7,278; expenditure Rs. 6,522, of which Rs. 4,203 were spent on 104 lower primaries for boys, Rs. 1,183 on 43 lower primaries for girls, Rs. 552 on two inspecting pandits, Rs. 300 on prizes to girls, Rs. 200 on rewards to maktabs and other indigenous schools, and Rs. 84 on contingencies. There were two upper primaries for boys and 120 upper primaries for girls aided from the grant-in-aid fund, so that the total number of aided upper primaries was 122 with 3,024 pupils. These grant-in-aid upper primaries are all under missionary management. The expenditure on them was Rs. 74,156, of which Rs 20,248 were paid from provincial revenues. There were also two unaided upper primaries with 93 pupils, one for boys and one for girls. The aided lower primaries rose from 97 to 147, and their pupils from 4,950 to 6,775. Of these, 104 with 5,663 pupils were boys' schools and 43 with 1,112 pupils were girls' schools. The girls' schools were all started during the year. The expenditure on these 147 schools was Rs. 19,671, of which Rs. 5,386 were contributed by Government. The unaided schools declined from 9 to 5, and their pupils from 348 to 152. The decrease is due to the transfer of certain schools from the unaided to the aided list. In July last, when the primary grant of Rs. 4,000 was raised to Rs. 6,000, Mr. Clarke, with the concurrence of the Director of Public Instruction, introduced a system of capitation grants for providing elementary education for girls under the gurus of the existing primary schools. The system consists in paying each guru who has opened a girls' class in connection with his pathsala, or opened an independent girls' school, at the rate of four annas per girl under instruction up to 40 girls. The conditions under which the grants are to be paid are—(1) that no girl less than five years of age shall be considered a *bonâ fide* scholar; (2) that no guru teaching less than four girls shall be entitled to a grant; (3) that payments shall be made according to the actual number of girls found present on the date of inspection; and (4) that the maximum grant which a teacher may earn shall not exceed Rs. 10 a month. Under this system 43 girls' schools and 34 attached girls' classes, giving instruction to 1,497 girls, were opened during the year. There being no lower primary scholarships for Calcutta, the pathsalas do not attempt to attain the standard fixed for the scholarship examination. There was a proposal to create ten primary scholarships at an annual cost of Rs. 480, but it has not received sanction as yet. In order to raise the standard of teaching in the pathsalas, it is in contemplation to introduce the system of payment by results. As the work in connection with primary education is day by day increasing, the appointment of a Sub-Inspector is deemed absolutely necessary.

145. *Presidency Division.*—Of the boys of school-going age, one in 3·4 is at school. Primary schools advanced from 4,379 to 4,511 and their pupils from 130,077 to 132,101. The upper primaries numbered 410 with 16,831 pupils against 370 with 15,273 pupils in the preceding year. The lower primaries were 4,101 with 115,270, against 4,009 with 114,805 pupils. Upper primaries

increased in all the districts except Nuddea, which showed a small decline. Lower primaries increased in Khulna and Moorshedabad and declined in the 24-Pergunnahs, Nuddea, and Jessore. It is interesting to note that, while the attendance in the 24-Pergunnahs rose from 33 to 33·8 per pathsala, there was a decrease in Nuddea from 27 to 26·6 and in Jessore from 27 to 26·5. Khulna is nearly stationary with 26, and Moorshedabad shows an increase from 26 to 26·8. The system of payment by results is in force throughout the division; but almost all the successful upper primary schools receive fixed monthly stipends. Of the lower primaries, while only 9 receive stipends in the 24-Pergunnahs, there are 38 stipendiaries in Nuddea, 58 in Jessore, 30 in Khulna, and 39 in Moorshedabad. The most notable event in the history of primary education in the division was the assembling of pathsalas at the Ranaghat railway station under the orders of His Excellency the late Viceroy. There were 38 primary schools present, attended by 850 pupils, all belonging to the Ranaghat subdivision. Lord Ripon heard the pupils recite the multiplication table, and answer questions in mental arithmetic and subhankari, and also saw the different specimens of writing on palm leaf, plantain leaf, and paper. His Lordship expressed his satisfaction with what he saw and heard, and urged the necessity of elevating the standard of pathsala education. Ranaghat also had the good fortune of being visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who not only inaugurated the public library known as the Rivers Thompson Hall, and saw a gathering of pathsalas, but also inspected the local High English school and the girls' schools. In the 24-Pergunnahs, Khulna, and Moorshedabad an attempt was made to examine each pathsala *in situ* for rewards, and the experiment is reported to have answered admirably.

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146. *24-Pergunnahs.*—Population, including the suburbs of Calcutta, 1,869,859; primary grant increased from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 25,000; expenditure, Rs. 24,794. Of this sum, Rs. 2,989 were spent on 56 upper primary schools and Rs. 382 on 18 girls' schools. There were 57 upper primaries aided from the circle grant, 19 from the grant-in-aid allotment, and 4 from municipal funds, so that the total number of aided upper primaries was 140 with 6,267 pupils, against 131 with 5,944 pupils in the preceding year. There were also 4 unaided upper primaries with 279 pupils, against 8 with 463 pupils in the preceding year. There were 4 khas mehal upper primary schools with 170 pupils. The number of aided lower primaries declined from 1,345 to 1,175 and the pupils from 44,289 to 39,699. Of these, 14 were aided from the grant-in-aid allotment, 56 from municipal funds, and 11 from the khas mehal grant. The number of unaided lower primaries rose from 2 to 162. With regard to the diminution in the number of aided lower primary schools, the Deputy Inspector of the 24-Pergunnahs gives the following explanation:—"The aided schools show a decrease by 170. It should be remembered that last year the number of such schools rose to such a high figure as 1,345, simply because 184 indigenous schools (which were allowed 8 annas each for registration) were included in the list as aided schools. But in the year under review the practice of rewarding schools that way was discontinued, and schools that did not send pupils to the pass examinations for rewards received nothing from Government in any shape. The unaided schools therefore again swelled up in numbers. It will be found on summing up the total of all classes of lower primary schools for boys that we have lost on the whole 11 schools with 1,139 scholars. The loss, it is believed, is due, as has been explained before, to food grains having become dearer, and to a more strict application of the rules for giving rewards." The Sub-Inspectors paid 2,378 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries, against 2,208 in the previous year. Of the boys of school-going age, one in 2·3 is at school. The number of schools competing for rewards decreased from 1,160 to 1,146, but that of candidates rose from 21,233 to 23,843: 4,064 passed by the second standard and 16,625 by the lower standard. All the lower primary schools were examined *in situ* except those of the Diamond Harbour subdivision and a few schools in the Basirhat subdivision. There were 46 stipendiary patshalas, one of which was a middle vernacular school, 43 upper primary, and 2 lower primary schools. The Deputy Inspector notices the following changes with regard to the payment of the gurus:—"The stipendiary gurus were paid on the spot by the Sub-Inspectors as usual, generally after inspection of their schools, and sometimes at other

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places, according as it suited them or the Sub-Inspectors. The old practice of paying the rewards of the gurus was as follows:—The Sub-Inspectors had to draw bills for the rewards determined upon the results of the pass examination, and after these were passed by the Magistrate and cashed, they had to take the money with them to central places in their circles where the gurus had been ordered to attend, and make payments after taking the annual returns from them. But during the year under report all such payments were made from my office by means of postal money-orders, the acknowledgments received from the post office serving as vouchers of payments. This method of payment involved much additional office work, which it is our object to reduce; but I must confess that the advantage attending the system, viz. that it saves the Sub-Inspectors from risk and temptation, more than counterbalances the disadvantages. Another year's trial will enable me to pronounce more accurately on its merits and demerits." At the lower primary scholarship examination, the number of competing schools was 150 against 165 in the previous year. Of 410 candidates, 141 passed, against 142 out of 413 in the year before. Two hundred and fifty-eight aided schools with 10,280 pupils were returned as having attained the standard of the lower primary scholarship examination, and 1,076 schools with 32,919 pupils as below that standard but using printed books. The municipalities spent Rs. 13,121 on education (against Rs. 11,855), of which Rs. 4,212 were spent on high schools, Rs. 3,465 on middle schools, Rs. 4,566 on primary schools (including those for girls), Rs. 341 on inspection, Rs. 363 on scholarships, and Rs. 174 on school furniture. The Magistrate, Mr. Paul, is of opinion that the system of aiding a few primary schools from the grant-in-aid fund should cease.

147. *Nuddea.*—Population 1,655,721; primary grant Rs. 16,000, as in the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 15,990: Rs. 2,769 were spent on 51 upper primary schools, Rs. 2,845 on 109 girls' schools, Rs. 20 on stipends to girls, and Rs. 76 on pathsala sheds. The aided upper primaries were 62 with 2,459 pupils against 66 with 2,550 pupils in the previous year. Of these, 4 were grant-in-aid schools, 6 circle schools, and 1 a khas mehal school. There were no unaided upper primary schools. The aided lower primaries were 538 with 14,350 pupils, against 559 schools with 14,403 pupils in the previous year. There was no unaided lower primary school. The Deputy Inspector thus accounts for the decrease in the number of primary schools in the district. "Many of the primary schools died out on the establishment of secondary schools in their vicinity. Another cause which has told on the number of primary schools is the failure of crops for the last two years successively. This, together with the malarious fever prevalent in the district, will explain why Nuddea is so poorly off in respect of primary schools and school attendance. A further cause is found in the fact that about the end of 1883-84 the district authorities tried to introduce the stipendiary system on an extensive scale in order to establish new pathsalas in backward localities. This system was continued for some months, and new schools sprang up at the close of the year to add to the bulk of the district returns. But when the year 1884-85 was far advanced, it was discovered, though too late, that the primary fund was too low to admit of stipends being paid as had before been done. The Sub-Inspectors therefore had to withdraw the stipends gradually, and the pathsalas which had sprung up like mushrooms died out in the middle of the year. It would therefore be fairer to compare the year with 1882-83, when there were 426 schools with 14,699 pupils, exclusive of Bongong." The Magistrate, Mr. J. A. Hopkins, thus comments on this portion of the Deputy Inspector's report:—"I am afraid this about rightly depicts the effect of an indiscriminate application of the monthly payment system. To test the stability of some of these schools, which are still in existence, it would not be a bad plan to withdraw the stipends in populous neighbourhoods." The Deputy Inspector further remarks that there was an increase of pupils in the lower primary schools in Meherpore, and that Ranaghat stands lowest in the list in this respect, though elsewhere he has said that Ranaghat is the most advanced subdivision in the district, judging by the ratio of pupils under instruction to the total population of that subdivision. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,731 visits *in situ* to the lower primary schools. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 6·6 is at school. Stipendiary schools numbered 84 against 139.

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At the lower primary scholarship examination, the number of competing schools was 129 against 156; of candidates 381 against 453, and of successful pupils 269 against 178 in the preceding year. The examination for rewards was held twice in the year, viz. in June 1884 and February 1885. The number of examination centres was 122, against 56 in the previous year. At the central examinations 5,559 pupils from 429 schools were examined. Of these 607 passed by the second, and 3,288 by the first or lower standard. Two hundred and three schools with 6,565 pupils were returned as having attained the lower primary scholarship standard, and 322 schools with 7,720 pupils as having been below that standard, but using printed books. The amount spent by municipalities on education in the district was Rs. 5,633, against Rs. 2,855 in the preceding year, viz. Rs. 2,914 on secondary schools, Rs. 419 on primary schools, and Rs. 2,300 on buildings.

148. *Jessore.*—Population 1,939,375; primary grant raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 19,077; total expenditure Rs. 19,069. Of this sum Rs. 599 were spent on 12 middle schools, Rs. 3,619 on 77 upper primary schools, and Rs. 1,376 on 71 girls' schools. The aided upper primaries numbered 94 with 3,576 pupils, against 68 with 2,637 pupils. Of these, 9 were grant-in-aid and 8 circle grant schools. There was 1 unaided school with 17 pupils, against 3 schools with 71 pupils in the preceding year. The aided lower primaries were 830 with 22,010 pupils, against 870 with 23,652 pupils. Two of these were circle schools. Unaided schools numbered 103 with 2,158 pupils, against 74 with 1,650 pupils in the previous year. The aided upper primary schools rose from 68 to 94, showing an increase of 26 schools, while there was a net loss of 40 aided lower primary schools and of 1,642 pupils. The Deputy Inspector points out that some of the lower primary schools were pushed up to the upper primary standard; but there is no satisfactory explanation of the loss of the remaining schools. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,669 visits *in situ* to the lower primary schools. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 3·5 was at school. The reward examinations were held at 75 centres. The number of schools competing for rewards fell from 811 to 784, and that of candidates from 8,583 to 7,890. The number of stipendiary boys' schools in the district was 125. Of the pupils presented for examination, 2,629 passed by the first or lower standard and 2,621 by the second standard. At the last lower primary scholarship examination, 215 schools competed of which 86 were successful. Of 667 candidates 154 passed. The return shows that 215 schools with 6,830 pupils have attained the lower primary scholarship standard, 714 with 17,237 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and there are four schools with 101 pupils in which printed books are not read. The amount spent by municipalities on education was Rs. 426, of which Rs 96 were spent on high schools, Rs. 240 on middle English schools for boys, Rs. 60 on middle schools for girls, and Rs. 30 on lower primary schools for boys. The Deputy Inspector complains that it was possible under the rules he found in force to recognize pathsalas not visited by Sub-Inspectors, but he has taken steps to remove this source of error.

149. *Khulna.*—Population 1,079,948; primary grant raised from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 15,000, of which Rs 14,176 were spent during the year. Of this sum Rs. 423 were spent on 9 middle, Rs. 2,395 on 54 upper primary, and Rs. 810 on 26 girls' schools. The aided upper primaries were 71 with 2,588 pupils, against 62 with 2,388 pupils. Of these four were grant-in-aid and 13 circle grant schools. There were no unaided schools. The aided lower primaries were 709 with 18,410 pupils, against 711 with 18,736 in the preceding year. Of these 9 were grant-in-aid and seven khas mehal grant schools. The unaided schools were 73 with 1,630 pupils. The stipendiary schools numbered 82. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,162 visits *in situ* to lower primary schools. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 3·3 is at school. The number of gatherings held for the examination of pathsalas was 40, in which 191 schools with 2,514 pupils were examined. In the reward examinations 687 schools were examined, of which 686 were successful. Of 8,050 pupils presented for examination, 5,384 passed by the first or lower standard and 1,132 by the second standard. The number of chief gurus in the district was 52, and they paid 6,529 visits to pathsalas. The amount earned by them for inspection work was Rs. 397. At the lower primary scholarship examination 335 candidates

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were sent up from 100 schools, and 115 candidates from 60 schools were successful. The Deputy Inspector has returned 219 schools with 6,635 pupils as having attained the standard of the lower primary scholarship examination, 547 schools with 13,192 pupils as below that standard but using printed books, and 16 schools with 213 pupils as using no printed books. The amount spent by municipalities on education was Rs. 803, of which Rs. 14 were spent on high schools, Rs. 297 on middle English, Rs. 144 on middle vernacular, Rs. 240 on upper primary for boys, Rs. 48 on lower primary for boys, and Rs. 60 on upper primary schools for girls. The amount of reward earned by the gurus was Rs. 7,357. Prize books costing Rs. 650 were distributed among the pupils.

150. *Moorshedabad.*—Population 1,226,790; primary grant Rs. 12,000; expenditure Rs. 12,161 inclusive of contributions from *khas mehals*, of which Rs. 775 were spent on 12 middle, Rs. 1,708 on 36 upper primary, and Rs. 425 on 26 girls' schools. The aided upper primaries were 38 with 1,645 pupils, against 30 with 1,173 pupils. There was no unaided upper primary school. The aided lower primaries were 463 with 12,447 pupils against 356 with 9,738 pupils in the preceding year. There were 48 unaided schools with 1,034 pupils. The stipendiary schools were 74. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,284 visits to lower primary schools *in situ*. Of the boys of school-going age one in 4·5 is at school. At the reward examinations 9,550 pupils from 469 schools appeared. All the schools were successful. Of the successful candidates 3,567 passed by the first or lower standard, 1,850 by the second, and 1,679 by the third standard. At the lower primary scholarship examination 421 candidates appeared from 143 schools, and 221 passed from 106 schools. The Deputy Inspector has returned 194 schools with 6,339 pupils as having attained the standard of the lower primary scholarship examination, 314 schools with 7,084 pupils as below that standard but using printed books, and 3 schools with 58 pupils as using no printed books. The amount spent by municipalities on education was Rs. 4,142, of which Rs. 540 were spent on high English, Rs. 120 on middle English, Rs. 756 on middle vernacular schools, Rs. 57 on upper primaries for boys, Rs. 782 on lower primaries for boys, Rs. 525 on lower primaries for girls, Rs. 1,162 on buildings, Rs. 150 on furniture and apparatus, and Rs. 50 on prize books and registration of pathsalas Rewards to gurus amounted to Rs. 9,528.

151. BURDWAN DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2·1 is at school. Primary schools for boys have advanced from 9,885 to 10,019, and their pupils from 213,810 to 220,459. The upper primaries have risen from 518 to 587, and their pupils from 18,267 to 20,846. All the districts have contributed more or less to this increase. Lower primaries have risen from 9,367 to 9,432, and their pupils from 195,543 to 199,613. The increase would have been considerable had not Midnapore lost 169 schools and 4,909 pupils, and Howrah 46 schools and 1,250 pupils. Bankoora has partly recovered the loss, it sustained in the previous year, by the addition of 267 schools and 4,556 scholars. Beerbhoom has added to its list 88 schools and 2,404 students, and Hooghly and Burdwan, respectively, 1,880 and 1,389 pupils; but the former has lost 29, and the latter 46 schools. The small decrease in the number of schools in the districts of Hooghly and Burdwan has been owing to the exclusion of weak and ephemeral pathsalas from the returns. The apparent loss of 46 schools in Howrah is only a case of the transfer of unaided schools to the list of indigenous schools. The Deputy Inspector of Midnapore explains the decrease in his district as due to his refusal to admit to the reward examinations schools which did not work for six months during the year, or in which a register of attendance had not been regularly kept. The explanation offered by the Deputy Inspector is, in the opinion of the District Magistrate, Mr. Cornish, "neither sufficient nor quite intelligible, and it is certainly startling to find the decrease continued from one year to another." The Deputy Inspector should have certainly taken measures to return under the head of unaided institutions those pathsalas which were precluded from sending candidates to the sub-centre examinations. In the districts of Bankoora and Midnapore, 35 inspecting pundits, on salaries varying from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 a month, were appointed. In Bankoora 10 circle pundits, one for each thana, on Rs. 12 a month each, have also been entertained; and primary schools,

attended largely by Mahomedans or by aboriginal tribes, have been subsidized by monthly stipends. In Howrah pathsalas situated in backward parts received monthly stipends of Re. 1 and Rs. 2; and similar steps were taken for opening pathsalas in outlying villages in Midnapore to ensure their stability. The system of payment-by-results was in operation in all the districts without any material change other than what has been indicated above. The average roll number in a lower primary school was 23, and the average daily attendance 17. The annual cost of maintaining a school was Rs. 10 to Government and Rs. 35 to the people; each guru's income would, therefore, be less than Rs. 4 a month, if he had no other source of income. But generally speaking, a guru receives payments in kind amounting to almost Rs. 2 a month; and this sum is generally left out of calculation. Assuming that the average receipt of a guru from all sources amounts to Rs. 6 a month, a seventh part of his income is contributed by Government. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

152. *Burdwan.*—Population 1,391,823; primary grant raised from Rs. 21,000 to Rs. 25,033; expenditure Rs. 24,955, of which Rs. 307 were spent on 5 middle vernacular schools, Rs. 5,007 on 99 upper primaries, and Rs. 655 were paid for prize books. The upper primaries rose from 95 with 3,872 pupils to 99 with 4,203 pupils. The lower primaries were 1,453 with 38,138 pupils, against 1,499 with 36,749 pupils in the preceding year The Sub-Inspectors paid 2,165 visits to lower primaries *in situ*, and the chief gurus paid 12,677 visits also *in situ*. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2 is at school. The reward examinations were held at 158 centres, and 14,532 boys and 388 girls from 1,099 schools were examined; 4,708 boys and 69 girls passed by the higher standard, and 5,626 boys and 120 girls by the lower. The rates of reward were Re. 1 and 8 annas respectively for every boy passing by the higher or lower standard. The gurus also received rewards of Rs. 4, Rs. 3, and Rs. 2 for every boy passed in the first, second, and third divisions at the lower primary scholarship examination. At the upper primary scholarship examination 394 pupils competed from 108 schools, against 322 and 91 respectively in the previous year; and 226 candidates passed against 260. At the lower primary scholarship examination 27,025 pupils from 610 schools competed, and 1,077 were successful Five middle schools, supported from the primary fund, passed 6 boys at the middle scholarship examination out of 14 sent up; 627 lower primaries with 19,524 pupils have attained the lower primary standard, and 826 schools with 18,614 pupils are below that standard, but teach printed books.

153. *Beerbhoom.*—Population 794,428; primary grant raised from Rs. 9,000 to Rs. 10,003; expenditure Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 15 were spent on one middle vernacular school, Rs. 2,430 on 58 upper primaries, Rs. 16 on maps, Rs. 117 as special grants to Sonthal schools, Rs. 48 on two lower primary scholarships, and Rs. 268 on prize books. The number of upper primaries, including two girls' schools, was 71 with 2,159 pupils, against 58 with 1,732 pupils returned in the previous year. Aided lower primaries numbered 669 with 15,709, against 573 with 13,161 pupils in the preceding year. The Sub-Inspectors paid 523 visits to the lower primaries *in situ*. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2·9 is at school. The reward examinations were held at 21 centres, at which 4,673 children attended from 652 schools, and 1,408 were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination 88 candidates appeared from 42 schools, and 36 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination, 297 candidates appeared from 164 schools, and 211 passed. Of the total number of lower primaries, 354 with 9,545 pupils have attained the lower primary scholarship standard, and 322 with 6,312 pupils are below that standard, but use printed books.

154. *Bankoora.*—Population 1,041,752; primary grant raised from Rs. 17,000 to Rs. 19,000; expenditure Rs. 18,654. Rs. 638 were spent on prize books, Rs. 155 on 4 middle schools, Rs. 3,858 on 91 upper primaries, Rs. 33 on special schools, Rs. 323 on 15 girls' schools, Rs. 193 on miscellaneous items, and Rs. 1,514 on 10 inspecting pundits. The upper primaries, including circle schools, were 93 with 2,171 pupils, against 63 with 1,493 pupils in the previous year. The aided lower primaries rose to 1,341 with 28,017 pupils from 1,120 with 24,013 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,343 visits to the lower primaries, and the inspecting pundits 3,081 visits. Of the boys

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of school-going age, one in 2·3 was at school. To the reward examinations 764 schools sent 5,266 candidates. Of these, 1,805 candidates from 730 schools were successful. Five hundred and two schools sent 7,480 pupils to the central examinations. Of these, 1,482 pupils from 421 schools were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination, 386 pupils representing 89 schools competed with success. At the lower primary scholarship examination, 1,140 candidates appeared from 344 schools, and 530 passed. Of the 1,397 aided and unaided lower primary schools, 394 with 11,319 pupils have attained the lower primary scholarship standard and 1,003 with 17,408 pupils are below that standard, but teach printed books.

155. *Hooghly.*—Population, 1,015,005; primary grant raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000, exclusive of Rs. 2,341 paid from the Government khas mehals; expenditure Rs. 21,201, of which Rs. 8,669 were spent on 80 upper primaries, Rs. 1,143 on chief gurus, Rs. 685 on prize books, Rs 54 on maps, Rs. 25 on buildings, and Rs. 200 as remuneration to examiners at the lower primary scholarship examination. Aided upper primaries were 98 with 3,888 pupils, against 97 with 3,665 pupils in the previous year. Aided lower primaries numbered 1,177 with 27,561 pupils, against 1,448 with 28,118 pupils in the preceding year. Unaided primaries rose from 9 with 94 pupils to 251 with 2,531 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors and the education clerk paid 1,761 visits to schools *in situ*, and the chief gurus paid 12,118 visits to schools also *in situ*. Of the boys of school-going age, one in 1·7 is at school. At the reward examinations held at 52 centres, 10,289 pupils competed from 1,165 schools, and 2,910 pupils were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination 196 candidates appeared from 97 schools, and 95 were successful. Three hundred and thirty-one schools sent 1,035 candidates to the lower primary scholarship examination, and of these 512 passed. Of the 1,428 aided and unaided lower primaries, 486 have reached the primary scholarship standard. In the remaining 942 printed books are used.

156. *Howrah.*—Population 635,381; primary grant raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 12,059; expenditure Rs. 12,058, of which Rs 2,529 were expended on 43 upper primaries, Rs. 405 on school-houses, and Rs 302 on maps. Upper primaries numbered 43 with 2,075 pupils, against 36 with 1,729 pupils in the preceding year. The lower primaries were 584 with 17,500 pupils, against 620 with 18,750 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors visited 552 lower primaries *in situ*. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 1·8 is at school At the reward examinations, which were held at 25 centres, 5,533 children were examined, and 3,347 were successful. The rates of reward to the gurus were Rs. 2 and Re. 1-4 for every boy passing by the higher, and Re. 1 for every boy passing by the lower standard. The gurus also received rewards of Rs. 2 for every boy passed at the lower primary scholarship examination. The rate was doubled in the case of girls. Twenty-six schools sent 54 candidates to compete at the upper primary scholarship examination, and 34 passed. To the lower primary scholarship examination 204 schools sent 582 candidates, of whom 305 were successful. Two hundred and four schools with 7,548 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, and 380 schools with 9,952 pupils are below that standard, but use printed books.

157. *Midnapore.*—Population 2,517,802; primary grant raised from Rs. 33,000 to Rs. 40,100, inclusive of Rs. 6,100 contributed from the Estates' Improvement Fund; expenditure Rs. 39,562, of which Rs. 6,853 were spent on 161 upper primary schools. The upper primary schools were 182 with 6,229 pupils, against 162 with 5,773 pupils in the previous year. Aided lower primaries were 3,539 with 63,945 pupils, against 3,851 with 71,038 pupils in the year before. Unaided schools numbered 355 with 5,354 pupils, against 212 with 3,170 pupils in the preceding year. The Sub-Inspectors paid 4,345 visits to lower primaries *in situ*. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2·3 is at school. At the reward examinations 39,429 boys appeared from 3,528 schools, of whom 1,186 passed by the fourth or highest standard, 3,498 by the third standard, 6,956 boys by the second standard, and 10,227 boys by the first or lowest standard. To the upper primary scholarship examination 156 schools sent 414 candidates, of whom 216 were successful. To the lower primary scholarship examination 574 schools sent 2,066 candidates, and 1,080 passed. Of the 3,894 lower primaries, 667 are up to the primary scholarship standard,

and the others (3,227) are below that standard, but use printed books. Mr. Cornish, the District Magistrate, writes:—"The most noticeable feature in our annual returns seems to be the falling off in the number of schools and scholars in the lower primary class. The explanation offered by the Deputy Inspector appears neither sufficient nor quite intelligible, and it is certainly startling to find the decrease continued from one year to another. As far as I understand the Deputy Inspector, he holds that the transfer of a few wealthy men's sons from a pathsala to a newly-established higher school ruins the guru, and forces him to close his pathsala I would hope, however, that the decrease is nominal rather than real, and is the result not of the closure of real pathsalas, but of the exclusion of bogus schools from our statistics. It is quite possible that stricter enquiries may reduce the figure in our returns still more, though the schools actually at work and deserving of the name may remain the same or even increase."

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158. RAJSHAHYE DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 6·1 is at school. Primary schools for boys rose from 3,319 with 79,974 pupils to 3,393 with 81,769 pupils, upper primaries advanced from 228 with 7,915 pupils to 281 with 9,550 pupils, and lower primaries from 3,091 with 72,059 pupils to 3,112 with 72,219. The Inspector finds that there is a tendency to the multiplication of stipendiary schools in some of the districts, especially Dinagepore and Julpigoree, but the system of payment-by-results is now in operation more or less in every district of the division except Darjeeling, the circumstances of which are peculiar.

159. *Dinagepore.*—Population 1,514,346; primary grant Rs. 15,000; expenditure Rs. 12,714, of which Rs. 924 were spent on 17 upper primary and 4 girls' schools, and Rs. 1,422 on two Sub-Inspectors. The upper primary schools were 18 with 553 pupils against 17 with 499 in the year before. The lower primaries numbered 597 with 13,906 pupils against 545 with 12,777 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 2,313 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 8·3 is at school. The Magistrate, Mr. H. S. Beadon, remarks: "No doubt the people of this district are of low caste and lower surroundings than in some other parts of Bengal, but it must not be forgotten that they are the descendants of a rich, prosperous, and civilized population who occupied the land in the days of the Pal and Sen Rajas. It seems to me that the chief reason that education makes but slow progress, is the fact that, with the exception of some 12 zemindars, every zemindar in the district is deeply in debt, or an absentee. The leading men are themselves ignorant, and as a consequence there is a want of enthusiasm for learning among the people. It is manifestly impossible to expect Bengali education to spread in such a district without a competent staff of teachers, who, besides knowing the language they have to teach, know the *patois* which, it is to supersede. Then, too, we must have men who can give their whole attention to education. At present the teachers for the most part are gomastas, or even small tenure-holders, who may find leisure to instruct, but have nothing in the way of knowledge to impart." At the upper primary scholarship examination 31 candidates appeared from 13 schools, and 13 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 393 candidates were presented from 128 schools, of whom 52 passed. The returns show that 110 schools with 3,040 pupils have attained the lower scholarship standard, 463 schools with 10,688 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 29 with 357 pupils use no printed books. These returns include schools for boys as well as girls. The reward examinations were held twice during the year. The average result was as follows—434 schools presented 6,046 pupils, of whom 2,405 were successful. There were three standards of examination.

160. *Rajshahye.*—Population 1,338,638; primary grant Rs. 16,000; expenditure Rs. 15,919, of which Rs. 2,040 were spent on 44 upper primary and 13 girls' schools. Upper primaries were 45 with 1,335 pupils against 48 with 1,844. Lower primaries numbered 506 with 12,996 pupils against 557 with 14,350. The loss of schools is ascribed to the failure of gurus to get stipends and to the scarcity. The Sub-Inspectors paid 604 visits to lower primaries *in situ.* Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 6·2 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 57 candidates appeared from 32 schools, and 26 were

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successful. At the lower primary scholarship 481 candidates were presented from 183 schools, of whom 134 passed. The returns show that 168 schools with 4,696 pupils attained the scholarship standard, 338 schools with 7,722 pupils are below that standard but read printed books, and 18 schools with 746 pupils use no printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. At the reward examinations 399 schools sent up 6,288 candidates, of whom 3,863 passed.

161. *Rungpore.*—Population 2,097,964; primary grant raised from Rs. 16,000 to Rs. 19,000; expenditure 19,080, of which Rs. 92 were spent on two middle schools, Rs. 3,074 on 86 upper primaries, and Rs. 177 on 14 girls' schools. Upper primaries were 87 with 2,632 pupils against 52 with 1,642 pupils. The lower primaries numbered 765 with 16,106 pupils against 704 with 14,190 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 769 visits *in situ* to lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 7·6 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination, 89 candidates appeared from 36 schools, and 29 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 674 candidates competed from 259 schools, and 251 passed. The returns show that 302 schools with 7,041 pupils have reached the scholarship standard, 445 with 8,688 are below that standard but use printed books, and 36 schools with 608 pupils use no printed books. These figures include boys as well as girls. The reward examinations were held four times during the year, and the average result of the examinations is as follows—721 schools presented 7,496 pupils, of whom 3,700 passed. The Magistrate, Mr. Newbery, considers that the employment of chief gurus has led to good results, inasmuch as it has multiplied the number of primary schools in the district, and gone far to improve their quality.

162. *Bogra.*—Population 734,358; primary grant raised from Rs. 6,000 to Rs. 8,297; expenditure Rs. 8,297, of which Rs. 1,257 were spent on 33 upper primary and 7 girls' schools. The upper primaries were 34 with 1,390 pupils, against 24 with 910 pupils. Lower primaries numbered 348 with 8,710 pupils, against 253 with 6,395 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 592 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 4·7 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 95 candidates appeared from 36 schools, and 25 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 295 candidates appeared from 114 schools, of whom 165 passed. The returns show that 115 schools with 3,458 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 209 with 4,950 pupils are below that standard, but use printed books, and 36 with 515 pupils use no printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. At the reward examinations 333 schools sent up 7,295 pupils, of whom 6,935 passed.

163. *Pubna.*—Population 1,311,728; primary grant raised from Rs. 12,200 to Rs. 14,141; expenditure Rs. 11,083, of which Rs. 73 were spent on three middle schools, and Rs. 3,631 on 69 upper primary, and 72 girls' schools. The upper primaries were 70 with 2,615 pupils, against 66 with 2,318 pupils, and the lower primaries 671 with 15,817 pupils, against 844 with 20,664 pupils. The Magistrate, Mr. Tute, does not regret this apparent loss, as many of the pathsalas, started in the previous year, were of a temporary character. He thinks that it is much better to have a smaller number of pathsalas, that do real good to the localities in which they are situated, than a larger number of nominal ones. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,033 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 4·5 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 165 candidates appeared from 57 schools, of whom 68 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 299 candidates were presented from 118 schools, and 122 passed. The returns show that 158 schools with 4,792 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 496 with 10,526 pupils are below that standard, but use printed books, and 99 with 1,765 pupils use no printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. The reward examinations were held three times during the year, and the average result of the examination is as follows—439 schools presented 2,933 pupils, of whom 1,600 passed.

164. *Darjeeling.*—Population, 155,179; primary grant raised from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,126; expenditure Rs. 3,125. The upper primaries numbered 12 with 565 pupils, against 9 with 352 pupils, and the lower primaries 38 with 929

pupils, against 32 with 649 pupils. No boy presented himself at the upper primary scholarship examination. At the lower primary examination 18 pupils appeared from 9 schools, and 8 passed. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 9 is at school. The returns show that 8 schools with 157 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, and 30 schools with 772 pupils are below that standard, but use printed books. The Deputy Commissioner, Mr. Oldham, mentions the fact that primary education in the Terai portion of the district is almost wholly supported from the one anna cess fund. He doubts if the total fees and really private subscriptions average more than Rs. 12 per annum for each school there, and for the lower primary schools they are considerably less. At the reward examinations 25 schools presented 191 pupils, of whom 172 passed. The Darjeeling Hill schools are managed by the Scotch Mission with State assistance, partly from the grant in-aid fund and partly from the district grant for primary education. There were altogether 22 schools under the mission with 1,037 pupils, one of them being a training school.

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165. *Julpigoree.*—Population 581,562; primary grant Rs. 4,670; expenditure Rs. 4,670, of which Rs. 960 were spent on 11 upper primary and 18 girls' schools. Upper primaries were 15 with 460 pupils, against 12 with 350 pupils. The lower primaries numbered 187 with 3,665 pupils against 156 with 3,034 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 706 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 9 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination, 31 candidates appeared from 12 schools, and 10 were successful. To the lower primary scholarship examination 154 candidates were sent up from 61 schools, of whom 49 passed. The returns show that 57 schools with 1,299 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, and 155 with 2,682 pupils are below that standard, but use printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. For the reward examinations 188 schools sent up 2,183 candidates, of whom 808 passed.

166. DACCA DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2·1 is at school. The total number of primary schools for boys was 11,589 with 235,314 pupils, against 9,473 schools with 207,782 pupils in the preceding year. Upper primaries numbered 364 with 14.127 pupils, against 273 with 11,190, and lower primaries 11,225 with 221,187 pupils, against 9,200 with 196,592 pupils. The system of payment by results is in operation in all the districts of the division.

167. *Dacca.*—Population, 2,116,350; primary grant raised from Rs. 23,712 to Rs. 26,000; expenditure Rs. 25,926, of which Rs. 3,945 were spent on 59 upper primary and 276 girls' schools. Upper primaries rose from 54 with 2,010 pupils to 87 with 2,936 pupils. Lower primaries numbered 2,196 with 44,022 pupils, against 2,067 with 44,814 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,390 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2·5 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 71 candidates appeared from 38 schools, of whom 62 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 945 candidates were presented from 336 schools, and 491 passed. The returns show that 327 schools with 10,664 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 2,044 with 35,838 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 96 schools with 1,037 pupils use no printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. At the reward examinations 2,099 schools presented 32,698 pupils, of whom 27,853 passed.

168. *Furreedpore.*—Population 1,631,734; the primary grant was raised from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 16,896; the expenditure was Rs. 16,896, of which Rs. 3,931 were spent on one middle school, 58 upper primary, and 198 girls' schools. Upper primaries numbered 67 with 2,681 pupils against 52 with 2,109 pupils. Lower primaries were 2,067 with 39,666 pupils against 1,234 with 30,829 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 818 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2·5 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 164 candidates appeared from 64 schools, of whom 116 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 344 schools presented 1,011 candidates, of whom 402 passed. The returns show that 386 schools with 10,086 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 1,054 schools with 19,679 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and

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that 831 schools with 12,265 pupils use no printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. At the reward examinations 1,646 schools presented 24,382 pupils for examination, of whom 11,623 passed Mr. Barrow, the District Magistrate, is of opinion that it is better to pay a fixed stipend and to depend on inspections, than to have a system of payment by results crudely and inefficiently carried out.

169. *Backergunge.*—Population 1,900,889; primary grant raised from Rs. 20,000 to Rs. 23,000; expenditure Rs. 21,821, of which Rs. 3,313 were spent on 3 middle, 92 upper primary, and 31 girls' schools. The upper primaries numbered 104 with 4,405 pupils, against 105 with 4,485 in the previous year. The lower primaries were 2.980 with 68,848 pupils against 2,604 with 62,724. The Sub-Inspectors paid 902 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2 is at school. Referring to this fact, the Magistrate, Mr. Fasson, remarks that it is obvious that education has become extremely general amongst the Hindoos and better class Musulmans, so much so as to leave little room for extension, though of course much for improvement of quality. In respect of the proportion of their boys under education, he thinks these classes in Backergunge would probably now compare not unfavourably with almost any existing community. At the upper primary scholarship examination 184 candidates appeared from 67 schools, of whom 136 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 274 schools presented 894 candidates, of whom 402 passed. The returns show that 553 schools with 17,483 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 1,800 with 41,630 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 658 with 10,288 pupils use no printed books. The figures include schools for boys as well as girls. At the reward examinations 2,226 schools presented 41,052 pupils, of whom 38,766 were successful.

170. *Mymensingh.*—Population 3,051,966; primary grant raised from Rs. 28,496 to Rs. 30,942; expenditure Rs. 30,942, of which Rs. 7,865 were spent on 10 middle, 92 upper primary, and 424 girls' schools. The upper primaries were 106 with 4,105 pupils against 62 with 2,586 pupils. The lower primaries numbered 3,982 with 68,651 pupils, against 3,295 with 58,205 in the year before. The Sub-Inspectors paid 663 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 3 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 248 candidates appeared from 98 schools, of whom 165 were successful. For the lower primary scholarship examination 454 schools sent up 1,572 candidates, of whom 821 passed. The returns show that 405 schools with 12,222 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 3,726 with 57,633 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 276 with 3,566 pupils use no printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. At the reward examination 1,618 schools presented 13,905 pupils, of whom 8,759 passed. Mr. Glazier, the Magistrate, draws attention to the fact that Baboo Brajendra Kumar Guha joined the district in June 1881, when there were 692 schools with 19,048 pupils, while on 31st March 1885 there were on the returns 4,603 schools with 84,722 pupils. There were 5 inspecting pundits and 150 chief or model gurus, who are reported to have paid 61,444 visits to schools. During the year the number of stipendiary schools was reduced from 328 to 301, and the rates of stipends were reduced There are three Government lower primary schools in thanah Durgapur for the benefit of the hill people: they are attended by 74 pupils, and cost Government Rs. 346.

171. CHITTAGONG DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 1·7 is at school. The total number of primary schools for boys was 5,108 with 122,188 pupils, against 6,247 with 140,758 pupils in the preceding year. Upper primary schools numbered 159 with 5,700 pupils, against 120 with 4,535 pupils, and lower primary schools were 4,949 with 116,488 pupils, against 6,127 with 136,223 pupils. The system of payment by results obtains in all districts except the Chittagong Hill Tracts.

172. *Tipperah.*—Population 1,519,338; primary grant raised from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,926; expenditure Rs. 30,908, of which Rs. 2,499 were spent on 6 middle, 57 upper primary, and 35 girls' schools. Upper primaries numbered 79 with 2,600 pupils, against 51 with 1,695 pupils. Lower

primaries were 2,[illegible]10 with 56,195 pupils against 3,323 with 66,745. Mr. Skrine, the Magistrate attributes this decrease to the wholesome strictness with which the reward examinations have been conducted, and specially to the six months' existence rule, which has effectually checked the growth of bogus schools. He adds that there are few districts in India where considerably more than half the boys of school-going age are receiving some sort of education. He considers the gurus generally as grossly ignorant. "The only effect of the chief guru system appears to have been the ruin of the chief guru's own school. Inspecting pundits are an anachronism. The idea of inspection is entirely a European one, and cannot be grafted on the uneducated native mind. Inspecting pundits therefore think only of amassing as many annas as possible by inspecting as many pathsalas as possible in a single day. The 'tale of work' demanded from these people is simply absurd. To suppose that a chief guru can look after 25 or 20, or even 15 pathsalas besides his own is futility itself; and the same remark applies to the 75 schools which the inspecting pundit is expected to visit during the month." He refers to certain criminal prosecutions for fraud as having an ominous look, and as furnishing indications that such frauds are very widespread. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,046 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 1·8 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 102 candidates appeared from 51 schools, of whom 71 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 189 schools presented 623 candidates, of whom 306 passed. The returns show that 189 schools with 5,958 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, and 2,458 with 50,752 pupils are below that standard but use printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. At the reward examinations 2,523 schools presented 41,945 candidates, of whom 38,194 passed.

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173. *Noakholly.*—Population 820,772; primary grant raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 19,150; expenditure Rs. 18,993, of which Rs. 3,620 were spent on one middle school, 32 upper primary, and 91 girls' schools. Upper primaries numbered 46 with 1,662 pupils, against 40 with 1,499 pupils; while lower primaries were 1,431 with 33,131 pupils, against 1,652 with 39,445. Mr. Burooah, the Magistrate, says:—"The apparent decrease appears to me to be due to the simultaneousness of the examination in every part of the district. Last year the examination was not held simultaneously, and some of the pupils may have appeared at more than one centre." He adds "the number of primary schools is so large that Sub-Inspectors cannot inspect them more than once or at most twice a year." As a matter of fact they did much less. The Sub-Inspectors paid 958 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 1·1 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 86 candidates appeared from 35 schools, of whom 76 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination, 149 schools presented 475 candidates, of whom 329 passed. The returns show that 171 schools with 5,673 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 1,278 with 27,055 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 77 with 1,266 pupils use no printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. For the reward examinations 1,162 schools sent up 20,504 candidates, of whom 16,336 passed.

174. *Chittagong.*—Population 1,132,341; primary grant raised from Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 18,211; expenditure Rs. 17,962, of which Rs. 1,640 were spent on 1 middle school and 27 upper primary, and 6 girls' schools. Upper primaries numbered 34 with 1,438 pupils against 29 with 1,341 pupils. Lower primaries were 894 with 26,929 pupils, against 1,147 with 29,931. The Deputy Inspector attributes the decrease to cholera, to the dying out of worthless schools under strict supervision, to the holding of reward examinations simultaneously at all the centres, and to the exclusion of ephemeral patshalas from the reward examinations. Why no returns of these last were taken is not explained. The Sub-Inspectors paid 427 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 2·2 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 81 candidates appeared from 30 schools, of whom 56 were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 137 schools presented 606 candidates, of whom 215 passed. The returns show that 161 schools with 6,321 pupils have attained the scholarship standard and 739 with

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20,738 pupils are below that standard but use printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. At the reward examinations 817 schools sent up 20,349 candidates, of whom 20,224 passed.

175. *Chittagong Hill Tracts.*—Population 101,597. The lower primaries numbered 14 with 233 pupils against 5 with 102 pupils. There were also 40 Kyoungs attached to Buddhist monasteries attended by 803 pupils, of whom 30 are girls. These are reckoned as private schools. The Government expenditure was Rs. 468 paid from the savings of the Rangamati Government school. There is no primary grant. The cost of the Kyoung examiner was Rs 150 for five months besides Rs 37 as travelling allowance. He paid 21 visits to schools.

176. PATNA DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 6·1 is at school. The upper primaries numbered 285 against 258 and their pupils 11,660 against 10,177. There has been a large decrease in their number in the Patna district, but a considerable increase in Gya, Sarun, and Durbhunga. The lower primaries declined from 11,654 to 11,199, but their pupils rose from 136,355 to 143,986. Only a small proportion of these have been visited by the Deputy Inspectors of Schools. The chief guru system is in force in all the districts of the Division, but the rules for administering the primary grant vary considerably in them. In Patna, Gya, and Durbhunga the stipendiary system prevails, while in Mozufferpore and Shahabad payments to gurus are made by results. The latter is the case in Sarun too, but some stipendiary schools are maintained in backward parts of the district. In Chumparun a combination of the two systems is in force.

177. *Patna.*—The population of the Patna district is 1,756,856. The primary grant for the year was Rs. 20,000, besides Rs. 500 from the Estates Improvement Fund. The total expenditure for the year was Rs. 19,894, of which Rs. 2,029 was spent on 27 upper primary schools and Rs. 22 on 1 lower primary girls' school, which existed for about seven months in the year. The total number of aided lower primary pathsalas was 1,611 with 23,475 pupils, against 1,452 schools with 19,658 pupils. Unaided schools numbered 453 with 3,935 pupils, against 512 schools with 5,065 pupils. The upper primaries were 27 with 977 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 878 visits to lower primaries *in situ.* Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 4·1 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 53 candidates appeared from 21 schools, and 14 passed. At the lower primary scholarship examination 576 schools presented 3,860 candidates, of whom 1,935 were successful. It appears from the returns that 524 schools with 11,710 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 905 with 9,662 pupils are below that standard, but use printed books, and 636 with 6,057 pupils read no printed books. These figures include schools for boys as well as girls. The number of stipendiary patshalas on 31st March was 125. The district is divided into 70 circles, each under a chief guru. At 52 central gatherings 11,861 pupils from 902 schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector, and 6,348 passed.

178. *Gya.*—The population is 2,124,682. The primary grant was Rs. 15,000, besides Rs. 877 from the Government Estates Improvement Fund, and the expenditure Rs. 15,728. Of this, Rs. 6,233 was spent on 1 middle and 97 upper primary schools. The upper primaries were 97 with 3,825 pupils. The aided lower primary schools were 1,567 with 19,064 pupils, against 1,440 with 16,739 pupils. Unaided schools have been returned as 31 with 770 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 953 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 6·2 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 227 candidates appeared from 71 schools, and 69 passed. The number of stipendiary schools was 112. There were 54 chief gurus. Of 3,185 pupils from 619 schools, 1,872 pupils from 498 schools passed the lower primary scholarship examination. Sixteen thousand six hundred and two pupils from 1,267 schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector at 60 central gatherings. It appears from the returns that 702 schools with 10,205 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 417 with 4,107 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 479 with 5,222 pupils use no printed books. Mr. Bolton, the Magistrate, is glad to find a fair number of stipendiary schools, because he believes they are always far better than the schools aided on the payment-by-results system. This system has, in his opinion, been carried much too far in many districts, for the sake, merely, of showing big results annually

in the shape of a large "addition" to the number of schools and pupils. Much of this is pure sham, and should be strongly discouraged. He doubts whether in many districts the primary grant is used to the best advantage.

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179. *Shahabad.*—The population is 1,964,909. The primary grant is Rs. 15,612. Out of this Rs. 1,378 was paid to upper primary schools. Upper primaries numbered 15 with 590 pupils. The number of aided lower primary patshalas was 1,330 with 20,873 pupils, against 1,218 with 19,597 pupils. Unaided patshalas numbered 48 with 441 pupils, against 119 with 1,286 pupils. There were no stipendiary patshalas beyond those kept by the chief gurus, and the 2 patshalas on the Rohtas plateau for Dhangars. There were 51 chief gurus. At the upper primary scholarship examination 36 candidates appeared from 14 schools and 8 were successful. Of 2,573 pupils from 349 schools, 1,174 pupils from 983 schools passed the lower primary scholarship examination. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,199 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 5·8 was at school. Three thousand two hundred and ninety-five pupils from 191 schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector at 8 central gatherings. Owing to the large number of middle schools in the district, the Magistrate has permitted the Sub-Inspectors to hold the half-yearly examinations instead of the Deputy Inspector. The Sub-Inspectors held 106 gatherings of 2,035 schools with 29,493 scholars. It appears from the returns that 428 schools with 7,203 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 671 with 10,899 pupils are below that standard, but use printed books, and 265 with 2,647 pupils use no printed books. The Magistrate, Mr. Power, states that the District Committee will shortly decide in what directions the existing system of administration is capable of improvement. Some rules have been prepared, the principal object of which is to render chief gurus pecuniarily independent of the payment-by-results system, and to make sure that competing schools and pupils have been at work for a sufficient period before the examination to guarantee the *bona fides* of each institution and its candidates.

180. *Sarun.*—Population 2,280,382. The primary grant was Rs. 14,240, including Rs. 240 from the Government Estate Improvement Fund, and the expenditure was Rs. 12,194. Out of this Rs. 2,778 was spent on 45 upper primary schools and Rs. 476 on 24 girls' schools. The upper primaries numbered 45 with 1,731 pupils. The number of aided lower primary patshalas was 1,679 with 20,521 pupils, against 1,441 with 16,295 pupils. Unaided pathsalas numbered 64 with 412 pupils, against 158 with 1,034 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,185 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 7·1 is at school. The number of stipendiary schools was 49. There are 78 chief gurus. At the upper primary scholarship examination 55 candidates appeared from 21 schools, and 19 passed. Of 1,272 pupils from 358 schools, 548 pupils from 254 schools passed the lower primary scholarship examination. Ten thousand nine hundred and seventy-three pupils from 1,144 schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector at 40 central gatherings. The returns show that 357 schools with 5,750 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 1,033 with 10,747 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 308 with 2,705 pupils use no printed books.

181. *Chumparun.*—Population 1,721,608. The prim ary grant was Rs. 14,000, and Rs. 100, the permanent advance in the hands of the Sudder Sub-Inspector, was refunded at the close of the year and placed to the credit of the Primary Fund. The expenditure was Rs. 14,077. Out of this Rs. 2,231 was spent on 36 upper primary schools and Rs. 129 on three lower primary girls' schools. The upper primaries were 36 with 1,569 pupils. The number of aided lower primaries was 1,069 with 13,626 pupils. Unaided pathsalas numbered 157 with 983 pupils. There were 135 stipendiary pathsalas. There were 43 chief gurus. The Sub-Inspectors paid 422 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 12 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 84 candidates appeared from 33 schools, and 9 passed. Of 708 pupils from 188 schools, 463 pupils from 134 schools passed the lower primary scholarship examination. Three thousand five hundred pupils from 238 schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector at 8 central gatherings. The returns show that 547 schools with 7,466 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 375 with 2,766 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 240 with 2,247 pupils use no printed books. Mr. Henry, the

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District Magistrate, states that "the decrease in the number of lower primary schools amounts to 242, and is observable solely in the sudder subdivision. This decrease, apparently large, is, however, only nominal, and is due to a change in the mode of classifying the schools. In former years the practice was to classify under the head of public institutions all schools of an indigenous character, such as tols and maktabs, which are managed entirely on the native system, and have not accepted in any shape the departmental standard of instruction, and are not subject to any public test. During the year under report these schools have been carefully eliminated from the returns of the sudder subdivision, though from the increase in the number of schools in the Bettiah subdivision they appear to have been included in the returns of that subdivision. Another fact which has probably helped in bringing about a reduction in the number of schools is that at the time the forms of annual returns were distributed, the chief gurus were clearly given to understand that rewards for furnishing returns would not be paid until the schools had been personally inspected by the Sub-Inspectors *in situ*, and until it was shown to the Sub-Inspector's satisfaction that they had been in existence on the 31st March last. The effect of this order was to prevent the chief gurus from entering in their returns any schools not in existence, as may perhaps have previously occurred. On the whole I am of opinion that the decrease is a nominal and not a real one. During the year four stipendiary patshalas have been started in villages bordering on the Nepal frontier in the north-west part of the district; these villages are inhabited by an aboriginal tribe called Tharus, who chiefly live by cultivation. Hitherto no attempt had been made by Government to give these people the benefit of any education whatever, and the establishment of these schools may prove successful. The average attendance at the four schools taken together is 63."

182. *Mozufferpore.*—Population 2,582,060 The primary grant was Rs. 18,000 and the expenditure Rs. 16,941. Of these, Rs. 1,137 were spent on 15 upper primary schools. The upper primaries were 16 with 579 pupils. The number of aided lower primaries was 1,764 with 19,161 pupils, against 2,855 with 22,897 pupils. The number of stipendiary pathsalas was 84. There were 84 chief gurus. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,315 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 10 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination 36 candidates appeared from 15 schools, and 6 passed. To the lower primary scholarship examination 94 schools sent up 204 pupils, of whom 76 passed from 49 schools. Three thousand one hundred and thirty-two pupils from 339 schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector at 12 central gatherings. The returns show that 224 schools with 3,954 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 853 with 8,320 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 672 with 6,356 pupils use no printed books. The officiating Magistrate, Mr. Marindin, says that "the progress of education under the payment-by-results and the chief guru system does not seem to have been great. Indeed, Mr. Collin from Hajeepore reports that the chief guru schools are not so good as they were before the chief guru system, and that the chief gurus themselves are a feeble and unintelligent body of men. The system, it seems to me, contains one irredeemable fault in offering the chief gurus an inducement to neglect their own schools in order to gain the fee for visiting others."

183. *Durbhunga.*—Population 2,633,447. The primary grant was Rs. 17,000, besides Rs. 154 from the Government Estates Improvement Fund, and the expenditure Rs 16,907. Of this, Rs. 60 were spent on 1 middle vernacular school, Rs. 2,009 on 47 upper primary schools and Rs. 180 on 10 lower primary girls' schools. The upper primaries were 49 with 2,389 pupils. The total number of aided lower primary schools was 1,585 with 26,017 pupils against 1,053 pathsalas with 20,297 pupils. Two unaided pathsalas were returned with 98 pupils. There were 169 stipendiary pathsalas and 40 chief gurus. The Sub-Inspectors paid 879 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 9 is at school. At the upper primary scholarship examination, 44 candidates appeared from 16 schools, and 10 passed. To the lower primary scholarship examination 285 schools sent up 1,814 pupils, of whom 799 passed from 211 schools. Nineteen thousand five hundred and eighteen pupils from 990 schools were examined by the Deputy Inspector at 66

central gatherings. A system of payment-by-results has lately been introduced into the district, and a boy passing in reading, dictation and handwriting, European arithmetic, &c., and native arithmetic earns for his guru 12 annas. The returns show that 383 schools with 9,454 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 645 with 9,942 pupils are below that standard but use printed books, and 567 with 6,816 pupils use no printed books. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

184. BHAGULPORE DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 6·3 is at school. The total number of primary schools (7,364) remained stationary, but their pupils increased from 87,389 to 90,582. The upper primaries declined from 370 to 321, and their pupils from 13,109 to 11,835. The lower primaries were 7,043 with 78,727 pupils against 6,894 with 74,280 pupils in the preceding year. There has been a considerable increase in schools and pupils in Purneah. Monghyr and Maldah show a decrease in schools, but an advance in pupils, the Sonthal Pergunnahs a decrease in both, and Bhagulpore an increase in schools but a decline in pupils. Increased grants for primary education were made to all districts of the division. The chief guru system with some modifications was in force in Bhagulpore, Purneah, and Monghyr. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs and Maldah the system has been changed, leaving, however, the chief guru intact. There are still in all the districts schools aided by fixed monthly stipends. In Purneah and the Sonthal Pergunnahs the stipendiary system has been resorted to extensively. From 225 upper primary schools 587 went up for the upper primary scholarship examination, and 139 passed: 1,186 lower primaries sent up 4,338 candidates, and 1,879 scholars were successful. Eleven pathsala gatherings, in which 255 pathsalas with 1,776 pupils were assembled, were held by the Assistant Inspector of Schools.

185. *Bhagulpore.*—Population 1,966,158; primary grant Rs. 16,210, inclusive of the assignment from the Government estates improvement fund; expenditure Rs. 13,403, of which Rs. 5,499 were spent on 102 upper primary schools and Rs. 467 on 23 girls' schools; the rest was spent on the lower primaries for boys. The number of upper primaries was 102 as in the year before, but their pupils have decreased from 3,781 to 3,712: they were all stipendiary. The lower primaries have increased from 2,411 to 2,437, but their pupils have decreased from 17,155 to 16,775. The Sub-Inspectors paid 712 visits *in situ* to lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 7·1 is at school. There were 81 chief gurus. Only 9,186 pupils from 1,716 schools were examined at 67 centres. For the upper primary scholarship examination 120 candidates were sent from 53 schools, and 24 were successful. Of the 416 candidates from 168 lower primary schools, 87 passed at the lower primary scholarship examination. The returns show that 403 schools with 5,948 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 573 schools with 2,281 pupils are below that standard but read printed books, while 1,484 schools with 8,927 pupils use no printed books. There were 495 Sonthals attending the schools. Of these, 11 passed the lower primary scholarship examination, and 1 obtained a scholarship.

186. *Monghyr.*—Population 1,969,774; primary grant raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 19,000 exclusive of the assignment of Rs. 1,040 from the Government estates improvement fund; expenditure Rs. 18,897, of which Rs. 6,931 were spent on 112 upper primary schools including the khas mehal schools, Rs. 1,615 on girls schools, and the rest on lower primary schools. The upper primaries fell from 159 with 4,995 pupils to 112 with 3,966 pupils. All received fixed stipends. Lower primaries fell from 2,158 to 2,128, but their pupils increased from 22,197 to 24,754. The Sub-Inspectors paid 884 visits *in situ* to lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 5 is at school. The number of chief gurus increased from 88 to 89. The Deputy Inspector examined 1,010 pathsalas with 6,348 pupils at 40 centres. The Assistant Inspector was present at 3 of these gatherings. At the upper primary scholarship examination 185 candidates appeared from 84 schools and 26 were successful. Of 1,907 candidates from 562 schools at the lower primary scholarship examination, 1,231 were successful. The returns show that 1,482 schools with 17,134 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 387 schools with 3,977 pupils are below that standard but read printed books, and 321 with 4,768 pupils use no printed books. There were altogether 581 Sonthals in the schools

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of the district. There was no change in the administration of the primary grant.

187. *Purneah.*—Population 1,848,687; primary grant Rs. 11,000; expenditure Rs. 11,044, of which Rs. 1,453 were spent on 25 upper primary schools, Rs. 130 on 9 girls' schools, and the rest on the lower primary schools. The upper primaries rose from 23 with 886 pupils to 25 with 1,052 pupils; the lower primaries increased from 972 with 11,337 pupils to 1,128 with 13,274 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors paid 884 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 10 is at school. The number of chief gurus increased from 55 to 57. The central examinations were held according to the Burdwan system by the Sub-Inspectors, either in the presence of the Deputy Inspector, the subdivisional officer or local committees. At the upper primary scholarship examination, 67 candidates appeared from 24 pathsalas, of whom 12 passed. At the lower primary scholarship examination 358 candidates passed out of 966 presented from 169 pathsalas. The returns show that 621 schools with 8,141 pupils have attained the scholarship standard, 221 with 2,606 pupils are below that standard but read printed books, and 305 with 2,783 pupils read no printed books. All rewards to gurus were remitted by postal money-orders.

188. *Sonthal Pergunnahs.*—Population 1,568,093; the primary grant was raised from Rs. 14,000 to Rs. 15,000. The grant under the special scheme for the education of the Sonthals was Rs. 5,000. Rupees 2,042 were spent on 37 upper primary schools, and the rest on lower primaries. The upper primary schools maintained from the primary grant rose to 37. The number of lower primary schools decreased from 960 to 946, and their pupils from 16,929 to 16,631. Of these, 112 are under the Church Mission Society and 29 under the Indian Home Mission. The Sub-Inspectors paid 1,199 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age 1 in 6·6 is at school. The number of chief gurus increased from 70 to 73. At the upper primary scholarship examination, 44 boys out of 109 from 33 pathsalas passed, 10 of them being Sonthals. Of 575 candidates from 166 schools, 103 passed at the lower primary scholarship examination, of whom 37 were Sonthals. The returns show that 200 schools with 4,778 pupils have attained the scholarship standard 760 with 12,152 pupils are below that standard but read printed books, and there is no school where printed books are not read. The number of Sonthals attending school has increased from 8,086 to 8,152, and that of Paharias from 211 to 212. The Sub-Inspectors held central examinations twice during the year. One hundred and thirty-five school-gatherings were also held. Twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty-five pupils were examined from 974 pathsalas. The Assistant Inspector of Schools was present at one of these gatherings, where 127 pupils were assembled from 6 pathsalas.

189. The special scheme of Sonthal education in the Damin-i-koh was carried out during the year with satisfactory results. The Sonthals are taught their own language in the Roman character, and Bengali or Hindi as a second language, their teachers being all Sonthals or men of aboriginal extraction. Two Sonthal Sub-Inspectors were appointed in August 1884, and directed to select sites for the new pathsalas and to visit the existing schools. In the month of October grants from the district allotment to the Damin-i-koh pathsalas were withheld by order of the Deputy Commissioner except in the case of those in the bazars where non-aboriginal races predominate. In the Damin portion of the Godda and the Rajmehal subdivisions, a good many pathsalas were opened during 1882-83 and 1883-84 in anticipation of a grant under the scheme. Some of them were subsequently closed. At the time of introducing the new system 33 pathsalas were found working in the Godda Damin-i-koh and 32 in the Rajmehal Damin, besides a few more having less than 10 pupils. In the Sudder Damin, 3 pathsalas had been opened, but 2 of them were closed at the time the scheme was introduced. In the Pakour Damin-i-koh there were no pathsalas except 10 special ones said to be under the immediate management of the subdivisional officer of Pakour, but in reality under the management of Mr. Blaich, the resident missionary at Heranpore, on behalf of the subdivisional officer. While grants from the district funds were withdrawn from all other Damin pathsalas on the introduction of the new scheme, the grants to these 10 pathsalas were left undisturbed. Under these circumstances the hundred

pathsalas to be opened in the Damin-i-koh under the scheme were allotted thus—

Godda Damin-i-koh	... ...	30
Rajmehal "	... ...	30
Pakour "	... ...	15
Sudder "	... ...	25
	Total ...	100

190. *Maldah.*—Population 710,448; primary grant raised from Rs. 8,000 to Rs. 8,350; expenditure Rs. 8,325, of which Rs. 2,221 were spent on 43 upper primary schools and Rs. 174 on 6 girls' schools. Upper primaries declined from 48 with 1,946 pupils to 43 with 1,742 pupils. Lower primaries rose from 398 with 6,662 pupils to 394 with 7,123 pupils. The Sub-Inspectors, including the educational clerk, paid 632 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 5 is at school. Four thousand three hundred and twenty-five pupils from 370 schools were examined by the Deputy and Sub-Inspectors at 42 central gatherings, and 989 pupils obtained prizes. On an average there were 9 pathsalas and 103 pupils present at each centre. Rewards to the amount of Rs. 2,230 were given to the non-stipendiary gurus on the results of the central examinations. The number of sub-circles has been increased from 30 to 43. At the upper primary scholarship examination 106 candidates from 32 schools appeared and 33 passed. At the lower primary scholarship examination 479 candidates competed from 126 schools, and 117 passed. The returns show that 140 schools with 3,590 pupils have attained the scholarship standard; 237 schools with 3,361 pupils are below that standard but read printed books, and 17 with 172 pupils use no printed books at all. The number of pathsalas in the Barendra portion of the district further fell from 46 with 593 pupils to 33 with 483 pupils. Distress and scarcity appear to be the only cause of the decline of primary education. There were no Sonthals at school in the district. The standards of reward examinations and the rates of rewards were the same as in the year before. The upper primary schools were excluded by order of the Circle Inspector from the central examinations. The primary remittances were made by postal money-order: this system of payment has met with complete success. The maximum stipend of a guru was raised to Rs. 6. At the standard examinations no rewards were given for a boy unless he passed by a standard higher than that in which he had passed in the previous year.

191. CHOTA NAGPORE DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 6·7 is at school. Upper primaries rose from 63 to 65, and their pupils from 2,867 to 3,144. The lower primaries numbered 1,467 with 40,603 pupils against 1,104 with 31,958 pupils in the preceding year. This increase undoubtedly indicates a growing desire on the part of the people to educate their children. It is worthy of note that it is shared more or less by all the districts of the division. The Assistant Inspector adds that the increase of schools and pupils in Chota Nagpore does not mean so much the inclusion of existing schools in the departmental returns as the opening of new schools in the hope of the Government subsidy. It must be observed, however, that 69 schools with 1,459 pupils were erroneously excluded from the returns of primary schools in Lohardugga in the preceding year, and treated as private schools. Of the primary schools 84 with 1,778 pupils were night schools. These schools are at times very useful in providing the means of elementary instruction to the agricultural labourer, but the Assistant Inspector was not quite satisfied with the working of some of them. The whole body of pupils in them would have attended the day schools, had there been no arrangement to teach them at night. The teacher in each case got between Rs. 4 and Rs. 8 from the day school, and another Rs. 4 or 5 for keeping up the night class without strong reasons for its existence. Abuses of this kind should be put down by the inspecting officers. The examinations for rewards were held, as in previous years, in the districts of Manbhoom, Hazaribagh, and Lohardugga, during the last autumn and cold weather. In all the three districts, they were conducted by the Sub-Inspectors of Schools. Except in the subdivision of Gobindpur, in

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Manbhoom, in which in each pathsala was examined *in situ*, the examinations were held at central gatherings. On the results of these examinations, prizes were awarded to the successful pupils in useful books and slates, and rewards were distributed to the teachers in cash. The amount of reward given to a teacher on account of each pupil passed in Manbhoom was double the value of the prize to which the pupil was himself entitled. In Hazaribagh the ratio of a teacher's gain was still greater, the pupils getting only prizes of small value. The system adopted in this district differed from that followed in the other two, in that stipendiary schools were allowed to compete at these examinations, the prizes and rewards, in their case, being of smaller value than in that of non-stipendiary schools. There were two standards of pass in all the three districts at these examinations.

192. *Manbhoom.*—Area in square miles 4,147; population 1,058,928; number of Sub-Inspectors 2, besides the education clerk, who also works as a Sub-Inspector in addition to his own duties; primary grant raised from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 12,000. Expenditure Rs. 11,892; of which Rs. 696 were spent on 13 upper primary and Rs. 177 on 4 girls' schools, besides Rs. 668 returned as "other payments." Besides these, Rs. 150 and Rs. 739 were spent on 1 boys' and 3 girls' upper primary schools respectively from the grant-in-aid allotment. The total amount spent on primary education from public sources was Rs. 12,781, the private expenditure being Rs. 14,714, inclusive of Rs. 204 from municipal funds. Aided upper primary schools for boys were 14 with 450 pupils against 10 schools and 351 pupils in the year preceding. One of these attended by 30 pupils was a grant-in-aid school. Aided lower primaries for boys advanced from 393 schools with 9,344 pupils to 454 schools attended by 10,593 children, showing a gain of 61 schools and 1,249 pupils. All the 13 upper primaries supported from the primary grant were stipendiary schools. Of the 454 lower primaries, 180 were stipendiary and 274 reward schools. No unaided primary or private institution has been returned from this district. Of the boys of school-going age, one in 7·1 was at school. Each Sub-Inspector paid, on an average, 316 visits to primary schools *in situ*, and examined 560 pupils in gatherings. Eleven candidates, viz. 1 girl and 10 boys, from 1 girls' and 7 boys' schools, passed at the upper, and 195 boys and 3 girls from 91 boys' and 2 girls' schools, at the lower primary scholarship examination. One boy obtained an upper primary scholarship and 7 received lower primary scholarships. In the previous year, 8 candidates from 5 schools were successful at the former, and 159 from 69 schools at the latter examination. At the reward examinations 1,343 pupils passed out of 1,989, who competed from 178 schools attended by 4,381 pupils. The successful pupils earned prizes to the value of Rs. 760, and their teachers received Rs. 1,516, as rewards.

193. *Hazaribagh.*—Area in square miles 7,021; population 1,104,742; number of Sub-Inspectors 2, besides the education clerk, who works regularly as a Sub-Inspector, in addition to his own duties. The primary allotment, inclusive of Rs. 710 from the Government estates improvement fund, and a special grant of Rs. 1,272 sanctioned in 1882 for travelling pundits, was Rs 14,982. The expenditure was Rs. 13,317, of which Rs. 1,507 were spent on 17 upper primary and Rs. 260 on 3 girls' schools, Rs. 209 being returned as "other payments." Besides these, Rs. 418 and Rs. 441 respectively were spent on one boys' school and 2 girls' schools, supported from the grant-in-aid allotment. The total expenditure on primary instruction from provincial funds was thus Rs. 14,176, the expenditure from private sources being Rs. 11,996. Aided upper primary schools for boys were 18, attended by 583 pupils, against 25 schools and 758 pupils, in the year preceding. Of the 18 upper primaries, one was supported from the grant-in-aid allotment, and 17 were primary fund stipendiary schools. Aided lower primary schools for boys advanced from 249 with 5,324 pupils to 257 attended by 5,871 scholars. There were, besides these, 80 unaided lower primaries for boys, attended by 1,463 pupils, mostly new schools opened with the hope of receiving Government grants. "Private institutions" were 5 with 63 pupils on their rolls. Of the pupils of school-going age, one in 10 was at school, against 1 in 13 in the year preceding. Each Sub-Inspector paid, on an average, 304 visits to schools *in situ*, and examined 410 pupils in 13 gatherings. At the upper primary scholarship examination, 6 candidates passed from 5 schools, against 11 candidates from 8 schools in

1883-84, shewing a considerable decline. At the lower primary scholarship examination, 278 boys and 9 girls, from 150 boys' and 2 girls' schools, were successful (16 receiving scholarships), against 230 from 121 schools in the year preceding. Eight hundred and two pupils competed from 204 stipendiary and other boys' schools at the reward examinations, of whom 496 from 177 schools succeeded. Amongst these, prizes to the value of Rs. 502 were distributed, the teachers receiving Rs. 737 in the shape of rewards. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

194. *Lohardugga.*—Area in square miles 12,045; population 1,609,244; number of Sub-Inspectors 3, besides the education clerk, who also works as a Sub-Inspector, in addition to his own duties. Primary allotment Rs. 15,114, inclusive of Rs 622 from the Government estates improvement fund, and Rs. 492 paid through the Commissioner. Expenditure Rs. 14,878, of which Rs. 1,568 were spent on 19 upper primaries for boys and Rs. 112 on 3 girls' upper primary schools, Rs. 668 being returned as "other payments." Besides the above, Rs. 800 were spent on 3 upper primary schools for girls from the grant-in-aid allotment. The total Government expenditure on primary instruction was thus Rs. 15,678, the outlay from private sources amounting to Rs. 13,204. Aided upper primaries were 19, attended by 1,106 pupils, at the close of the year, against 18 schools and 1,004 pupils in the year preceding. One of these schools with 15 pupils was paid by rewards, and the rest were stipendiary schools. Lower primaries for boys aided by Government advanced from 284 with 9,568 pupils to 348 attended by 10,700 children. Unaided lower primaries for boys were 107 with 2,225 pupils, and for girls 3 with 120 female children. Private schools were 46, attended by 566 pupils. Of the children of school-going age, one in 8·3 was at school. Each Sub-Inspector, on an average, paid 421 visits to primary schools *in situ*, and examined 76 pupils at gatherings. Sixteen schools sent up 52 pupils for the last upper primary scholarship examination, of whom 32 passed from 15 schools. The number of successful schools and scholars were 15 and 25 respectively in 1883-84. At the lower primary scholarship examination 165 schools competed with 384 candidates, of whom 257 passed from 128 schools, 10 obtaining scholarships, against 110 successful schools and 179 pupils in the year preceding. At the reward examinations, 5 schools sent up 98 candidates, of whom all passed by one or the other standard, and earned prizes for themselves and rewards for their teachers, which amounted to Rs. 12 and Rs 89 respectively—in all to Rs. 101. The Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Samuells, strongly supports the stipendiary system for his district.

195. *Singbhoom.*—Area in square miles, 4,336; population 561,964; number of Sub-Inspectors 2. Primary grant Rs. 11,460, inclusive of Rs. 460 from the Government estates improvement fund. Expenditure Rs. 11,413. The amount spent therefrom on 8 upper primary schools was Rs. 552, on 1 middle vernacular Rs. 65, and on 49 lower primary girls' schools Rs. 1,931, while Rs 1,264 were "other payments." Rupees 406 were spent on 3 upper, and Rs. 357 on 7 lower primary schools for boys, in addition to Rs. 322 spent on 2 upper primary schools for girls, which were paid from the grant-in-aid allotment. A further sum of Rs. 340 was spent from model school grants on two departmental upper primary schools. The total amount of expenditure on all classes of primary schools from the provincial revenues was thus Rs. 12,838, while the private expenditure was Rs. 5,662. Aided upper primaries for boys were 11 during the year, attended by 825 children, against 8 with 621 pupils in the year preceding. Lower primary boys' schools receiving Government aid rose from 150 with 7,140 students, to 172 with 8,531 children on their rolls. Of these, 3 upper and 7 lower primaries, attended respectively by 248 and 177 pupils, were aided from the grant-in aid allotment, and the rest were all primary fund schools. The other schools that were supported from the primary fund were one middle vernacular for boys with 102 pupils and 49 girls' lower primaries attended by 1,719 pupils. The total number of schools receiving aid from the primary fund was therefore 223 with 10,752 pupils on their rolls. Besides these, there were 2 upper primary grant-in-aid schools for girls attended by 88 pupils. All the 223 schools supported from the primary grant in this district have been returned as "rewarded" schools. These rewards have, however, been merely *stipends* paid on the basis of attendance and progress, as in the districts of Hazareebagh and Lohardugga. Unaided primaries for boys were 49 with 1,220 pupils, and for girls 6 attended by 129 students.

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"Private institutions" were 3 with a roll number of 44. Of boys of school-going age, 1 in 3·3 is at school against one in five in the previous year. The Sub-Inspectors paid 594 visits to primary schools *in situ*. To the upper primary scholarship examination were sent 66 boys and 1 girl—in all 67 candidates—from 12 boys' and 1 girls'—in all 13 schools—of whom the girl and 18 boys were successful. Five more candidates appeared from the upper primary department of the Chaibassa zilla school, all of whom passed successfully. At the lower primary scholarship examination, 349 boys and 39 girls appeared from 87 boys' and 6 girls' schools. Of these, 257, viz. 235 male and 26 female candidates, were successful, 10 boys and 4 girls being entitled to scholarships. The number of successful schools and of pupils in the year preceding were 9 and 20 respectively at the upper, and 44 and 126 at the lower, primary scholarship examination.

196. TRIBUTARY STATES OF CHOTA NAGPORE.—Area in square miles 15,471; population 569,813. Operations have not commenced, Government being unwilling to sanction a grant, on the ground that the political status of the states is as yet undecided. No statistics were received in the Commissioner's office for the year under review. The Deputy Inspector of Lohardugga has, however, furnished the following statistics of the Bisrampur school in Surguja. The school is supported by Maharaja Raghunath Singh Bahadur, who is himself the secretary to the institution. The languages taught are Hindi and Urdu. There were on the 31st of March last 36 pupils on the rolls, of whom 32 were Hindus and 4 Mahomedans. All these were the children of agriculturists: 26 could read from a printed book and 10 could not. The Maharaja's expenditure on the school amounted during the year to Rs. 600.

197. ORISSA DIVISION.—Of the boys of school-going age one in 2·1 is at school. Primary schools for boys were 9,356 with 121,220 pupils against 8,920 with 104,953 in the preceding year. The upper primaries numbered 219 with 5,884 pupils against 203 with 5,344 pupils, and the lower primaries rose from 8,717 schools with 99,609 pupils to 9,137 schools with 115,336 pupils. Upper primaries do not as yet receive a fair share of the primary grant in Balasore. Of the primary fund schools, only 50 receive fixed monthly stipends; the rest are rewarded schools. The only difference between the system of administering primary schools in vogue in the three districts is the way in which pass examinations are conducted in Balasore and Pooree on the one hand and Cuttack on the other. In Pooree and Balasore success in the pass examination depends on the candidates obtaining a certain percentage of the aggregate marks assigned to all subjects. In Cuttack a different system is followed, each subject having a separate examination of its own in which the candidates are passed in the higher or lower grades, according to the degree of proficiency they may have respectively attained in that subject. This difference will cease to exist with the enforcement of the recent departmental orders in connection with the conduct of the reward examinations. The special measures in connection with the administration of primary education in the two districts of Cuttack and Pooree are those that relate to the establishment of girls' schools, and night schools for adult day-labourers. Cuttack has taken the lead in both these matters, as also in establishing schools for the instruction of backward races. In Pooree no schools of the last-mentioned kind have as yet been started. The district nevertheless must be credited with having shown a commendable degree of activity in developing its system of girls' schools and night schools.

198. *Cuttack*.—Population 1,795,065. An additional grant of Rs 3,000 was sanctioned during the year under report. The primary allotment was Rs. 29,893, inclusive of khas mehal grants. The expenditure was Rs. 29,889, of which Rs. 16,852 were spent on lower primary schools, Rs. 3,151 on upper primary schools, and Rs. 5,592 in making payments to 40 inspecting pandits. Upper primary schools were 101 with 2,968 pupils against 100 with 2,991 pupils in the preceding year. Of these 3 were Government, 4 grant-in-aid, 75 primary grant, 14 municipal, and 5 unaided schools. The lower primaries numbered 4,547 with 58,897 pupils against 4,682 with 50,022 pupils in the preceding year. Of these 3,850 were primary grant and 697 unaided schools. The Sub-Inspectors paid 2,500 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, one in 2 is at school. At the reward examination 29,704 pupils appeared from 3,800

schools, of whom 19,811 from 3,694 schools earned rewards for their abadhans. At the lower primary scholarship examination 1,923 pupils appeared from 602 schools, and 1,182 from 488 schools were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination 240 candidates from 66 schools competed, and 183 from 59 schools passed. Of the total number of lower primaries 1,146 with 20,009 have reached the lower primary scholarship standard; 3,214 with 37,114 are below that standard, but read printed books; and 1,774 pupils belonging to 187 schools read as yet no printed books. The special measures inaugurated during the past year in connection with the administration of the primary grant are—(1) the abolition of the chief abadhan system and the appointment of additional inspecting pandits; (2) the institution of rewards to stable and well-attended patshalas whose average attendance was not less than 20; (3) the offer of stipends to schools for girls and low caste pupils and to night schools for adult day-labourers; and (4) the exclusion from the reward examination of pathsalas which had less than 8 pupils, and which had not been in existence for six months during the year. Mr. Currie, the Magistrate, regrets that the attendance registers cannot be trusted, but finds it difficult to suggest any way of making them trustworthy. He is also sorry to see that the people should reduce their subscriptions when Government aids the abadhans.

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199. *Pooree.*—Population 888,487. Primary grant raised from Rs. 14,261 to Rs. 14,844, inclusive of the khas mehal grant. The whole of this grant was expended. Rs. 3,672 were spent on 64 upper primary schools, Rs. 7,619 on lower primaries, and Rs. 1,892 on the salaries of 12 inspecting pundits. Upper primary schools, for both boys and girls, were 76 with 1.877 pupils, against 70 with 1,767 pupils. Of these 2 were Government, 4 circle fund, 3 grant-in-aid, 64 primary grant, and 3 unaided schools. The lower primaries numbered 2,396 with 22,013 pupils against 1,968 with 17,726 pupils in the preceding year. Of these 1,906 were primary grant and 490 unaided schools. The Sub-Inspectors paid 663 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, 1 in 2·7 is at school. At the reward examinations 12,616 candidates appeared from 1,899 schools, of whom 8,005 from 1,886 schools earned rewards. For the lower primary scholarship examination, 397 schools sent up 1,767 candidates, of whom 1,336 from 382 schools were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination, 190 pupils competed from 61 schools, of whom 146 from 57 schools succeeded in passing. Of the lower primaries returned on 31st March last, the full primary scholarship course is taught in 416 schools attended by 4,996 pupils; 1,668 with 14,459 pupils are reported to have reached an intermediate stage of development; and 312 with 2,558 pupils are in a rudimentary stage, using no printed books. The special measures in connection with the administration of the primary system were the establishment of 12 night schools and 6 girls' schools. The night schools, numbering 14 in all, had an aggregate attendance of 160 pupils. Those schools have been returned as lower primaries.

200. *Balasore.*—Population 945,280. Primary allotment Rs. 20,827, of which Rs. 600 were from the estates improvement fund Expenditure Rs. 20,327, of which 2,478 were spent on 37 upper primaries, Rs. 8,357 on lower primaries, and Rs 6,289 on the salaries of 43 inspecting pandits. Upper primary schools for both boys and girls were 42 with 1,039 pupils against 40 with 964 pupils. Of these 37 were primary grant, 3 grant-in-aid, and 2 unaided schools. Lower primaries were 2,240 with 35,280 pupils against 2,092 with 32,420 pupils in the previous year. Of the former, 1,695 were primary grant, 18 grant-in-aid, and 527 unaided schools. The Sub-Inspectors paid 898 visits *in situ* to the lower primaries. Of the boys of school-going age, one in 1·9 is at school. At the reward examinations 15,359 candidates competed from 1,753 schools, and 8,920 from 1,648 schools were successful. At the lower primary scholarship examination 1,563 candidates appeared from 505 schools. Of these 832 from 413 schools were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination 101 pupils appeared from 37 schools, of whom 65 from 30 schools succeeded in passing. Of the lower primaries returned for the year under review, 563 schools, with 10,759 pupils, teach the full lower primary scholarship course, and 1,677 schools attended by 24,521 pupils impart instruction of a lower standard, though using printed books.

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201. ORISSA TRIBUTARY MEHALS.—Area 16,034 square miles. Population 1,571,045. The schools rose from 1,060 to 1,151, and their pupils from 13,667 to 14,836. There were 37 upper and 1,086 lower primaries with 1,250 and 12,621 pupils respectively. There were also 4 middle English and 8 middle vernacular schools with a total number of 747 pupils. There were in addition to 1 special school with 15 pupils, 11 private schools with 131 pupils, and 4 girls' schools with 72 pupils. There are 5 Sub-Inspectors, and 6 inspecting pundits, who paid 2,383 visits to schools *in situ*. The total expenditure on education was Rs. 59,364, of which Government contributed Rs. 8,122. At the middle English scholarship examination the Baripada and Dhenkanal schools presented 7 candidates, of whom 4 passed in the 1st and 3 in the 2nd division. At the middle vernacular scholarship examination 28 candidates appeared from 8 schools, of whom 17 from 6 schools were successful. At the upper primary scholarship examination the 69 candidates appeared from 26 schools, and 47 from 21 schools passed the examination. Out of 294 candidates from 103 schools presented at the lower primary scholarship examination, 187 from 91 schools were successful. There are altogether 260 girls under instruction, of whom 188 are in schools for boys, and only 72 are taught in special schools established for their benefit

202. The rates of reward for success in the pathsala examination in the several states are tabulated below :—

STATE.	RATE OF REWARDS FOR—							
	First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.		Fourth standard.	
	Pupil.	Teacher.	Pupil.	Teacher.	Pupil.	Teacher.	Pupil.	Teacher.
	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	As.	Rs. A. P.
Ungool	3	4	4	8	6	12		1 8 0
Dhenkanal	2	2	3	4	4	6	6	1 8 0
Mourbhanj	2 to 3	4	2 to 3	8	2 to 3	12	2 to 3	0 0 0
Baramba	1	4	2	6	......	......	......	1......
Hindol	1	4	2	6	......	......	......	......
Ranpur	2	4	4	8	......	......	......	......
Khondmals	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 8 0
Keonjhar	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

The average earning of a school from rewards was Rs. 9-14 in Ungool, Rs. 2-7 in Dhenkanal, Rs. 3-13 in Mourbhanj, Rs. 2-1 in Baramba, Re. 1-6 in Hindol, and Rs. 2-1 in Ranpur. In the Khondmals a teacher gets Rs. 2-8 as reward for every pupil who successfully passes the lower primary scholarship examination from his school. No such rewards are given in Keonjhar. Cash payments to pupils have been entirely discontinued in Ungool, prize books being given in lieu thereof. Most of the other states have adopted a similar plan.

203. The results of the examination are embodied in the table which follows—

STATE.	NUMBER OF		NUMBER OF CANDIDATES.		NUMBER PASSED IN THE—									
					First standard.		Second standard.		Third standard.		Fourth standard.		Total.	
	Competing schools.	Successful schools.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
Ungool	126	126	1,497	22	635	21	210	1	154	...	64	...	1,068	22
Dhenkanal	201	201	1,050	28	767	23	217	2	131	1	38	...	1,153	26
Mourbhanj	180	180	1,755	17	548	11	254	4	169	1	65	1	1,036	17
Baramba	28	26	188	3	93	2	7	..	......	...	......	...	100	2
Hindole	27	23	193	...	64	...	9	...	......	..	......	...	73	...
Ranpur	50	50	258	...	131	...	49	...	......	...	......	...	180	...
Khondmals	9	5	24	...	......	...	......	...	......	...	5	...	5	...
Keonjhar	14	10	26	...	......	...	......	...	...	...	14	...	14	...
Total	635	621	5,589	70	2,238	57	746	7	454	2	186	1	3,624	67

204. The systems of administering the primary allotment in the 8 states mentioned in the foregoing table are not exactly alike. In Dhenkanal, Baramba, Hindol, and Ranpur there prevails a payment-by-results system pure and simple.

The stipendiary system is in force in Keonjhar and the Khondmals, the only difference being that in the latter state teachers get money rewards for the success of their pupils in the lower primary scholarship examination. In Mourbhanj and Ungool the method adopted is a combination of the stipendiary and the payment-by-results systems. Of the 1,090 lower primary schools in the Gurjats, 112 have reached the lower primary scholarship course, 511 use printed books and are in an intermediate stage of development, the rest, forming 42 per cent. of the total number, use no printed books at all. PRIMARY EDUCATION.

205. The only states in which lower primary schools have met with any encouragement from the chiefs are Mourbhanj, Keonjhar, Ungool, Dhenkanal, Baramba, Lahara, Hindol, Ranpur, and the Khondmals. In the remaining 10 states the lower primary schools owe their existence to the unaided efforts of the people. Most of the schools of the latter description are as yet strangers to printed books. The chiefs of Hindol and Ranpur have of late evinced a commendable interest in the progress of primary education in their respective killahs. There are 3 Christian schools in the Tributary States, viz. 1 in Nilgiri and 2 in the Athagar, supported by contribution from mission funds. One of them is a girls' school. Of the 73 stipendiary schools, 20 in the Khondmals were established for the education of Khonds, 15 in Keonjhar are Bhuyan schools, and about a dozen in Mourbhanj are attended by pupils belonging to aboriginal races, such as Sontals, Purans, &c. The stipendiary system is the only system that has any chance of success amongst primitive races, who have no indigenous education of their own.

VI.—SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

206. Under this head are included (*a*) training schools for teachers; (*b*) all other institutions of professional, technical, and industrial education. INSTRUCTION.

The figures for 1883-84 and 1884-85 are compared in the following table—

Class of institutions.	1883-84. Schools.	1883-84. Pupils.	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.
Training schools for masters	22	1,090	22	1,083
Ditto for mistresses	3	117	3	102
School of art	1	139	1	157
Law schools	9	664	8	649
Medical schools	6	722	7	804
Engineering and surveying schools ...	5	354	5	320
Industrial schools	4	144	5	172
Madrasas	7	1,323	11	1,388
Other schools	41	765	5	168
	98	5,318	67	4,843

207. Training schools are 25 in number, as in the previous year. The Chaibassa school has been abolished, but a new training class has been attached to the Saidabad model school. Law schools have been reduced to eight by the abolition of the Law Department of the Presidency College. A new homœopathic school has sprung up at Dacca. There is a large increase of pupils in the Government school of art. The decrease of the number of pupils in some of the other institutions is accounted for by the fact that the date of the opening of the session has been changed. The increase in industrial schools is explained by the foundation in the course of the year of the Mahisadal industrial school in Midnapore. This school owes its existence to the public spirit of the zemindars of Mahisadal. Though shewn under special instruction, madrasas will be considered under the head of Mahomedan education.

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208. There is a large apparent decrease this year under the head of "other schools." This is explained by the fact that last year 35 *kyoungs* in the Chittagong district were erroneously included under this head. It was stated in last year's report that they would come this year under the head of unaided private institutions. The five "other schools" this year are three music schools and two Sanskrit schools. The jail reformatory school at Hazaribagh has been excluded this year.

(a) TRAINING SCHOOLS.

209. The following table gives the most important figures with regard to these institutions—

CLASS OF INSTITUTIONS.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	EXPENDITURE		
			From public revenues.	From private sources.	Total.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Government training schools—					
For masters	16	654	66,992	659	67,651
Aided training schools—					
For masters	6	429	5,539	13,144	18,683
" mistresses	3	102	4,628	9,688	14,316
Total ...	25	1,185	77,159	23,491	1,00,650

Last year there were 25 schools with 1,207 pupils, and the expenditure was Rs. 99,257, of which Government contributed Rs. 75,548.

210. *Government training schools.*—There are now 16 training schools, the abolition of the Chaibassa school having, as stated above, been compensated by the establishment of the new training class at the Saidabad model school in Moorshedabad. The Ghatsilla training class is now represented by the Haldipukar training school. As stated in last year's report, first grade training schools prepare students through a three years' course, second grade schools through a two years' course, and third grade schools are intended for the training of gurus during a course lasting ordinarily six months or a year. The first grade training schools this year are those of Calcutta, Hooghly, Dacca, Chittagong, Rungpore, Patna, Ranchi, and Cuttack: there is a second grade school at Julpigoree, and the third grade training schools are at Motihari, Pooree, Balasore, Palamow, Haldipukar, Ungool, and Saidabad.

As the vernacular mastership examination was held in April, the results cannot be given in the present report.

211. There is a difficulty in connection with the training school system, which was touched upon in last year's report, and is engaging the attention of the department at the present time. It is found that many passed students of our training schools do not adopt the profession of teaching. This has been observed by Mr. Metcalfe in Orissa. He remarks: "The three normal schools train about 84 gurus—a number lamentably inadequate to the requirements of primary education in Orissa. A palpable defect of the present system of training gurus consists in the fact that a large proportion of them sever all connection with their pathsalas when they are drafted to the normal schools for training, and after completing their education, seek some other profession. The revenue settlement seems to hold out great attractions to passed *abadhans*. The contemplated establishment of guru classes in connection with middle schools seems to offer the best solution of the difficulty." The Deputy Inspector of Schools, Furreedpore, asserts that "at present a great deal of the money we spend on our normal schools is really spent on creating a batch of mukhtears every year," and suggests that a rule should be passed to the effect that any one

accepting a training school stipend should bind himself to serve at least three years in the Education Department. Dr. Martin says that when he was in Assam he worked a system of agreements with students of normal schools, by which they bound themselves on stamped paper to serve in the department for three years after leaving the normal school, failing which they were to refund to the department all the money which they received in the form of stipends while reading in the school. This system is in accordance with the provisions of the Code for European Schools, and reasonable in itself, and most of the Inspectors seem to think that some such scheme should be introduced, if possible. It appears, however, that the same proposal was made some years ago, and the scheme was, after discussion, dropped as impracticable. It must be admitted that it is scarcely worth Government's while to keep up normal schools, if a large number of the pupils render no service as teachers. At the same time it is fair to say that the evil does not appear to make itself felt so much in other parts of Bengal.

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212. *The Hooghly training school.*—There were 110 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March last, against 109 on the same date in the previous year. Of this total, 33 are from Burdwan, 20 from Bankoora, 19 from Midnapore, eight from Beerbhoom, an equal number from Hooghly, and the rest from Nuddea, Moorshedabad, Howrah, Khulna, Rajshahye, and Jessore. In the third-year class there were 21 students, in the second-year 53, and in the first-year 36. The number of stipendiary pupils was 95, of whom two—both pupil teachers—received five-rupee scholarships, 11 four-rupee scholarships, and 82 three-rupee scholarships. As the last academical session was prolonged from 12 to 16 months, and the final examination did not take place till after the conclusion of the official year, none of the students received appointments during the period under report. The expenditure upon the school was Rs. 10,587, and the total cost to Government Rs. 10,530.

213. *Calcutta training school.*—The number of students has decreased from 78 to 69. Of these, 19 were from the 24-Pergunnahs, three from Jessore, seven from Khulna, three from Nuddea, and the rest from districts outside the Presidency Division. The late head-master, Baboo Gopal Chundra Banerji, retired on the 1st January last, after holding his post for 25 years, and was succeeded by Baboo Nunda Lall Das, who was relieved by Baboo Jadu Nath Mookerji on the 31st March 1885. The expenditure on the school was Rs. 11,064, of which Rs. 10,775 were paid by Government. This year the Officiating Presidency Inspector has taken the precaution of making Deputy Inspectors send to the school a fair proportion of nominees from their respective districts, selected from the boys who stood highest in the middle vernacular scholarship examination. Only two stipends have been given to students from other divisions admitted to the first-year class. It is hoped that these measures will do something to check the abuses indicated in last year's report.

214. *Dacca training school.*—There were on the 31st of March 76 students, against 81 on the same date in the previous year. The falling off in the number is owing to the fact that on account of the change in the date of the examinations no new admissions were made in January, February, and March. In future the session will begin in June, instead of January. Of the 76 pupils, 30 belong to the Dacca district, 19 to Backergunge, six to Furreedpore, six to Mymensingh, 11 to Tipperah, two to Pubna, and one each to Khulna and Sylhet. Thirty-six belong to the middle classes of society with incomes over Rs. 200 a year, and 40 come from the poorer classes. The receipts of the school amounted to Rs. 198, and the expenditure to Rs. 8,970.

215. *Chittagong training school.*—The number of students on the 31st of March was 54, as in the previous year. The head-master reports that the number has remained stationary owing to the change in the commencement of the session. Of the 54 pupils, 45 belonged to the Chittagong district, six to Noakholly, two were from Tipperah, and one from Dacca. Three boys took admission during the year, against 22 in the previous year. The number of students that left the school was three, against 11 in the previous year. One left with an appointment from the second-year class, and the other two withdrew on account of illness. On account of the change in the time fixed for the examination, no examination was held in the year under report. The establishment has risen from Rs. 255 to Rs. 350 a month, principally on account of

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increments in the salaries of the teaching staff, and the appointment of an additional master.

216. *Rungpore training school.*—The number of pupils of both classes—pundit and guru—was the same as last year: there were 13 in the third-year class, eight in the second-year class, 13 in the first-year class, and 11 in the guru class. There were 23 Hindus and 11 Mahomedans in the pundit classes, and two Hindus and 9 Mahomedans in the guru class. All the guru class but one came from Rungpore; while of the pundit pupils, nine came from Rungpore, three from Bogra, five from Rajshahye, eight from Pubna, and 11 from districts outside the division. None came from the Dinagepore district. The total cost of the school was Rs. 5,202, or about Rs. 438 per mensem.

There has been no vernacular mastership examination during the year under report, but nine pupils of the guru class appeared at the pass examination, and six passed.

217. *Patna training school.*—The Patna training school is the only school of its kind to which an English Department is attached. The head-master and the Inspector recommend the abolition of the English Department, both in the training school and the attached model school. The latter remarks that the supply of English teachers for middle schools can be better met from the existing higher class English schools, for which a better class of men can be got. The number on the roll was 80, against 90 in the preceding year. The sanctioned number of stipendiaries in the English Department is 21, and in the vernacular 80; but in spite of every attempt to induce pupils to join the school, many stipends have not been taken up, and there were on the 31st March 1885 only 12 stipend-holders in the English and 68 in the Vernacular Department. The Inspector would raise the stipends for the first-year class from Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 a month, out of the saving effected by the abolition of the English Department, and by a reduction in the number of stipends. Of the 80 pupils, 20 were from Patna, 18 from Sarun, 11 from Mozufferpore, 10 from Shahabad, and the rest from other districts of the Patna and Bhagulpore Divisions, with the exception of five, who came from the North-West Provinces: 18 were Mahomedans and 62 Hindus. The expenditure was Rs. 11,848, against Rs. 12,157 the year before: the fees were Rs. 578, against Rs 633 in 1883-84.

218. *Cuttack training school.*—The Pundit Department of the Cuttack normal school had 35 pupils on its rolls on the 31st March last. Of these, 24 were normal scholarship-holders, four vernacular scholarship-holders, and the rest paying pupils. Of the 35 pundit students, 19 belong to Cuttack, seven to Pooree, one to Balasore, and eight to the Tributary States. Twenty of them are Brahmans. It is observed that the ex-students of middle schools in the Balasore district generally prefer to join the Cuttack medical school. The boarding-house attached to the school had 23 boarders, and their general health during the year was good. During the year six gurus obtained first and 12 second class certificates.

219. *Ranchi training school.*—This school consisted ever since its foundation in 1876 of a Pundit and a Guru Department, until towards the close of the year under report, when the guru class was broken up. The number of pupils on the rolls was 25 on the 31st March last, against 31 at the close of the preceding year. One of the second-year students was appointed head-pundit of the guru training school at Haldipukar. Nineteen of the pupils were Hindus and four Mahomedans. There was one native Christian among them and one Kol. The grant for the year was Rs. 3,750, out of which the total expenditure was Rs. 2,620. The total expenditure includes that on the Guru Department, which was abolished at the end of the year. It is proposed to strengthen further the Ranchi training school, so as to meet fully all the requirements of the division. Twenty pupil gurus appeared at the two half-yearly examinations of the guru department, before it was abolished, and 15 passed, 7 in the first, 6 in the second, and 2 in the third division.

220. *Julpigoree training school.*—The Julpigoree training school belongs to the second grade. The numbers on the rolls have risen from 26 to 30. Of these, four were in the second-year class, nine in the first-year class, nine in the guru, and eight in the Mech class. The pupils of the second and third year classes have all passed the vernacular scholarship examination, and 10 out of the 13 are natives of Julpigoree. Of the guru class, six came from Julpigoree,

two from the Darjeeling Terai, and one from the Bhutan Duars. Of the Mech class, seven are genuine Meches, coming from the Bhutan Duars, and the remaining lad is a paharia from the Kurseong sub-division. Of the guru class, nine out of 11 passed the examination. The cost for the year has been Rs. 2,294, or about Rs. 190 per mensem, of which Rs. 123 per mensem were expended in stipends.

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221. *Motihari training school.*—The Motihari training school has been raised to a middle vernacular school, open to the public at large. The course for gurus has been extended to a year and six months for each class. A new head-master has been appointed.

222. *Pooree and Balasore training schools.*—The guru training school at Pooree had 15 and that at Balasore 30 students on its rolls at the end of the year. The roll number of the latter institution has been increased by 15 in consequence of the allotment of so many stipends from the district primary assignment. The boarding-house in connection with the school was also enlarged at a cost of Rs. 993 met from the same source.

223. *Palamow training school.*—The Deputy Inspector of Schools remarks that "this school has been doing more useful work than was done by the late guru class of the Ranchi normal school, as most of its passed students are known to accept service as gurus, either in old or new lower primary schools." The number of pupils on the rolls of this school on the last day of the year was 17, against 20 at the close of the preceding year. The expenditure was Rs. 770, against Rs. 739. At the first half-yearly examination held in September, six candidates passed out of 10, and at the examination in March, all the nine candidates who appeared were successful. Six candidates were sent up to the middle vernacular scholarship examination, all of whom were successful.

224. *Haldipukar training school.*—At the beginning of the year under review, the third grade training school at Chaibassa was abolished, and with Rs. 45, being half the amount of the grant thus set free, an additional Sub-Inspector was appointed. The remaining half was utilized in maintaining the Ghatsilla training class, which has since been transferred to Haldipukar, and organized as a third grade training school with a suitable establishment. There were on the 31st of March last 11 pupil teachers on the rolls, of whom six were actual gurus and five candidates for primary masterships. The number on the rolls of the Ghatsilla training class, of which this training school has taken the place, was six on the same date in the previous year. The Government expenditure was Rs. 313. At the first yearly examination held at Ghatsilla, five out of six candidates gained certificates. At the second examination held at Haldipukar, six out of seven passed. These 11 successful candidates have accepted guruships in Dhalbhoom.

225. *Ungool training school.*—The Ungool training school had 15 pupils on the last day of the year. It passed in the final guru examination all the 29 candidates that it sent up. But it is difficult to induce the passed abadhans, in spite of the special provision of retaining fees made for them in this State, to adopt teaching as a profession. There has been no appreciable increase in the number of trained gurus employed in Ungool in the year under report.

226. *Saidabad training class.*—A training class was attached to the Government model school in July last. The Government grant, which was withdrawn from that institution, went to meet the expenditure in connection with the new training class. Rs. 20—the Government grant withdrawn from the Kandi model school, supplemented by Rs. 10 given by the Magistrate of Moorshedabad from the primary grant—was utilized in creating ten scholarships of Rs. 3 each. The scholarships are tenable for six months, during which the pupils remain in the school. The training class was attended by 11 grown up pupils, who were in fact village school-masters. At the first half-yearly examination held in December, eight gurus appeared, and all passed. The total expenditure was Rs. 220.

227. AIDED TRAINING SCHOOLS FOR MASTERS.—*Bhimpore Sonthal training school.*—The Bhimpore Sonthal training school contains 108 pupils, of whom 74 are males and 34 are females, against a total of 104 in the previous year. The course of instruction in the male department corresponds with the middle vernacular scholarship standard. At the last vernacular scholarship examination four

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Sonthal boys appeared, but failed. No tuition fee is charged. Seventy-five of the pupil teachers receive a diet allowance of from one to four pice daily. The school cost Government Rs. 1,350 last year.

228. *Bishenpore training school.*—This school was removed to Bishenpore from Ghola during the year. It is managed by the Wesleyan Mission. The aid sanctioned last year was Rs. 25 a month. There were 12 pupils on the roll on the 31st March last.

229. *Barrackpore Wesleyan training school.*—This school has had a boarding establishment attached to it. The school was attended by 22 pupils, of whom eighteen were Christians and four Hindus. Sixteen of the total number of pupils reached the middle stage, and six the upper primary. The total expenditure was Rs. 4,500, of which Rs. 1,200 came from provincial revenues.

230. *Kishnaghur Church Mission training school.*—This training school for masters had an attendance of 24 pupils—all native converts—during the year, against 18 in the preceding year. Government expenditure on the school was Rs. 1,200, and the expenditure from mission funds was Rs. 2,010.

231. *Ranchi Berlin Mission school.*—This consists of four departments, viz. the seminary, the upper and lower schools, and the training class. In the seminary pupils are trained for the posts of catechists and ministers, and in the training class for those of teachers in village schools under the mission. The teaching is excellent, music being among other things admirably taught. The house accommodation, furniture, and discipline are all good. Doubts are, however, expressed as to whether the school should be included among training schools, as the training class forms but an insignificant part of the whole school. The number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st of March last was 255—all native Christians—against 238 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 6,863, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,200, and Rs. 400 were collected in fees.

232. *The Darjeeling Mission school.*—The Superintendent writes as follows—"The average attendance at the normal school has been 11. Recently the stipends had been raised a rupee a month, and this fact coupled with the Rs. 20 (rewards that are provided by the Deputy Commissioner) to be awarded to teachers who have been in the steady service of the mission for full four years, will, it is hoped, enable us to keep our students more constant, and ultimately lead to the necessity of keeping a smaller number on the rolls, that is to say, eight constant students will meet the needs of the mission better than the 11 inconstant students we have on an average maintained hitherto." The total cost was Rs. 815, of which Rs. 439 were borne by Government.

233. AIDED NORMAL SCHOOLS FOR MISTRESSES.—The two aided schools for mistresses in Calcutta are the Church of England Zenana Mission school in Cornwallis' Square, and the Free Church Mission school in Beadon Street. The number of pupils in the two schools has declined from 40 to 38. Neither of the schools sends up pupils to any departmental examination.

The Church of England Zenana School was attended by 11 pupils, nine of whom were of European descent, and two native Christians. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 7,728, of which Rs. 1,920 were contributed by Government. The school has a boarding establishment, the charge for each boarder being Rs. 15 a month. There are arrangements in the Church of England Zenana Mission school for teaching up to the entrance standard. The Free Church normal school has passed several pupils at the entrance and F. A. examinations. Last year its success was brilliant at the latter examination.

This institution had 27 pupils on its rolls, all of whom were native Christians. The expenditure was Rs. 4,028, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,988. The fee rate is Rs. 2 for day-scholars.

234. The Roman Catholic girls' school at Kishnaghur is a boarding institution, and had 64 pupils on its rolls in the year under report, against 77 in the previous year. The Government grant to the school is Rs. 720. A certificate of honour was awarded to the institution by the Calcutta International Exhibition for its excellent needlework and embroidery. The object of the institution is to send out teachers in connection with the mission, but it does not teach beyond the upper primary standard.

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(b) OTHER SCHOOLS OF SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

235. This head includes institutions and departments of institutions teaching law, medicine, and engineering, whether affiliated to the university or not, together with the Calcutta school of art, industrial schools, and other schools of a special character. The usual statistics of the principal institutions are given in the following table—

Statement of attendance and expenditure in schools of special instruction in 1884-85.

	Number of institutions.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Average monthly roll number.	EXPENDITURE			AVERAGE ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL.		REMARKS.
				From provincial revenues.	From other sources.	Total.	Cost to Government.	Total cost.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
I.—LAW.									
Government law schools.									
Hooghly College	1	21	37	......	1,900	1,900	.. ...	51 5 7	
Krishnaghur "	1	6	7	......	377	377	.. ..	53 13 8	
Dacca "	1	23	28	......	2,318	2,318	......	83 12 6	
Patna "	1	44	60	.....	2,400	2,400	......	40 0 0	Surplus fees Rs. 3,637
Rajshahye "	1	25	22	... ..	1,569	1,569	.. ..	71 5 1	
Ravenshaw " Cuttack...	1	6	9	... .	630	630	......	70 0 0	
Total ..	6	125	163	.....	9,194	9,194	.. ..	56 6 5	Surplus fees Rs. 3,637
Unaided law schools.									
Metropolitan institution ...	1	296	385		(Money returns not furnished.)				
City College	1	228	217		(Ditto ditto .)				
Total ..	2	524	602	......		.	..	.....	
TOTAL LAW SCHOOLS ...	8	649	765	...	.... .	. ..	......	... .	
II.—MEDICINE.									
Medical College, Calcutta ...	1	132	170	1,40,387	9,777	1,50,164	825 12 10	883 5 0	
Government vernacular medical schools.									
Sealdah	1	168	173	38,111	4,780	42,891	220 4 8	*247 14 9	
Patna	1	151	158	17,347	2,870	20,217	109 12 8	127 15 3	
Dacca	1	149	165	14,836	4,727	19,563	89 14 7	118 9 0	
Cuttack	1	36	51	4,920	......	4,920	... ..	96 7 6	
Total ...	4	504	547	75,214	12,377	87,591	137 8 0	160 2 0	
Unaided medical schools.									
Dacca Homœopathic schools	2	168	130	......	2,184	2,184	......	16 12 9	
TOTAL MEDICAL SCHOOLS ...	7	804	847	2,15,601	24,338	2,39,939	254 8 9	283 4 4	
III.—ENGINEERING.									
Government Engineering College, Howrah.	1	149	150	63,200	4,668	67,868	421 5 4	452 7 3	
Government surveying schools.									
Dacca	1	47	51	2,840	555	3,395	55 10 11	66 9 1	
Patna	1	54	56	1,970	570	2,540	35 2 10	45 5 8	
Cuttack	1	55	57	2,256	493	2,749	39 9 3	48 3 7	
Total ...	3	156	164	7,066	1,618	8,684	43 1 4	52 15 2	
Municipal surveying school.									
Ranchi surveying class ...	1	15	16	......	312	312	......	19 8 0	
Total engineering schools ..	5	320	330	70,266	6,598	76,864	212 14 10	232 14 8	
IV.—ART AND INDUSTRY.									
Government school of art, Calcutta.	1	157	145	19,236	3,406	22,642	132 10 7	156 2 3	
Government industrial schools.									
Ranchi industrial school ...	1	36	34	1,800	......	1,800	52 15 0	52 15 0	
Dehree ditto ...	1	26	29	507	33	540	17 7 8	18 9 11	
Total ...	2	62	63	2,307	33	2,340	36 9 10	37 2 3	
Aided industrial school.									
Govindpore	1	4	5	92	59	151	18 6 4	30 3 2	
Unaided industrial schools.									
Mahisadal	1	68	68	......	800	800	......	11 12 3	
Nawadi	1	38	28	. ....	120	120	......	4 4 7	
Total ...	2	106	96	.... .	920	920	.. ...	9 9 4	
TOTAL ART SCHOOLS ...	6	329	309	21,635	4,418	26,053	70 0 3	84 5 0	

236. It appears from the above table that the number of law students in Government colleges on the 31st March has decreased. But the average

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monthly roll number is higher this year, being 163, against 131 in the previous year. The decrease in the number of students on the 31st March is due to the fact that the sessions of the colleges now begin in June. The monthly roll number in the Metropolitan institution has risen from 243 to 385 and in the City College from 148 to 217. The monthly roll number of all law schools has risen from 522 to 765, which shews that the number of students reading law has largely increased. The number of students reading medicine has also increased considerably, as the number on the rolls on the 31st March was 804, against 722 in the previous year, and the average monthly roll number was 847, against 741. This increase is not restricted to the Calcutta Medical College, which is affiliated to the university. There is also an increase in the Government vernacular medical schools at Sealdah, Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack. A second homœopathic school has been started at Dacca. The average monthly roll number of the Engineering College has increased. There is a slight increase in the monthly roll number of the Government surveying schools.

The Government school of art had 157 students, against 139 in the preceding year on the 31st of March, and the average monthly roll number has risen from 106 to 145. The average monthly roll number in the art schools has risen from 246 to 309.

237. LAW.—There are now six Government colleges in which instruction is given in law, as the Presidency College law classes were abolished on the 31st of December 1884. The fees and fines in this department of the Presidency College amounted to Rs. 425 only during the nine months of its continuance, and the expenditure on the salary of the Professors amounted to Rs 12,600. The total expenditure in the law classes of the Government colleges was therefore Rs. 8,538, taking into account the surplus in the Patna College of Rs. 3,637. The lecturers in all the other Government colleges are paid from fees, up to a limit of Rs. 2,400 a year, and the total expenditure on the classes during the year under report amounted to Rs. 9,194.

238. The following table shews the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law, the number passed being 77 out of 140 candidates. Last year 51 passed out of 92, the percentage of passed candidates being 55 in both years. This year 10 passed in the first division, against eight in 1883-84.

Statement shewing the results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Law.

	Number of candidates.	PASSED IN THE— First division.	Second division.
Presidency College	18	2	11
Hooghly "	9	...	4
Kishnaghur "	2	...	1
Dacca "	9	2	5
Patna "	11	1	6
Rajshahye "	3	...	2
Ravenshaw " Cuttack	1	...	1
Metropolitan institution	62	3	31
City College	25	2	6
Total ...	140	10	67

239. *Presidency College.*—Seven students attended these classes during the year. The total cost of educating each scholar to Government was Rs. 330. The classes were abolished on the 31st of December 1884, as stated above, by the orders of Government.

240. *Hooghly College.*—There were 21 students on the rolls of the college on the 31st of March 1885, against 29 on the same date in the previous year. The first-year class consisted of 10 and the third-year class of 11: the second-year class had not been formed.

Nine candidates went up for the B.L. examination, and four passed: all in the second division. The law lecturer, Baboo Shib Nath Banerjee, M.A., B.L., is paid from fee receipts, which amounted this year to Rs. 1,900, against Rs. 2,096 in 1883-84.

241. *Kishnaghur College.*—In February last, Baboo Uma Nath Ghoshal applied for and obtained an extension of leave for one year. Baboo Tarapada Banerji continues to officiate as law lecturer.

The average monthly number of students in the Law Department in 1884-85 was seven, and the number on the rolls on the 31st March six, against six and five in the preceding year. The lecturer's remuneration was Rs. 377, against Rs. 326 in the previous year.

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Two candidates appeared at the last B.L. examination, and one passed in the second division.

242. *Dacca College.*—The number of students on the roll on the 31st of March 1885 was 23, against 27 on the same date of the preceding year.

The law lecturer considers that this decrease is due to the fact that the university session now begins in June instead of January.

Nine students went up for the B.L. examination, and seven passed—one standing second and another third in order of merit.

Ten students went up for the higher grade pleadership examination, and six passed in the first division.

The expenditure this year was Rs. 2,318, against Rs. 2,411 in the preceding year.

243. *Patna College.*—The number of students was 44, against 53 in the preceding year. Of these, 34 were Hindus and 10 Mahomedans: 35 were Beharis, and nine Bengalis. This falling off is merely temporary, being due to the alteration in the time of the university examinations. Accordingly we find that the average roll number during the year was 60. Eleven students appeared at the last B.L. examination, and seven passed—one in the first division and six in the second.

The savings in the Law Department after paying the salary of the lecturer amounted this year to Rs. 3,637.

244. *Rajshahye College.*—The number of law students has increased considerably, there being 25 on the roll at the end of the year under review, against 17 in the preceding year. The average monthly number was 22, against 13. Three candidates went up for the degree of B.L., and two were successful, passing in the second division. The total remuneration of the law lecturer during the year amounted to Rs. 1,569, about half, roughly speaking, being the income of the Rani Monmohini Devi endowment.

245. *Ravenshaw College, Cuttack.*—Baboo Madhu Sudan Das, M.A., B.L., held the post of law lecturer throughout the year. The number of students on the 31st March was six, against four in the previous year. The average monthly roll number was 9, against 10 in the previous year. One student appeared at the B.L. examination, and passed in the second division.

The sum realized by fees was Rs 630, against Rs. 710 last year.

246. *Midnapore College.*—The number on the rolls on the last day of the year was two, and the average monthly number 4·8. The students of the second-year class, who were five in number, completed their lectures in December, and the class ceased to exist in January. This college contains only pleadership classes.

247. *Chittagong College.*—There were two students on the rolls of the first-year pleadership class, and seven on those of the second year pleadership class on the 31st March last. The income from fees amounted to Rs. 420—the highest figure that has been reached since the re-establishment of the pleadership classes in 1879.

248. *Metropolitan Institution.*—The total number of students has fallen from 341 to 296, but the average monthly roll number has risen from 243 to 385. For the B.L. examination 62 candidates appeared, and 34 passed, three of whom were in the first division.

249. *City College.*—The number of students attending the law classes has risen from 150 in the preceding year to 228. The law classes have been under the tuition of Mr. C. C. Dutt, barrister-at-law, and Baboo Upendra Nath Mitra, M.A., B.L. Twenty-five students appeared for the B.L. examination, of whom eight passed—two in the first division and six in the second.

250. MEDICINE.—The total number of students of medicine has increased from 722 to 804. The average monthly roll number is 847. In the Medical College the number has risen from 117 to 132, and there is an increase in the four vernacular schools at Sealdah, Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack, the total number of students in these institutions being 547, against 461 in the previous year.

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251. *Medical College.*—The following changes took place in the staff of the college—Mr. W. T. Woods resumed charge of his duties as Lecturer on Dentistry on the 12th September.

Dr. J. Anderson returned from furlough on the 8th of December, relieving Mr. J. Wood-Mason; but he took sick leave for nine months on the 21st of February, and Mr. J. Wood-Mason was again appointed to officiate in the Chair of Comparative Anatomy and Zoology. Dr. R. Harvey went on furlough for 200 days, and Dr. C. H. Joubert was appointed to officiate as Professor of Midwifery and Obstetric Physician.

Dr. D. D. Cunningham having been deputed as special assistant to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, the Chair of Pathology has been made over to Dr. L. A. Waddle as a temporary arrangement.

At the close of the session, Dr. Chandra returned from furlough and relieved Dr. McConnell.

Dr. G. King returned from furlough on the 20th October 1884.

The session opened with 117 students; 14 students of previous years rejoined the classes; and there were 86 new admissions. We have therefore a total of 217 students, against 197 in the preceding year.

Of the 86 new and the 14 readmitted students, the 10 who had obtained the highest number of marks in the F.A. and B.A. examinations received free studentships; 56 enrolled themselves as paying or matriculated students, 13 entered as casual or non-matriculated students, and 21 joined the hospital apprentice class. At the close of the session one senior scholar and 13 paying students passed their final L.M.S. and M.B. examinations, 29 hospital apprentices passed and left for regimental duties, while two senior and four junior scholars, 29 paying and seven free students ceased to attend. The strength of the college at the close of the session was therefore 132, against 117 in the previous year.

There were three female students on the rolls on the 31st March 1885, Mrs. Kadambini Ganguli, Bidhumukhi Bose, and Virginia Mary Mitter. All three are holders of special scholarships of the value of Rs. 20 a month.

For the first M.B. examination 27 candidates were registered, and of these, 13 passed in the second division. For the second M.B. examination there were 20 candidates, of whom 11 passed in the second division. For the first L.M.S. examination there were nine candidates, of whom three passed. For the second L.M.S. examination there were five candidates, of whom three passed.

Thus 44 per cent. passed the first examinations, against 50, 30, and 36 per cent. in the previous three years; and 56 per cent. passed the final examinations, against 25, 39, and 38 per cent.

Two native dhais passed in midwifery, against three of last year, and received certificates of qualification, and eight pupil nurses passed out as midwives, against six in 1884-85.

Surgeon F. C. Chatterjee, M.D., gave Rs. 5,000 in 4 per cent. Government securities to be awarded to the student of the fourth-year (with the exclusion of European and native Christians) who does best in Practical and Theoretical Histology, Normal and Morbid.

Dr. Bholanath Bose bequeathed to the college several scientific instruments and medals, and Rs. 1,000 in Government securities, the interest of which is to be appropriated to a prize to be given in alternate years to the best of the fourth-year matriculated students in bedside diagnosis of medical and surgical cases.

The Maharani Svarnamayi of Cossim Bazar gave Rs. 1,50,000 to build a hostel for female students. The foundation stone of this building was laid in March last by Her Excellency the Countess Dufferin.

The expenditure during year under report was Rs. 1,50,164, against Rs. 1,54,239 in the preceding year.

The fees were Rs. 9,777, against Rs. 8,129 in 1883-84.

Eighty-two new books have been added to the library.

A new dissecting-room has been sanctioned, but not yet built.

252. *Campbell medical school, Sealdah.*—Dr. S. Coull Mackenzie has been Superintendent throughout the year.

The number of students who attended the school during the year was 207, against 190 in 1883-84, and 170 in the preceding year. There were 118 at the beginning of the session: 77 were admitted during the year, 10 were readmitted, and two were transferred from the Dacca medical school. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION,

Of 58 first-year students, who were in the school about the end of the session, 55, or 94·82 per cent., obtained sufficient marks to entitle them to promotion to the second class, against 96·42 per cent. during the previous year. The three first-year students who failed were removed from the school.

Of 62 second-year students who went up for the First License examination, 57, or 91·93 per cent. passed, against 98·14 per cent. in the previous year. Of the five unsuccessful students, two were rejected in anatomy and three in materia medica.

Fifty-six students of the third and fourth year were left in the school at the end of the year. They were all permitted to appear for the second or final License examination, and all of them passed. Six of the seven students who failed during 1883-84 in only one subject, and who were permitted to reappear in three months, passed on the 2nd June 1884.

Some valuable books have been presented to the library by Surgeon-General A. J. Payne. The books issued to the staff of the school and hospital have been returned in excellent condition.

At the end of the session of 1883-84, there were two students in the compounders' class, and in June 1884 they passed the required examination. Two Eurasian and 10 native students were admitted at the beginning of the present session.

The usual examinations for compounders were held in April and October. In April 24 passed out of 27, and in October 26 out of 29. The percentage of candidates from the mofussil was larger than formerly, though the sections of the Calcutta Municipal Act requiring compounders to be legally qualified do not apply to mofussil municipalities. During the year 15 licentiates of the school have been admitted into Government service.

The income was Rs. 4,780, against Rs. 4,119 in last year, and the expenditure was Rs. 42,891, against Rs. 44,624.

253. *Dacca medical school.*—Surgeon-Major A. Crombie continued to be Superintendent throughout the year except from the 14th of February to the 9th of March 1885, when Surgeon J. B. Gibbon officiated. There were at the close of the session 149 on the rolls, namely, seven fourth-year, 34 third-year, 45 second-year, and 63 first-year students, against 131 in the previous year.

Of 41 candidates for the junior diploma examination, 34 passed, the same number as in last year. Of 41 candidates for the final examination, 31 passed and received their diplomas as civil hospital assistants. The receipts from fees were Rs. 4,727, against Rs. 3,390 in the previous year. The expenditure was Rs. 19,563, against Rs. 19,621 in the previous year.

The Superintendent is not satisfied with the school building, which consists of three thatched rooms and a long shed. A great part of the compound is occupied by the Executive Engineer as a storeyard.

254. *Temple medical school, Bankipore.*—The session opened with 211 students, and at the close of the year there remained 151 including six Nagpore students—one in the third year and five in the first. Of the 31 third-year students, 16 were stipend-holders, and of the 46 second-year students, 20 were stipend-holders. Among the 74 first-year students were five stipend-holders from Nagpore, and one middle vernacular scholarship-holder from Bhopal. Eleven free studentships were awarded in the first-year class from October 1884 to March 1885, and a sum of Rs. 66 was credited to Government towards their cost, met from the interest derived from the investment in favour of the school in the hands of the Accountant-General of Bengal.

Of the 46 second-year students, 35 passed successfully. Of the 31 third-year students, 16 (the Nagpore student being one of them) obtained diplomas.

The receipts from fees were Rs. 2,761.

255. *Cuttack medical school.*—Surgeon-Major W. D. Stewart was in charge of the school throughout the year.

The number of students was 35, as in last year, 12 in the junior class, 12 in the second, and 11 in the third. Twelve candidates presented themselves for the junior examination, and ten passed. Eleven candidates presented themselves

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for the final examination, and all passed, obtaining licenses qualifying them for third class hospital assistants, or to become ordinary native medical practitioners.

During the nine years that this school has existed, 64 students have passed out from it, and are employed in different parts of Bengal, Orissa, and the native States between it and Sumbulpore. Their conduct has been, with scarcely an exception, satisfactory.

Mr. Metcalfe remarks that great credit is due to Dr. Stewart for his able and efficient supervision of this institution.

256. *Dacca homœopathic schools.*—The popularity of the homœopathic school, which was started in 1882-83, has led to the establishment of a second such institution in 1884-85. The two schools have 168 pupils, and cost Rs. 2,184, which were collected in the shape of fees. After a three-years' course, the pupils are considered qualified to practise, and may expect to earn an income of Rs. 30 to Rs. 50 a month.

257. ENGINEERING.—The institutions for teaching engineering and surveying are the Engineering College at Seebpore, near Howrah, the three Government survey schools at Dacca, Patna, and Cuttack, and the Ranchi survey class for the training of *amins*. The number of students in these institutions on the 31st March, which rose last year from 328 to 354, has now declined to 320. The falling off, which is pretty evenly distributed over all of them, appears to be due to the change in the date for the opening of the session. The average monthly roll number has slightly increased.

258. *Engineering College, Seebpore.*—The following changes took place in the staff of the college during the year. Mr. J. S. Slater returned from furlough in November, relieving Mr. A. H. Mason, who rejoined the Public Works Department. Mr. J. T. Simpson, Executive Engineer, took over charge of the workshops from Mr. J. C. Coxe in December.

The number of students in the Engineering Department on the 31st of March 1885 was 42. Of these, 20 were in the first year class, 16 in the second, five in the third, and one in the fourth.

The apprentice class contained 107, distributed as follows—Twenty-five in the first year class, 35 in the second, 27 in the third, 13 in the fourth, and seven in the senior.

Owing to the alteration in the dates of the university examinations, no students, except those who had previously failed, were qualified to appear at the L.C.E. and B.C.E. examinations held in August last.

Five students from the Engineering Department of this college passed the first examination in engineering in August last, and they have been promoted in June 1885 to the fourth-year class. One failed, who has rejoined the third-year class.

The final examination of the fourth-year class of the apprentice department was held in July 1884. Twelve students presented themselves, and eight were allowed to pass; two belonging to the "civil overseer" class have gone to Akra to learn practical brick-making, one has left the college with an appointment in Assam, and the remaining five are going through their 18 months' training in the workshops.

The departmental engineering examinations have been done away with by the Public Works Department, and no examination for fourth grade accountants was held during the year, the date having been changed to the first Monday in June.

One sub-overseer's and one overseer's certificate were granted to students on leaving the college.

One wing of the new buildings for native students has been completed, but has not yet been handed over to the Principal of the college. The native dining hall and cook-room are almost finished. Two iron tanks for storing drinking-water have been erected.

Two hundred and seventeen volumes were added to the library during the year. Eighty-five volumes were purchased, 25 presented, and the remaining 107 were transferred from the library of the late Dehree training school. Mr. Mondy is engaged in making a catalogue of the books.

The models have been brought away from the Presidency College, but the college is still without a suitable room for their reception.

The second and third year classes went to Muddapore for survey work under the charge of the Principal, assisted by Baboo Dwarka Nath Dutt. The work done was satisfactory, and the health of the students good. The first year class, under the direction of Mr. J. S. Slater, made a chain and compass survey of the Botanical gardens. The first, second, and third year apprentice classes were exercised in surveying in the neighbourhood of the college by Baboo Surendra Kumar Bose. SPECIAL INSTRUCTION.

The Principal is of opinion that considerable apathy still prevails among the students, and that this can only be removed by the granting of a larger number of Government appointments to students who pass the university examinations. At present one and two appointments in the Assistant Engineer grade in alternate years have been guaranteed to engineer students.

The volunteer corps has been without a commanding officer since the departure of Lieutenant A. H. Mason. It contains 35 Christian apprentices.

Mr. J. S. Slater got up a very successful meeting for athletic sports at the end of the cold season, in which it was satisfactory to see that native students joined. Some students have applied for permission to take up the B or mechanical engineer course after passing the first examination in engineering. Arrangements for teaching such a class, provided it can be formed, have been recently sanctioned by Government.

The health of the college has been fair during the past year. The percentage on the sick list daily was 5·2, which, strange to say, exactly coincides with last year's figure.

The total expenditure of the college, excluding the hostel, was Rs. 67,868, of which Rs. 63,200 were from provincial funds and Rs. 4,668 from fees. The corresponding figures in the previous year were Rs. 57,999, Rs. 52,778, and Rs. 5,221 respectively. There is therefore a decrease of Rs. 553 in fees received, and an increase in expenditure of Rs. 9,869.

On the 31st of March 1885 there were 143 students in the college hostels—94 Hindus and 49 Christians. During the year under review the total expenditure incurred on account of the native mess was Rs. 6,565, the receipts for the same period being Rs. 5,123. For the Christian students' mess the expenditure was Rs. 9,866 and the receipts Rs. 4,994.

The apprentices or D class of the engineering college receive practical instruction in carpenter's, blacksmith's, fitter's, and moulder's work in the shops.

The Superintendent of the Workshops remarks that a large portion of the native students find manual labour distasteful, and devise ingenious expedients for avoiding it. The European and Eurasian students are attentive to their work. With the view of checking idleness in the shops, the Superintendent has drawn up rules for annual examinations. It is hoped that these will put a stop to the evil by converting the idlers into earnest workers, or effectually disposing of them.

Ten students appeared in the final examination of the class, which was held in July 1884, and seven passed successfully. The Superintendent considers the progress made by the students on the whole satisfactory, and anticipates still better results under the new system.

259. *Dacca survey school.*—On the 31st of March 1885 there were 24 students in the first-year and 23 in the second-year. The decrease in the number of the first-year students is due to the time for opening the session having been changed from March to June. The income from fees was Rs. 555, against Rs. 494 in the previous year, and the gross expenditure Rs. 3,395, against Rs. 3,653.

As in former years, great attention has been paid to practical work. The numerous new buildings and culverts and bridges now under construction on the Dacca and Mymensingh State Railway have given the students abundant opportunities of executing plans and drawings from measurements. In the cold weather an area of more than 25 square miles, containing about 20 villages, was surveyed. The students had to camp out for some part of the season on account of the great distance to which the work extended.

No examinations took place during the period under report.

260. *Patna survey school.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st of March was 54, and the average monthly number 56: 34 were Hindus, 19 Mahomedans, and one an Eurasian.

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The annual income from fees was Rs. 570, against Rs. 482 in the previous year, and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,540, against Rs. 2,545.

The annual examinations were not held at the usual time, owing to the change in the opening of the session from March to June. It is expected that a larger number of students will take their admission next session. The field work began in the latter part of November, and lasted till the 10th of March. Both classes were divided into three parties, and received practical instruction in surveying.

261. *Cuttack survey school.*—The number of students on the 31st of March was 55, against 66 in the previous year. The head-master attributes the falling off to the difficulty of finding suitable appointments for passed students.

The fees during the year amounted to Rs. 493, which is an increase of Rs. 57 on last year. The expenditure was Rs. 2,749, against Rs. 2,720. The results of the examination of the first and second year classes were not known when the report of the school was sent in.

262. *Ranchi survey class.*—The object of this class is to train *amins* for employment in the Chota Nagpore estate. The course taught consists of practical geometry, mensuration, drawing, surveying with chain and compass, and a little levelling. Instruction is given through the medium of the Hindi language, and the pupils are Christian Kols brought up in the mission school at Ranchi. The number of pupils on the last day of the year was 15. As there is no great demand for *amins* in the district, the Assistant Inspector thinks that the prospects of the institution are not very cheering. But Mr. C. C. Stevens remarks that this view is probably not correct, as extensive settlement operations are now in progress, and an important change of system has begun, under which assessments will be made as definite, not as indefinite areas.

263. The Superintendents of these four institutions for the teaching of surveying have recently been invited to make suggestions for rendering the course more practical. The enquiries addressed to them have elicited a pretty general consensus of opinion that the course is already as practical as it can be made. In proof of this, the Principal of the Dacca school states that the pupils are able to undertake surveys independently immediately on leaving the school, and that they have never failed to do their work to the satisfaction of their superiors. Moreover, up to the present time the passed students have found little difficulty in obtaining employment, but owing to the recent reduction in the public works, and the stoppage of various railway operations, it is anticipated that many will be thrown out of employment. The opinion of the Principal of the survey school at Cuttack is that the course is as thoroughly practical as it can be made, but he does not seem hopeful with regard to the prospects of the students. The Assistant Inspector of Schools, Chota Nagpore, is averse to making any alteration in the present course.

The Principal of the Patna survey school thinks that the students would be much more largely employed if English were made an indispensable condition for entering the school. Those passed students who are acquainted with English find no difficulty in obtaining employment. He would also raise the standard of technical instruction, and considers that the appointment of an additional master and an increase of accommodation are required to make the school thoroughly efficient. On the whole it does not appear that much fault can be found with the character of the technical instruction given in these institutions. There is nothing surprising in the fact that a knowledge of English is indispensable if a man is to be successful as a surveyor. The same is the case in all employments.

264. ART AND INDUSTRY.—The Government school of art in Calcutta is the most important institution under this head. It continues to maintain its high character, and has this year had a large accession of pupils. There is a new industrial school at Govindpore, while that at Patna has disappeared. But the most interesting and hopeful feature with regard to industrial education is the fact that the zemindars of Mahisadal have established and endowed an industrial school, which is already exceedingly popular.

265. *School of art.*—The number of students on the roll continues to increase. There was 157 at the close of last year, against 139 in 1883-84 and 96 in 1882-83.

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The subjects taught continue to be the same, and the same standard of excellence is maintained. A very high standard in each stage has now been firmly established, and is well worked up to. It is the opinion of competent authorities that the students' work will stand well in comparison with that of any school of art in England or elsewhere.

The lithographic class is still employed upon the plates for Dr. King's great work on the Indian order Ficaceæ, and the Committee for the exhibition to be held in London next year have sought the assistance of the school for—

1. A collection of work illustrating the various stages of instruction forming the school course.
2. Works in metal *repoussé*.
3. Wood carving.
4. Designs for Monghyr slate works.
5. Designs for pottery.

The Principal anticipates that the school will acquit itself creditably in all these matters. He speaks in high terms of his staff of assistants, who are all natives and old students of the school, and particularly of Baboo Annada Prosad Bagchi, the head-master.

The receipts from fees were Rs. 3,406, against Rs. 2,803 in the previous year, and the expenditure was Rs. 22,642, against Rs. 18,109.

266. *Ranchi industrial school.*—This school has a permanent grant of Rs. 100 a month; but from the beginning of the year under review an additional grant of Rs. 50 has been sanctioned as an experimental measure, with the object of entertaining a European head mechanic and superintendent. The school has improved as far as carpentry is concerned, but the blacksmith's shop has been closed during the year owing to the Superintendent Mr. Raynbird not being familiar with such work. The only part of the accounts that the educational officers are allowed to inspect is the statement of receipts and disbursements of the Government grant. There were 36 stipendiary pupils on the rolls during the year on the 31st of March last, against 28 in the preceding year. Besides carpentry, the pupils learn reading and writing, and a little arithmetic. The Inspector is of opinion that the grant to the school should be discontinued. But the Deputy Commissioner of Lohardugga says that the head mechanic Mr. Raynbird has lately resigned his appointment, and that a scheme is under consideration for working the school on an entirely new plan.

267. *Govindpore primary fund industrial school.*—This school was opened this year as an experimental measure by the sub-divisional officer of Govindpore in Manbhoom. There were four pupils at the close of the year, who were instructed in ordinary ironwork by a practical blacksmith who was paid Rs. 8 per mensem from the district primary allotment. The Assistant Inspector is of opinion that the school will not answer any practical purpose.

268. *Mahisadal industrial school.*—This school was opened at Midnapore in March last under the auspices of the zemindars of Mahisadal, and has already attracted 68 pupils, 51 of whom are learning carpentry and 17 tinsmith's work. The pupils mostly come from the Midnapore College and other institutions in the neighbourhood. One is a M.A. and a pleader of the local bar, who has joined the school in order to set a good example to his fellow-countrymen. The object of the public-spirited founders is to create a taste for industrial arts among young people of good social standing. The Mahisadal estate contributed Rs. 500 for the purchase of instruments, and Rs. 5,000 as an endowment in support of the institution.

269. *Dehri industrial school.*—This school now consists of two separate schools—an upper primary one, attended exclusively by workshop children, who go to work at 10 A.M., and a middle vernacular school for the public, which is held in the afternoon. Both schools are doing well, especially the former.

270. *Nawadih industrial school.*—This is kept up at Nawadih railway station by the East Indian Railway Company for the children of the railway *employés* at an annual cost of Rs. 120. The number of pupils on the 31st March 1885 was 35, against 15 on the corresponding date in the previous year. The books taught in it are in Hindi, and contain directions for the guidance of the lower casses of servants of the company. There is also a workshop at Jamalpore serving the purpose of a training school for artizans.

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271. *Music schools.*—The numerical strength of the Bengal music school has risen from 32 to 37. The school meets on the premises of the Calcutta training school three times a week for two hours in the evening. Indian music is taught theoretically and practically under the auspices of Raja Sir Surendra Mohun Tagore, Mus. D. The practical part comprises the teaching of vocal as well as instrumental music. The expenditure last year was Rs. 1,200, of which Rs. 300 were paid by Government. The rate of fee is one rupee in all the classes.

The Bishenpore music school has been closed, but the Bankoora school has 20 pupils. It has been aided during the year from the grant-in-aid fund.

272. Under the head of "other schools" the Madhubani and Pooree Sanskrit schools are included. The Madhubani Sanskrit school has a grant of Rs. 25. Although the subscribers are greatly in arrears, there is a large balance of Rs. 3,422 to the credit of the school. The fact is the subscription list is very large and the exertions of the Secretary have realized this sum. There are only three teachers: the number on the roll was 45, against 53 in the previous year.

The Sanskrit school at Pooree was founded by the late Maharajah of Bulrampore in Oudh. This school trains up candidates for the Sanskrit title examination.

273. Madrasas will be considered under Mahomedan education and *kyoungs* (or Buddhist monastic schools) under the head of education of aboriginal races.

274. *Bhutea boarding school.*—There were 31 pupils on the rolls on the 31st March, against 32 on the same date last year. Of these, 17 are Bhuteas, three Lepchas, five Nepalis, one is a Tibetan, and five are of mixed extraction. This school was reckoned among high schools last year. The annual allotment is Rs. 4,000. This has been exceeded this year by Rs. 21. Of the total expenditure Rs. 2,319 was spent on establishment, Rs. 877 on boarding charges, Rs. 362 on stipends, Rs. 312 on ordinary contingencies, and Rs. 150 on extraordinary contingencies. This last sum was actually spent in taking four pupils to Calcutta during the cold weather. The annual cost of each pupil was Rs. 134.

The standard reached by the first class is nearly that of the entrance class of the Calcutta University. The three boys composing it are employed as pupil teachers. Their pronunciation of English is unusually good. In last year's report regret was expressed that the pupils of this school are not more employed as "explorers, surveyors, and interpreters." Lord Ulick Browne, Commissioner of the Rajshahye Division, says: "The reason is that the demand for young men with their qualifications is very limited, and I know that they often take to other occupations. I remember some years ago wanting an interpreter, and on my enquiring about the boys of the first class in the previous year, I was told they had left Darjeeling and found occupation in different ways. If there is a vacancy in interpreterships, I am sure the Deputy Commissioners of Darjeeling and Julpigoree will be glad to secure the services of a competent pupil of the school."

275. *Agricultural scholarships.*—During the year under report one agricultural scholar has proceeded to England, Baboo N. N. Banerjea, B.A. As no one could be found for some time willing and qualified to take the second scholarship, it has, with the sanction of Government, not been awarded this year. Two agricultural scholars have during the year under report obtained their diploma with honours, Messrs. A. K. Roy and B. C. Basu: Baboo Byomkesh Chakravarti failed to obtain his diploma owing to ill-health.

276. *Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science.*—No account of this institution has been received.

VII.—FEMALE EDUCATION.

277. The statistics of female education for the last two years are compared below:— FEMALE EDUCATION.

	1883-84. Schools.	1883-84. Pupils.	1884-85. Schools.	1884-85. Pupils.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS—				
Maintained by the Department	2	269	2	186
Do. Municipal Boards	4	168	4	160
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	1,703	29,717	2,168	37,662
Unaided	76	2,013	135	2,789
Total ...	1,785	32,167	2,309	40,797
Girls in Boys' Schools	......	33,646	......	35,749
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,785	65,813	2,309	76,546

278. The number of girls' schools has increased from 1,785 to 2,309, and their pupils from 65,813 to 76,546. The number of girls in boys' schools has also increased from 33,646 to 35,749, so that the total number of girls under instruction (exclusive of those reading in European schools) was 76,546 against 65,813, or, excluding 776 little boys attending girls' schools, 75,770 against 64,883. Besides the above, there were at the close of the year 19 private (indigenous) schools for girls with an attendance of 307 pupils against 12 schools and 339 pupils in the preceding year. For the first time since 1882 the number of girls reading in boys' schools is reported to be less than the number reading in girls' schools—a circumstance which is capable of explanation on the assumption that the girls' classes originally attached to primary schools have gained sufficient strength to justify their classification as separate schools. The system of paying gurus a capitation allowance for every girl under regular instruction has apparently brought about a large expansion of the elementary education of girls. The distribution of girls' schools was as follows:—Calcutta 169 (including Zenana agencies, each teacher of which counted as one school), the Presidency division 366, Burdwan division 188, Rajshahye division 169, Dacca division 953, Chittagong division 142, Patna division 61, Bhagulpore division 118, Chota Nagpore 80, Orissa 59, and Orissa Tributary Mehals four.

279. The total cost of 2,309 girls' schools with 40,797 pupils was Rs. 2,68,072, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,03,268. The expenditure from municipal funds was Rs. 6,504, from fees Rs. 20,785, and from all other sources, mainly subscriptions and donations, Rs. 1,37,515. The two Government High English schools cost altogether Rs. 22,162, of which Government paid Rs. 17,490. The four upper primary schools maintained by Municipal Boards cost Rs. 842; 2,168 schools aided by Government or by Municipalities cost Rs. 2,37,399, of which Government paid Rs. 85,778; and 135 unaided schools cost Rs. 7,669.

280. It is interesting to note that while the number of girls' schools aided from the grant-in-aid fund is 320 with 10,190 pupils, and from the khas mehal, circle, and municipal grants only 35 with 1,069 pupils, 1,817 schools with 20,417 pupils are aided from the primary fund. A grant-in-aid girls' school costs Rs. 170 per annum, while a primary fund girls' school costs only Rs. 15. It is clear therefore that for the rapid extension of this branch of public instruction, we must rely mainly on a further development of the primary system. It is also a matter for consideration whether girls' schools which do not go beyond the primary stage should continue to receive large monthly grants from Government.

281. The two Government schools are the Bethune school in Calcutta and the Eden female school at Dacca. The school department of the former had on its rolls 124 pupils against 112 in the preceding year. The college department had six pupils, viz. 2 in the second and 4 in the third-year class. No candidates presented themselves at the middle scholarship examination, and none of the ordinary university examinations were held during the year. The college classes cost Rs. 3,554, of which Rs. 3,260 were paid by Government.

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The expenditure of the school department was Rs. 16,295, of which Rs. 12,450 were contributed by Government; the fees amounted to Rs. 3,845. The school building requires early enlargement to provide for the increased number of students desirous of admission as boarders.

282. The Eden school at Dacca had 62 pupils, against 157 in the year before. This loss is ascribed to the levy of fees throughout the school and to the reduction of expenditure upon gharry hire, necessitated by the falling off of the subscriptions from which it was paid. The Inspector reports that in spite of the great loss of pupils on the rolls, the fall in the average daily attendance has been only from 69 to 52, and that, while the attendance was only 44 per cent. of the roll number in 1883-84, in the year under report it was nearly 84 per cent. It is possible therefore that the school will be a gainer by the loss of a large number of students whose attendance was so irregular as to make them a source of injury to the others. The school cost Rs. 5,867, of which Government contributed Rs. 5,040. Four out of five pupils passed the lower primary scholarship examination, two the upper primary, and four the middle scholarship examination.

283. Of the young native ladies who have won university distinctions, Mrs. Ganguli, after taking the B.A. degree in January 1883, is studying medicine in the Calcutta Medical College, and Chandra Mukhi Bose, who has taken the M.A. degree with honours in English, is employed as a senior teacher in the Bethune school. Ellen D'Abreu and Abala Das, who passed the First Arts and Entrance examinations respectively from the Bethune school in January 1882, joined the Madras Medical College, and they have been granted special scholarships of Rs. 20 a month, tenable to the end of their college course. Virginia Mary Mitter and Bidhu Mukhi Bose, who joined the Calcutta Medical College after passing the First Arts examination, have been granted scholarships of Rs. 20 a month tenable for five years. There were on the 31st March last in the second-year class of the Bethune school Bindubasini Bose and Labunyaprabha Bose, and in the third-year class of the same institution Kamini Sen, Kumudini Kastagiri, Nirmalabala Mookerjee, and Priyatama Dutt. Priyatama Dutt passed the supplementary F.A. examination in May 1884, and the others in January of the same year.

284. The most notable incident in connection with the encouragement of the higher education of women in Bengal during the year under report was the munificent donation of a lakh and a half of rupees by the Maharani Surnamayi of Cossimbazar for the promotion of female medical education. The following extract from the Government resolution on the subject will prove interesting.—"The problem of creating a class of qualified female medical practitioners to attend upon native women in their sickness is one, which presents many special difficulties in a country, where the habits and traditions of the women of the upper classes prevent them from availing themselves of the services of men as their medical advisers. Attempts have been made from time to time to supply what has always been felt to be a pressing want, but the efforts of Government in this direction have until lately been impeded, partly by the difficulty of introducing a serious innovation into the conservative domain of medical practice, and partly by the inadequacy of the funds which could be appropriated to the furtherance of so large an object. In the letter of 29th June 1883, cited in the preamble to this resolution, Mr. Rivers Thompson reviewed at length the various objections raised on professional grounds to the admission of women to the classes of the Calcutta Medical College, and gave expression to his final decision that, on grounds of both principle and expediency, the exclusion of women could no longer be maintained. In the resolution of the 6th May 1884, he endeavoured to give fuller effect to this policy by offering special encouragement in the form of scholarships to ladies who, after passing the First Arts examination at the University, should elect to enter the Calcutta Medical College as students. This was as large a measure of encouragement as the provincial finances would admit of, and up to the present time the Lieutenant-Governor has had little hope of being able to offer further support to a movement which commands his hearty sympathy. The Maharani Surnamayi, Lady of the Order of the Crown of India, whose good name in the cause of public charities and private benevolence is already known throughout India, has now come forward to supplement the

resources of the State with the munificent donation of Rs. 1,50,000, which she has placed at the disposal of the Bengal Government for the promotion of female medical education. In the letter communicating her gracious intentions, the Maharani imposes no restriction upon the mode in which her gift should be administered; but it is understood that she would be gratified if the money could be expended on the construction of a hostel for native ladies studying medicine in Calcutta. The Lieutenant-Governor agrees with the Maharani in thinking that an institution of this kind will materially forward the cause of female medical education in Bengal. The difficulties experienced by young men in pursuing their education in large towns have already led to the establishment of hostels for their accommodation. These difficulties are of course greatly increased in the case of ladies, some of whom may come from distant homes: and the proposed institution may help to open a useful career to many women, who otherwise would have no opportunity at all of instruction in medical science. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure, therefore, in accepting the very liberal offer of the Maharani, who has thus increased the large claim to public gratitude which she has already so signally established, and added one more to the many past recognitions by this Government of her acts of beneficence to the people of Bengal." To carry out the objects of the resolution, Mr. Croft, in communication with the authorities of the Medical College, submitted a scheme for the medical education of women unconnected with the University. It was proposed to open a special class for female students teaching up to the standard of the Sealdah Medical School, and to enlarge the existing Midwifery class. The object of the first was to provide for girls who have passed the Entrance examination and therefore know English, (the F.A. standard being required of those who attend the regular college classes for the degree of L.M.S.), and of the second to help those who know Bengali only, and can therefore join the midwifery class already at work in connection with the Eden Hospital. It was further proposed that no fees be charged in either class, and that the students of the English class be permitted to compete for the prizes and honours open to the regular students of the Medical College. The scheme received the sanction of Sir Rivers Thompson on 20th March 1885, subject to revision and reconsideration of the point of free tuition after an experiment of three years. FEMALE EDUCATION.

285. The subjoined statement shows the principal institutions in Calcutta (other than the Bethune female school) for the promotion of female education among natives, which are aided by Government. The schools are all attended by native girls, except the Church of England Zenana Mission school, in which European and Eurasian girls are trained to be teachers in native schools. The total monthly grant is Rs. 2,420.

I.—Zenana Agencies.

	Monthly grants. Rs.	A.	P.
American Mission Agency	752	0	0
Church of England Zenana Mission Agency	300	0	0
Church of Scotland ditto ditto	100	0	0
Free Church Agency	90	0	0
Total ...	1,242	0	0

II.—Normal Schools.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Free Church Normal School	166	10	8
Church of England Zenana Mission Normal School	160	0	0
Total ...	326	10	8

III.—Orphanages.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Church of Scotland Orphanage	40	0	0
American Mission Orphanage (Foundling Asylum)	100	0	0
Free Church Orphanage	75	0	0
Total ...	215	0	0

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IV.—Schools for Native Girls.

(A) GRANT-IN-AID FUND.

	Monthly grants. Rs.	A.	P.
Church of Scotland—			
Dhopapara	20	0	0
Kidderpore	20	0	0
Sonai	20	0	0
Free Church—			
Dr. Duff's	80	0	0
Church of England—			
Christ Church High English	160	0	0
Central	50	0	0
Mirzapore	15	0	0
Syambazar (Darjipara)	25	0	0
Kansaripara	20	0	0
Sobhabazar	25	0	0
Methodist Episcopal—			
Dr. Thoburn's Native Girls', Dhurrumtollah	25	0	0
Wesleyan Mission—			
Taltollah	20	0	0
American Unitarian Association—			
Mr. Dall's, Dhurrumtollah Street	40	0	0
Native Management—			
Darjipara Hindu	21	0	0
Total	541	0	0

(B) PRIMARY FUND.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Syambazar (Wesleyan Mission)	10	0	0
Chorebagan Hindu	10	0	0
Madan Mitter's Lane	9	0	0
Rambagan I.	8	0	0
Goabagan	8	0	0
Sinduriapati	8	0	0
Camac Street (Wesleyan Mission)	7	0	0
Machooabazar 2nd Street (Church of England)	6	0	0
Rambagan II	6	0	0
Amherst Street	6	0	0
Manicktollah Street	6	0	0
Kansaripara	6	0	0
Sukeas Street	5	0	0
Total	95	0	0
GRAND TOTAL	2,419	10	8

286. The Church of England High school is the Christ Church school in Cornwallis street. It had 40 pupils on its rolls, of whom 3 were Eurasians, 35 native Christians, and 2 Hindus. Many of the pupils are boarders, and a few are day-scholars. The school was examined by the Inspector and is believed to be doing good work, though it has not yet quite attained the University Entrance standard. There is provision for teaching needle-work, drawing and music to the girls in addition to the ordinary school subjects. The expenditure was Rs. 5,796, of which Rs. 1,920 were contributed by Government.

287. *Middle Schools.*—The three schools classified as aided "middle vernacular" are the Church of Scotland Orphanage, the Foundling Asylum, and the Central School. The number of pupils in the three schools was 283 against 290. The schools have each a training class attached to them for the purpose of preparing mistresses for the girls' schools and zenanas under them. None of the schools have ever attempted to attain the standard prescribed for the middle vernacular scholarships. The text-books they use are not very advanced, with the exception of those in language. It is difficult to include these schools under any departmental classification. The expenditure on these schools was Rs. 15,465, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,956.

288. *Upper Primary Schools.*—The upper primary schools decreased from 125 to 121, and their pupils from 3,149 to 2,833. There is thus a loss of four schools and of 316 pupils. Of these 121 schools, 120 with 2,787 pupils were aided, and 1 with 46 pupils unaided. Of the 120 aided upper primaries, 107 were zenana schools, and 13 ordinary schools. Of the latter, Sobhabazar and Kansaripara were aided during the year. The work of

instruction in the zenanas is entirely in the hands of four Christian bodies, called zenana agencies or zenana missions. The number of teachers employed under each agency and its number of pupils are given below :— FEMALE EDUCATION.

Names of Agency.			1883-84.		1884-85.	
			Teachers.	Pupils.	Teachers.	Pupils.
1 American Mission Zenana Agency	...	...	61	1,112	61	1,296
2 Church of England Zenana Agency	...	...	27	248	27	228
3 Church of Scotland Zenana Agency	...	...	10	72	10	47
4 Free Church Zenana Agency ...	...	...	9	211	9	191
	Total	...	107	1,643	107	1,762

289. The number of teachers remains unchanged, but the number of pupils has increased by 119. For return purposes it has been the practice to count each zenana teacher as a school. The operations of the agencies are not confined to the town. They send out teachers to villages outside Calcutta. The duties of the teachers consist chiefly in visiting a certain number of houses once, twice, or thrice a week, and teaching young ladies and girls needlework in addition to reading, writing, and arithmetic in Bengali or English. The zenana schools are all inspected by Mrs. Wheeler, and detailed information regarding their progress is given further on from her report. The expenditure on these zenana schools was Rs. 56,354, of which Rs. 14,804 was paid from provincial revenues and Rs. 41,550 from local sources.

290. The following table gives the number of pupils in the remaining 13 upper primary girls' schools for the last two years :—

Name of School.		1883-84. Pupils.	1884-85. Pupils.
1 American Unitarian Association Girls' ...	... ...	86	80
2 Mirzapur	... ...	65	75
3 Darjipara Church of England Zenana Mission	... ...	131	72
4 Darjipara Hindu ...	... ...	44	110
5 Dhopapara	... ...	60	80
6 Kidderpore	... ...	92	100
7 Sonai ...	... ...	49	43
8 Dr. Duff's Girls' ...	... ...	109	112
9 Dr. Thoburn's Native Girls' ...	... ...	102	95
10 Wesleyan Mission	... ...	59	60
11 Free Church Orphanage	... ...	53	54
12 Kansaripara	... ...	64	62
13 Sobhabazar	... ...	76	82
	Total ...	990	1,025

291. It is seen that there is a gain of 35 pupils. All these schools, with the exception of the Darjipara Hindu Girls,' are under missionary management. The standards taught in them do not strictly conform to those prescribed for the upper or lower primary scholarship examination. As a rule the pupils in most schools are found to be deficient in arithmetic. There being no upper primary scholarships for Calcutta, these schools do not attempt to attain the standards for the scholarship examination. The creation of a number of scholarships will no doubt improve their status. The expenditure on them was Rs. 15,965, Rs. 4,861 being contributed from provincial revenues.

292. *Unaided Upper Primary Schools.*—Of the 6 unaided schools noticed last year, 2 (Kansaripara and Sobhabazar II) received grants during the year, and appeared in the aided list, and 4 (Sobhabazar I, Badurbagan, Bagbazar, and Bowbazar) furnished no returns. The only unaided school which has for the first time appeared in our returns is the Chorebagan Hindu Girls'. It has been at work for several years, and is under the management of Babu Bhuban Mohan Sarkar, L.M.S., of Chorebagan. The numerical strength was 46, and the expenditure was Rs. 243, of which Rs. 99 were raised from fees and Rs. 144 from subscriptions. The standards taught do not exactly correspond to those prescribed for the upper primary scholarship examination. There are some girls' schools under the Baptist Zenana Mission and the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission which decline to furnish returns.

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293. *Lower Primary Schools.*—The number of lower primary girls' schools subsidized during the year under the system of capitation grants brought into operation from 1st August 1884 was 43, and the number of pupils in them was 1,112. With the exception of 3 schools under missionary management, none of them were in existence before July 1884. When the primary grant of Calcutta was raised from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 6,000 in July last, instructions were issued to the Deputy Inspector asking him to make immediate arrangements for introducing a system of capitation grants for starting girls' schools, or girls' classes in connection with the existing lower primary schools, in different parts of the town. The Deputy Inspector lost no time in giving practical effect to the scheme, and the result was that 40 new girls' schools were established in a short time, besides the three missionary schools referred to above. Of these 43 schools, 5 are under female teachers, and 38 are conducted by gurus having separate boys' pathshalas. The boys' pathshalas in Calcutta are generally held in the morning and afternoon, and remain closed from 10 A.M. to 3½ P.M. Consequently the girls' schools under the gurus are held between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M. The 5 girls' schools under mistresses sit between the hours of 11 A.M. and 4 P.M. The Inspector reports that one of these schools is conducted by a native lady possessing a fair knowledge of the Bengali language and accounts. As the schools were at work only for a few months during the year, the progress made by them was not considerable. The expenditure was Rs. 1,233, of which Rs. 1,183 was paid by Government.

294. *Attached Girls' Classes* —There were 34 girls' classes attached to lower primary schools for boys. The number of girls receiving instruction in them was 285. They are taught along with the boys. Many of them are beginners, and have not passed beyond the lower section of the lower primary stage. The Government expenditure on them was. Rs. 210, included in the accounts of the lower primaries for boys.

295. Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, has furnished the examination returns of 3,702 pupils reading in zenanas and in schools for infants in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. The standards under which they were examined are the following:—The primary stage, lower section, is that of a pupil who can read little words, can distinguish the different letters composing the words, can write the alphabet neatly, can enumerate up to 50, and who has not gone beyond that standard. In the higher section of the primary stage, a pupil should at least be able to read short stories, to spell words with compound letters, to write easy sentences from dictation, and to write and count the numbers up to 1,000. If she can answer questions about the stories she has been reading, can write such stories from dictation, can read, spell, and explain compound words, can numerate up to five figures, with ciphers, and do a simple addition sum, she is on the upper limits of the primary, and close to the middle stage. In the middle stage she should be able to read *Bodhodoy*, write and spell well, and do addition and subtraction. If she further knows a little grammar and the definitions of geography, can write and spell faultlessly, can turn a piece of poetry into prose, and do a multiplication sum, she is approaching the confines of the upper stage. These standards are applicable mainly to schools under zenana agencies in Calcutta. The ordinary schools for girls in the mufassal read for the standards of the different scholarship examinations prescribed by Government, or for those fixed by the Hitakari Sabha of Uttarpara and other local associations for their own scholarship or reward examinations.

296. Applying the foregoing standards to the 3,702 pupils examined, Mrs. Wheeler reports that only 680 passed by her standards, 1,335 were mere infants, and 1,687 were rejected. The Inspectress says that although the number of pupils not passed is still greater than the number passed, the past year shows a decided improvement, and she expresses the hope that in the years to come the successful students will be in the majority. Out of 761 pupils of the American Zenana Mission who were examined, 127 passed. The Church of England Zenana Mission had 445 pupils examined, and 63 passed. The Church of Scotland Zenana Mission presented 654 pupils, of whom 233 passed. The Free Church Zenana Mission sent up 45 pupils, of whom 12 passed. Of the pupils of the Zenana Mission connected with the Society for the Propagation

of the Gospel, 529 were examined, and 134 were declared to have passed. Schools unconnected with zenana missions presented 1,268 pupils, of whom 111 passed. These last are generally taught by male teachers, and are regularly inspected by the local inspecting staff. The chief field of Mrs. Wheeler's labours is the zenana schools of Calcutta for the education of married Hindu ladies, who are visited and taught by the female teachers connected with the different zenana missions, and are practically shut out from the inspection of the regular staff of the department.

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297. Mrs. Wheeler congratulates the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission on the success of its pupils at her examinations. She is also glad to note that some schools are beginning to make a distinction, though as yet a very trivial one, between prizes and presents at their distributions, and that fees are becoming more or less universal. Mr. Croft recorded the opinion last year that the visiting of schools connected with agencies, that have their head-quarters at Calcutta, would fully take up the Inspectress's whole time if the schools, and especially the zenanas of Calcutta, are to be efficiently supervised, and this opinion gains additional force as the operations of these agencies extend.

298. Outside Calcutta, the schools under male teachers are multiplying fast. In the Presidency Division the number of girls' schools rose from 303 to 366 and their pupils from 7,048 to 8,229. The Government expenditure in them rose from Rs. 14,640 to Rs. 16,828, and the expenditure from local sources from Rs. 29,858 to Rs. 32,254. There were besides 3,469 girls in boys' schools, against 3,168 in the previous year, so that the total number of girls under instruction was 11,589, against 10,123, excluding 109 boys attending schools for girls. Of the 366 girls' schools existing in the division, 66 are aided from the grant-in-aid fund, 250 from the primary grant, 16 from municipal funds, and 2 from the Estates' Improvement Fund, besides 32 receiving no aid whatever. The large expansion of girls' schools of late years is due more to the exertions of the Sub-Inspectors of Schools, who have utilised a portion of the primary grant for the purpose, than to any other agency. The cost of the 250 primary grant girls' schools was Rs. 5,838 only, or about Rs. 24 per school per annum, while the 66 grant-in-aid schools cost Government Rs. 10,743, or Rs. 163 per school. It is seen therefore that each grant-in-aid girls' school cost nearly seven times as much to Government as a primary fund girls' school. There is not that marked distinction in point of efficiency between girls' schools supported from different funds to justify such difference of expenditure. With a view to reduce this excessive charge, Mr. Clarke issued the following instructions to Deputy Inspectors in regard to applications for grants to girls' schools:—"In the case of aided girls' schools, if the girls are infants (*i.e.*, the elder ones not more than 11 years of age), it will be assumed that the school is not of a class *above* the upper primary. Where female teachers are employed in girls' schools, though their attainments may not exceed those of a lower primary guru, they may be put down in the grant-in-aid application at Rs. 10. These are the rates which can be allowed in the grant-in-aid application. The managers may of course pay their teachers as high as they please; but Government cannot contribute to such high rates except in very special cases. I shall be obliged by your sending me a list of aided schools employing teachers *above* the rates specified. Thus, among so-called middle vernacular schools, I want to know those not teaching the middle scholarship standard, but having a head-pandit paid more than Rs. 10. The girls' schools require special attention, and each grant, when it has run five years, must be overhauled in accordance with the above instructions." The question of reducing the cost of girls' schools will demand immediate consideration in view of the retrenchments recently ordered by Government. The Officiating Inspector is disposed to recommend some system of payment by results universally applicable, where the schools do not go beyond the primary standard: the payments should ordinarily be made from the primary grant. The large number of girls studying in boys' schools (3,469) affords ground for the belief that the gurus of primary schools enjoy the confidence of the people, and can bring together a much larger number of girls under a proper system of rewards. The old departmental rule allowed one rupee for four or five girls under regular instruction, and it has been revived in some of the districts with decidedly beneficial results. There are

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two independent native agencies for the encouragement of female education in the division, viz., the Jessore-Khulna Union and the Central Bengal Union. The former, with a grant of Rs. 100 from the primary fund of the Khulna district, examined 547 girls, of whom 453 passed. The amount expended in rewards to girls is not separately shown in the report, but it appears that Rs. 30 were spent in rewarding teachers of girls' schools, and a certain sum is spent in printing examination questions. The Central Bengal Union examined 262 candidates, of whom 227 passed. Details of its operations have not been received. The results of the university and middle examinations were not known, but 34 girls passed the lower primary scholarship examination, and eight of them won scholarships.

299. In the Burdwan Division girls' schools rose from 151 to 188 and their pupils from 3,497 to 4,660 (including 14 boys), and girls in boys' schools were 7,487, against 7,503 in the preceding year. Of the 60 grant-in-aid schools in the division, 39 are connected with different missions. There were two zenana agencies, viz. the American agency at Midnapore receiving a grant of Rs. 50, and the Chinsurah agency receiving Rs. 80 a month. The total expenditure on female education was Rs. 28,694, of which Rs. 9,678 were contributed by Government, Rs. 1,597 by municipalities, Rs. 2,382 from school fees, and the balance from other local sources. The two middle English schools are—one at Midnapore attended by seven native Christians and two Europeans, and one at Chinsurah in Hooghly under Miss Babonau attended by Christian boys and girls reading English. These two schools do not compete at any public examination. The three middle vernacular schools are—one at Bankoora and two in Beerbhoom. These three schools, though returned as middle vernacular, have not as yet competed at any public examination. The upper primary schools are among the several grant-in-aid schools under native and Christian management, some of which compete at the Uttarparah Hitakari Sabha's scholarship examinations, and some, though not competing at any public examination, read up to a standard nearly equivalent to that which is fixed by the department for the upper primary scholarship examination for boys. The lower primaries teach the same subjects as are taught in the lower primaries for boys.

300. It was complained in certain quarters that the Hitakari standards were somewhat too hard for many of the schools to prepare for the Sabha's scholarship examinations; hence, at a conference, consisting of the members of the Sabha, the Inspectress of Schools, the Inspector of Schools, Western Circle, and the Deputy Inspectors of Hooghly and Howrah, held in October last, the Sabha's standards were revised so as to conform to the departmental standards, so that any school reading the departmental standards might compete at the Sabha's examinations. The standards having been thus revised, three new schools from Beerbhoom have affiliated themselves to the Sabha, and the girls' schools in Midnapore have adopted the courses laid down by this body.

301. The results of the junior, senior, and final examinations of the Hitakari Sabha, held in March last, are shown below:—

District.	Number of examinees at				Number passed.			
	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.	Junior.	Senior.	Final.	Total.
Howrah	42	7	1	50	29	6	1	36
Hooghly	21	10	1	32	17	6	1	24
Burdwan	39	12	1	52	28	7	1	36
Beerbhoom	8	2	......	10	4	1	......	5
Bankoora	32	4	3	39	27	2	3	32
Midnapore	Does not compete at the Hitakari examinations.							
Total ...	142	35	6	183	105	22	6	133

302. The scholarships awarded on the result of these examinations were three of Rs. 3 each per month for success in the final examination, 12 of Rs. 2 each per month for success in the senior, and 39 of Re. 1 each for success in the junior examination. The largest number of scholarships was taken up by the district of Hooghly. At the departmental examinations for upper primary scholarships, two girls from Midnapore passed—one in the first and one in the third division. The first of these has obtained a scholarship. At the lower primary

scholarship examinations, held under orders of the several District Magistrates, ten girls competed—six from Burdwan, two from Midnapore, one from Beerbhoom, and one from Howrah. The number passed was five; one of the girls passed was a Sonthal from Midnapore. The total number of girls presented at the several central examinations for reward was 1,845, of whom 123 passed by the higher, and 1,139 by the lower standard. For the special encouragement of girls' schools, one scholarship of Rs. 3, one of Rs. 2, and two of Re. 1 each a month, all tenable for one year, have been created this year in Beerbhoom out of the district primary grant. Burdwan has one upper primary scholarship, divided into one girl's scholarship of Rs. 2, and four of Re. 1 each, tenable for one year; and five more of Re. 1 each have been created out of the district primary grant. Midnapore has one middle scholarship split into eight smaller scholarships for girls. Bankoora allots one scholarship of Rs. 3, two of Rs. 2 each, and eight of Re. 1 each out of the primary grant of the district. In Hooghly one primary scholarship of Rs. 2, tenable for two years, is set apart for schools not affiliated to the Hitakari Sabha. Howrah has no special scholarship for girls, but grants rewards at double rates at the reward examinations.

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303. In the Rajshahye Division, the girls' schools advanced from 150 with 2,275 pupils to 169 with 2,492 pupils. Girls in boys' schools rose from 1,588 to 1,817. This last increase has taken place chiefly in Darjeeling, Dinagepore, and Rungpore, while Bogra, Pubna, and Rajshahye show a falling off. The number of girls in girls' schools has nearly doubled in Julpigoree, and greatly increased in Bogra and Rungpore, but has fallen off in Pubna. The general improvement is steady, though not very remarkable. The total expenditure was Rs. 7,922, of which Government contributed Rs. 3,815.

304. In the Dacca Division the schools rose from 672 to 953, and their pupils from 9,153 to 11,802. Girls in boys' schools were 8,075, against 8,334 in the preceding year. Excluding little boys attending girls' schools, the actual number of girls at school in the two years was 16,896 on the 31st March 1884 and 19,524 on the 31st March 1885. There is thus a total gain of 2,628 girls at school, showing a gain of 15 per cent. The Inspector is not, however, quite satisfied with the figures, "as the increase is brought about by the starting of girls' schools, and the number of girls atttending boys' schools has fallen off, and it is, I believe, principally by the establishment of girls' classes attached to boys' schools that we should aim at the advancement of female education. In my peregrinations, I have been much annoyed at finding many stipendiary girls' schools at places where the people could well afford to pay something towards the education of their daughters, but where they absolutely paid nothing at all. For this the Deputy Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors were to blame, their defence being that, except this principle were followed, girls' schools could not be maintained at all. My answer was that if the people were not willing to pay anything for female education, it was a sign that the schools were started among a people who did not want it, and why should we, as it were, force upon them a thing which they do not want? I addressed a circular to Magistrates on this subject, and I believe it has now been settled in all districts that stipends to girls' schools will be given only on condition that an equal sum be collected locally—be it by fees or subscriptions. My belief is that matters are not so bad as the subordinate inspecting officers would make it, and that in most places where there are girls' schools, the people will gladly pay a small fee rather than have the school taken away. I find that for 924 aided lower primary schools for girls the total cost was Rs. 13,820, of which sum Government gave Rs. 10,734, municipalities gave Rs. 261, subscriptions and endowments amounted to Rs. 1,561, and Rs. 1,264 were collected in fees, so that already a beginning has been made." In Dacca the number of girls' schools has risen from 238 with 3,296 pupils to 303 with 4,071 pupils, but the number of girls reading in boys' schools has declined from 1,103 to 669. The multiplying of girls' schools has been carried on, Dr. Martin fears, rather injudiciously during the year in this district. In Furreedpore the number of girls' schools has advanced from 108 with 1,444 pupils to 207 with 2,322 pupils: on the other hand the number of girls reading in boys' schools fell from 1,023 to 974. Of the two candidates who appeared at the upper primary examination, one was from the Bintilak pathsala in Madaripore sub-division, and the other is a Hindu

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widow of about 27 years, who appeared from the Balitarpar girls' school in the Gopalgunge Sub-Inspector's division. Both of them passed in the second division. The five schools noticed in the last report as being taught by female teachers continue to exist. Of the 37 who passed the lower primary examination, one is a Mahomedan widow of 16 years, another is a married girl of 13, and two others are Brahman girls of 16 and 20 years of age. The girls competed with the boys in all subjects but zemindari and mahajani accounts. In Backergunge the number of girls' schools rose from 14 with 291 girls to 34 with 628 girls. It is in this district, however, that most is done in the direction of encouraging girls to attend boys' schools (there were 5,329 girls in boys' schools); nor has the result of the lower primary examination been a bad one, since we saw above that 43 out of 68 female candidates passed. Two of the 43 girls who passed are Mahomedans. There is an association entitled the Backergunge Hitaishini Sabha, which does a good deal towards advancing the cause of female education. It was established in Calcutta in 1877 by a few students of this district, its object being "to ameliorate the degraded condition of the people of Backergunge," and female education is one of the principal means by which it attempts to attain its object. It gives monthly grants to girls' schools, assists poor girls with books, slates, &c., and holds an annual examination, to which girls from schools and zenanas—principally from the latter—are admitted. In 1884 the association laid out nearly Rs. 196, viz., Rs. 75 in grants to schools, Rs 117 in prizes to girls and zenana ladies, and Rs. 4 on books and slates for poor girls. An association of this kind is calculated to do much good, and the Inspector thinks it right to bring it to notice. There is a similar association in the Furreedpore district, which also is very useful.

In Mymensingh, the number of girls' schools has increased from 312 with 3,531 to 426 with 4,670 pupils, but here, as in Dacca and Furreedpore, we have a falling off in girls reading in boys' schools, viz., from 1,589 to 1,103. On this subject the Deputy Inspector remarks as follows: "The conservative ideas and the social prejudices of the people of this district prevent any large number of girls going to the boys' schools. What was done by the offer of allowances to gurus for opening girls' classes in boys' schools is being slowly counteracted by local prejudices, the result being the formation of separate girls' schools." He further says that the educated native class as a body appreciate female education, as they see that no social improvement is possible without it. "The educated people, however, in a village are few: the majority are uneducated: the demand for female education is therefore not yet spontaneous." It is a very remarkable fact that a girl headed the list of successful candidates from upper primary schools at the upper primary examination; and another headed the list of successful candidates at the lower primary examination. The first mentioned was a pupil of the Alexander Girls' school in the town of Mymensingh, and the latter read in the Alisakanda non-stipendiary school in the Tangail sub-division.

305. There were in the Chittagong Division 142 girls' schools, and 5,905 girls including 19 boys reading in girls' schools, against 200 girls' schools and 7,337 girls, including 65 boys, reading in girls' schools, in the previous year. Of the 142 schools, three middle vernacular schools and one upper primary school were aided from the grant-in-aid fund, 30 lower primary schools were aided by stipends, and 102 by rewards from the primary fund, and 3 were aided from the khas mehal fund, while 3 were unaided. Of the 5,905 girls under tuition, 1,633 were pupils of the schools mentioned above, and 4,272 girls were reading in boys' schools. The corresponding figures for the previous year were 4 middle vernacular, 1 upper primary, and 195 lower primary schools, with 2,600 pupils and 4,737 girls reading in boys' schools. So there has been a loss of 58 schools with 1,432 pupils and of 465 girls among those reading in boys' schools. This loss is due principally to the exclusion from the returns of a large number of maktabs in which boys and girls generally learn the Koran together. In Tipperah the number of girls' schools has fallen off from 100 to 39, and that of their pupils from 1,482 to 590. The loss is due to the same causes that operated towards the reduction of primary schools for boys, viz. "the exclusion of pathsalas not six months in existence from the central examinations for rewards." "Further," the Deputy Inspector reports, "unlike

previous years, in which girls were examined in their own schools, they were required during the past year to attend the central examinations, which they generally refused to do." The number of girls reading in boys' schools has risen from 1,789 to 1,880. The loss of one middle vernacular girls' school is due to a change in classification. The Zenana Education Society, which is merely an examining body, has not been returned as a school this year. In previous years, when this society was returned as a school, the number of examinees was returned as the number on the rolls at the close of the year. Most of the examinees, being pupils of schools, were thus entered twice over—once as pupils of the schools to which they respectively belonged, and again as pupils of the school constituted by the society." Two girls, one from the middle vernacular, and the other from the upper primary girls' schools, as also eight girls from five of the lower primary schools, appeared at the lower primary scholarship examination, and all the 10 candidates were successful. Out of the eight girls who passed from lower primary schools, three were from one stipendiary lower primary school, all of whom passed, and one of them got a scholarship. Three girls obtained scholarships this year, and they stood high on the list and carried off these scholarships in a competitive examination with boys. This is undoubtedly a very creditable result. The Zenana Education Society has altered the time for holding their examinations from September to January, consequently there was no examination held by the society during the year under report.

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In Chittagong, in the year under report, there were seven girls' schools with 153 pupils in the district, against 13 schools with 295 pupils in the previous year. There has thus been a loss of six schools and 142 pupils. The decrease is due to the abolition of six schools whose grants were withdrawn during the year for inefficiency and other reasons. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has declined from 1,305 to 1,186. This loss is due to the exclusion from the returns of a number of maktabs teaching boys and girls together. The total number of girls under tuition was 1,339, against 1,600 in the previous year. The only middle vernacular girls' school in the district is the Chittagong girls' school, in which the average attendance of pupils has fallen from 17 to 14. The average attendance in schools in the interior has also declined. The Chittagong girls' school has during the year undergone a complete change both in its constitution and instructive staff. The two branches into which the school was formerly divided have been united into one, and instead of two pandits there are now one pandit and one mistress. The Deputy Inspector reports that "every thing has been done to ensure the future success of this school." But the immediate result of the change has been a decline in the number of pupils. Two girls from the Chittagong girls' school appeared at the lower primary scholarship examination. Both of them passed with credit, and one girl obtained a scholarship

In Noakholly, the number of girls' schools has risen from 87 to 96. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has declined from 1,643 to 1,206, and the total number of girls under tuition has fallen from 2,466 to 2,096. This loss is due to the circumstance that a number of maktabs teaching boys and girls together have been excluded from the returns. The average attendance in middle vernacular girls' schools, as well as in stipendiary lower primary schools, has declined from 24 and 126 to 22 and 97 respectively. This is unsatisfactory. The Noakholly girls' school did not send up any candidates to the examination of its class, nor to the upper primary examination. The Deputy Inspector reports that he does not think it necessary to retain its grant any longer as a middle vernacular school. It sent up two candidates to the lower primary examination, both of whom passed with success. Six lower primary schools sent up 14 candidates, and 12 of them passed.

306. In the Patna Division, the number of girls' schools was 61 with 1,149 pupils, against 39 with 645. Girls in boys' schools of different classes numbered 3,523, against 3,241 in the preceding year. The chief girls' school is the one at Bankipore attended by 64 pupils.

307. In the Bhagulpore Division, the schools rose from 64 to 118 and their pupils from 1,149 to 2,268 (157 of these latter being boys). Girls in boys' schools rose from 1,376 to 2,027. The increase in both schools and pupils is shared by all the districts, but Monghyr is much in advance of

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the other districts in the division. In Bhagulpore there was a gain of two schools and of 78 pupils, in Monghyr a gain of 36 schools and of 691 pupils, in Purneah of six schools and 23 pupils, in the Sonthal Pergunnahs of nine schools and 294 pupils, and in Maldah of two schools and 48 pupils. The total cost of 118 girls' schools with 2,268 pupils was Rs. 20,280, of which Government contributed Rs. 5,521. The expenditure from municipal funds was Rs. 268, from fees Rs. 646, and from all other sources, namely subscriptions and donations, Rs. 13,845. One hundred and ten schools aided by Government, including the middle vernacular school at Bhagulpore, cost Rs. 20,214, and eight unaided schools cost Rs. 66. Of the 110 aided schools, eight schools with 425 pupils were assisted from the grant-in-aid allotment and municipal funds, one with 18 pupils from the khas mehal grant, and 101 with 1,721 pupils from the primary grant. The Government cost of educating each girl was Rs. 2-7, and the total cost was Rs. 6-8. One girl from the Bhagulpore girls' school appeared at the upper primary scholarship examination passed in the second division, and obtained a scholarship. In Monghyr four girls appeared at the lower scholarship primary examination, and two passed. In the Sonthal Pergunnahs five appeared at the lower primary examination and one from a boys' school passed. During the year under review the Director of Public Instruction, at the instance of the Deputy Commissioner of the Sonthal Pergunnahs, sanctioned 10 scholarships for girls—six of one rupee and four of two rupees—each tenable for one year. Four of those scholarships were awarded to girls in the Mission schools and the rest to girls in schools under native management. In Maldah five girls competed at the lower primary examination, and one passed: this is the first time that a girl passed at a public examination from this district. In Purneah two appeared at the lower primary examination, and both passed.

308. In the Chota Nagpore Division, the schools advanced from 49 to 80, and their pupils from 1,482 to 2,638 (including 35 boys). Girls in boys' schools were 2,023, against 1,191. All the districts have shared in the increase, which is most marked in Singbhoom. The Assistant Inspector writes—

"It is worthy of prominent note that the small and outlying district of Singbhoom, otherwise backward, has advanced wonderfully in matters of female education, and can now safely stand in comparison with a majority of the most advanced districts of Bengal. The improvement, on the other hand, as will be shown further on, has not been in numbers only, but also in the efficiency of the schools. I visited some of the institutions in last cold weather and was highly delighted to find that a large number of little girls in each school could not only read and explain passages from their text-books—Bodhoday and Sisusiksha—in a majority of cases, but could also work easy sums in European and native arithmetic, with remarkable facility. The best thanks of the department are due for these brilliant results to the Deputy Commissioner of the district, Major Garbett, whose devotion to the cause of primary and female education is simply admirable. In his cold weather tours, it is the custom of this officer, amidst his multifarious duties, to mix freely with the people, with the view of encouraging them in opening new schools and to visit and inspect existing ones very minutely, distributing prizes in books, slates, jewellery, sweetmeats, and cash. In last winter he spent an amount of Rs. 600 from his own pocket towards these purposes. The chief field of female education in this district is Dhalbhoom—a pergunnah on the borders of Manbhoom and Midnapore, which is inhabited chiefly by Bengalis and partly by Sonthals. A great majority of our teachers and pupils are therefore Bengalis, the exceptions being chiefly confined to Sonthals. There are very few Kols (Hos or Uraons) in this part of Singbhoom; so that the progress made by the district in its female education is not owing 'partly to the independent character of the Kol women' as observed in paragraph 22 of the Government resolution on the general report of public instruction for the year 1883-84. The credit is entirely due to the great influence which Major Garbett has with the people of Singhbhoom, and to the warm interest and pleasure that he feels to work in the cause of education. It is gratifying to observe that, after the praiseworthy example of the people of Dhalbhoom, the Hos of the Kolhan also have since commenced to appreciate female education. A certain number of schools were accordingly opened amongst them during the year under review."

309. In Orissa, the schools rose from 32 to 59, and their pupils from 887 to 1,421. Of these 25 are grant-in-aid, 18 primary fund, four municipal, and 12 unaided schools: the majority of the grant-in-aid schools are under missionary management. No efforts have been made in Balasore to aid girls' schools from the primary grant, but Cuttack has set a laudable example in this respect. The Deputy Inspector of Cuttack writes:— FEMALE EDUCATION.

"The capabilities of this district in respect of female education have not hitherto been sufficiently appreciated. There are two respectable castes in Orissa—the Karans and Khandayats—which offer a promising field for the diffusion of an efficient system of female education. These castes generally keep their daughters unmarried to an advanced age, and do really give some sort of education to them in their own homes. They have no doubt their prejudices in respect of sending their girls to public schools, but their prejudices may in many cases be removed by the exercise of a little persuasive influence on the part of our inspecting officers. I am glad to be able to say that our efforts in the direction of establishing schools for grown-up girls of these castes have succeeded remarkably in the case of two villages in the thana of Jajpur. Two schools have thus been opened for the instruction of grown-up girls, and both of them are taught by respectable Hindu ladies, themselves unmarried, whose example will, it is hoped, be largely followed. It may not be out of place here to state that in respect of efficiency of instruction these schools are superior to the great majority of lower primary schools in the district."

A good beginning has also been made in Pooree in the matter of opening primary fund girls' schools, six new schools having been subsidized during the year under review. Three girls from Cuttack and two from Balasore passed the middle vernacular scholarship examination, nine from Cuttack and six from Balasore the upper primary, and one from Cuttack, five from Pooree, and twenty from Balasore the lower primary examination. The Balasore Zenana Agency under Mr. Phillips receives a Government grant of Rs. 25, and teaches 67 pupils, who are taught on alternate days. In the Orissa Tributary Mehals there were 4 schools with 72 pupils. There were also 188 girls in different classes of schools for boys.

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310. The year under report completes the period of two years during which the Code was declared to be on probation. A report on the whole period of probation was submitted by Mr. Nash in March and formed a subject of discussion at the conference of Inspectors held at Nynee Tal in April and May. The conference submitted their report to the Government of India on the 11th of May, and the revised code with certain modifications was sanctioned by that Government in the Resolution of the Home Department dated the 9th June 1885. In accordance with the precedent of last year, I have thought it desirable to lay Mr Nash's report in full before Government, with a few unimportant verbal alterations. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS

311. The following table gives the number of Government, aided, and unaided schools and the number of scholars in them on the 31st March:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
Government	1	1	97	92
Aided	49	53	4,945	5,053
Unaided	13	15	913	1,264
Total ..	63	69	5,955	6,409

312. The boarding school of Kurseong is still the only Government school for Europeans in the province; the number of scholars is slightly less than it was last year.

The number of aided schools has increased from 49 to 53. St. Joseph's Seminary at Darjeeling has been restored to the list of aided schools; St. Agnes' School, Howrah, has been divided into 2 schools, and 2 schools previously unaided, St. Scholastica's, Chittagong, and Miss O'Brien's, Calcutta, have received aid during the year. The number of scholars on the

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rolls on the 31st March in the aided schools was 5,053, and the average number on the rolls during the year was 4,860. The average daily attendance was 4,035, or about 83 per cent. of the average number on the rolls.

Of the 13 unaided schools shown in last year's returns, 3 have been transferred to the list of aided schools, one private school in Calcutta was closed during the year; 2 new private schools have been opened in Calcutta and 4 schools that did not furnish any returns last year have now submitted them. The school at Somastipur on the Tirhoot State Railway was closed on the 31st March, the number of children having dwindled down to four.

The lists given below include all the European schools that are known to exist in Bengal, with the exception of a small school recently opened at Muddapur on the East Indian Railway. The total number of schools in the province is therefore 70, and the number of scholars attending school rather over 6,400. Of these 38 schools with 4,693 scholars are in Calcutta.

313. The table given below shows the classification of schools as primary, middle, and high according to article 14 of the Code. The Old Church Parochial Home is omitted, as it does not come under any of the definitions :—

CLASS	Number of schools on the 31st March		NUMBER OF SCHOLARS IN THEM ON THE 31ST MARCH					
			1884.			1885.		
		1885.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
High	11	15	1,366	347	1,718	1,522	555	2,077
Middle	34	35	1,551	1,898	3,449	1,660	1,927	3,587
Primary	16	18	326	467	793	262	483	725
Total			3,243	2,712	5,955	3,444	2,965	6,389

The apparent increase of 4 in the number of high schools is due to the inclusion of 4 unaided schools that did not submit returns last year. The increase of 1 in the number of middle schools is also apparent, being due to the recognition of the free department of St. Agnes', Howrah, as a separate school under the name of St. Elizabeth's. This school belongs properly to the primary class, but it is now included among the middle schools, because the figures for last year include both schools.

St. Placid's, Chittagong, has been transferred from the primary to the middle class, and St. John's Parochial School, Calcutta, from the middle to the primary.

Among the primary schools there are 3 new private adventure schools, and 1 school of the same class has been closed, so that there is a total gain of 2 schools.

314. The Government expenditure on European education in Bengal for the last two years is shown in the following table :—

		1883-84.	1884-85.
		Rs.	Rs.
Government school		12,701	13,268
Aided schools ...	Monthly grants	70,870	79,829
	Building and furniture grants	12,504	94,933
	Pupil-teachers' grants	900	1,552
Inspection		15,054	19,666
Scholarships		52	558
Total		1,12,081	2,09,806

This table shows an increase of expenditure under every head. The cost of the Government Boarding School at Kurseong increased by Rs. 567. The increase of Rs. 9,000 in the monthly grants to schools is due mainly to the additions to the number of aided schools during the last two years.

The expenditure on building grants is at present abnormally high, but when the buildings now in course of erection are completed there will not be much demand for fresh grants.

The expenditure on pupil-teachers and on scholarships will gradually increase for two or three years, and will then remain nearly stationary. EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

The cost of inspection has increased by Rs. 4,600 owing to grade-increments, and to the appointment of an Assistant Inspector and additional office establishment.

315. The following table shows the attendance and expenditure of high schools:—

High Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Management.	Number of pupils on the 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1884-85.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure	
		1884.		1885.						
		Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. St. James'	Protestant ...	84	...	64	...	200 0 0	(a) 4,400	(e)3,400	24,210	20,243
2. Free School	Ditto ...	245	131	246	105	804 5 4	(b)11,423	(f)42,192	53,886	56,688
3. Doveton	Ditto ...	297	2	254	2	200 0 0	1,600	2,400	49,464	53,450
4. St. Xavier's	Roman Catholic.	389	...	307	...	200 0 0	(c) 1,635	2,233	59,711	71,490
5. Ditto Branch ...	Ditto ...	60	...	60	...	Capitation grant of Rs. 2 per scholar.	1,490	830	8,054	9 526
St. Paul's, Darjeeling ...	Protestant ...	125	...	137	...	400 0 0	4,385	5,200	48,077	45,968
Protestant European, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	47	29	54	40	Capitation ...	(d) 2,717	1,788	6,680	6,917
8. St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling.	Roman Catholic.	36	...	43	...	* ...	1,552	1,443	......	10,890
Total ...		1,283	162	1,225	147		29,202	59,486	2,50,082	2,73,172
Unaided Schools.										
1. Convent, Darjeeling ...	Roman Catholic.	......	...	......	106	....	1,400	......	.	....
2. Mr. Vallis' Preparatory...	Ditto	65	21	82	27	.....	....	......	......	.
3. Loretto House	Ditto ...	9	123	13	129	....	......	....	......	.....
4. Convent, Hazaribagh ...	Ditto ..	9	41	11	39	......	......	....	......	.
5. La Martiniere, Boys' ...	Protestant .	....	..	188	...	.....	...	.	....	.
6. Ditto, Girls' ...	Ditto ..	.....	...	......	90		.....	.....		...
7. Doveton Institution for young ladies.	Ditto .	......	...	8	122	......	....	......	.....	
Total ...		83	185	297	513		1,400	......	...	....

* This school receives a grant under the Code.
(a) Inclusive of the building grant of Rs. 2,000.
(b) Inclusive of the pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 440 and a special grant of Rs. 250 for furniture.
(c) Inclusive of Rs. 500 sanctioned as special grant for furniture.
(d) Inclusive of Rs. 1,000 for furniture, &c.
(e) Inclusive of the building grant of Rs. 1,000.
(f) Inclusive of the building grant of Rs. 30,000 and a pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 730.

The grant to St. Joseph's Seminary, Darjeeling, was withdrawn in November 1883, and the school was returned as unaided last year. The grant was afterwards restored with effect from the 1st January 1884, the school being placed under the Code.

Both of the large high schools in Calcutta, St. Xavier's and the Doveton, show a decrease in the number of scholars, but this decrease is confined to the primary standards.

There is also a considerable decrease in the girls' department of the Free School, but this is probably due to the loss of the day-scholars, in consequence of the temporary removal of the school to Chinsurah during the erection of the new school buildings.

316. *University Entrance Examination.*—Owing to the change of date from November to April, no examination was held during the year under report. There was also no examination by the alternative standard of the Code, for none of the schools have attempted to prepare candidates for examination by this standard.

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317. The following table shows the attendance and cost of middle schools:—

Middle Schools.

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on the 31st March: 1884. Boys.	1884. Girls.	1885. Boys.	1885. Girls.	Monthly Government grant, 1884-85.	Actual receipts from Government. 1883-84.	1884-85.	Total Expenditure. 1883-84.	1884-85.
	Government.						Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Kurseong Boarding	Protestant ..	57	40	56	38	......	12,701	13,268	27,612	26,691
	Aided Schools.										
1	Calcutta Girls'	Protestant ...	.. ..	149	......	141	200	2,400	2,400	18,097	19,080
2	Ditto Boys'	Ditto ...	150	......	129	. . ..	135	(a) 1,105	1,720	17,337	11,385
3	Catholic Male Orphanage	Roman Catholic	241	.. ...	257	......	200	(b) 3,174	(l) 17,400	16,468	15,431
4	St. Joseph's	Ditto ...	328	.	336	.. ..	280	3,360	3,360	14,499	7,160
5	Bow Bazar Loretto	Ditto ...	37	277	30	290	200	(c) 2,500	(m) 3,000	4,703	6,025
6	Dhurrumtollah Loretto	Ditto ...	30	168	27	143	170	(d) 3,420	(n) 2,426	6,330	9,992
7	St. Mary's	Ditto ...	18	74	38	68	130	(e) 1,910	(o) 1,958	6,532	7,280
8	St Paul's	Protestant ...	30	75	34	73	100	1,100	(p) 10,800	2,493	3,008
9	Entally Orphanage	Roman Catholic	3	230	4	225	250	3,000	3,000	17,077	26,397
10	Ditto Boarding and Day	Ditto ...	14	52	14	57	*	1,123	(q) 9,298	11,384	15,400
11	Welland Memorial	Protestant ...	59	62	73	56	100	1,100	(r) 21,300	3,819	3,343
12	Wesleyan Preparatory...	Ditto ...	15	20	11	15	*	(f) 1,170	559	2,416	1,384
13	Pratt Memorial	Ditto ...	...	70	...	83	*	240	1,589	10,560	1,238
14	Misses Stark's	Ditto ..	9	17	13	25	*	(g) 45	420	2,375	1,002
15	St. John's Girls'	Roman Catholic	18	49	12	38	65	(h) 1,030	(s) 1,130	1,536	1,505
16	St Elizabeth's, Howrah	Ditto ...	......	......	31	25	Capitation grant of Re. 1 per scholar and Rs. 10 for house-rent.	... ..	458	......	2,037
17	St. Agnes', ,, ...	Ditto ...	33	70	23	49	Capitation grant of Re. 1 per scholar.	(i) 1,331	(t) 907	6,127	6,502
18	St. Thomas', ,, ...	Protestant ...	33	24	50	22	136	1,056	1,020	3,375	3,328
19	E. I. R., Jamalpur	Ditto ...	100	54	100	42	185	3,019	(u) 2,015	4,567	13,435
20	Ditto, Assensole	Ditto ...	22	22	34	20	66	792	792	3,465	3,807
21	Ditto, Buxar	Ditto ..	14	17	21	20	89	1,157	1,068	2,827	2,767
22	Ditto, Sahebgunge	Ditto ...	9	14	7	13	30	360	360	1,119	1,008
23	Ditto, Raneegunge	Ditto	8	10	8	10	24	312	288	1,240	1,318
24	St. Michael's (Coorji)	Roman Catholic	80	... .	97	...	(x) 120	1,080	(v) 1,410	11,376	9,491
25	Convent, Assensole	Ditto ...	19	27	15	20	Capitation grant of Re. 1 per scholar.	497	437	5,861	4,846
26	E. I. R., Khagaul	Protestant ...	51	19	38	21	*	700	823	2,428	3,609
27	Convent, Cuttack	Roman Catholic	15	54	8	53	84	(j) 6,008	1,008	4,372	4,663
28	Darjeeling Girls'	Protestant ...	... .	67	1	73	200	2,400	2,400	34,965	35,383
29	Convent Orphanage, Bankipur ...	Roman Catholic	... ..	36	... .	38	60	720	(w) 720	2,604	4,580
30	European and Eurasian, Dacca ...	Protestant ...	32	11	32	11	Capitation grant of Rs. 2-8 a head.	840	905	1,910	2,202
31	St. Placid's R. C. Day, Chittagong ..	Roman Catholic	79	......	83	.....	*	(k) 652*	1,002	1,435	2,400
	Total	......	1,447	1,658	1,526	1,640	... .	47,601	97,001	2,23,297	2,32,438
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Jewish Boys' and Girls'	Jewish ...	87	109	71	104	......	......	......	... .	......
2	Campbell Cottage	Protestant ...	4	12	7	7	......	. ...	......	......	......
3	Convent Boarding, Bankipur ...	Roman Catholic	......	49	.....	35	......	.. . .	......	... ..	......
	Total ..	......	91	170	78	146	......	... .	......	.. ..	......

* These schools receive a grant under the Code.

(a) Grant increased from Rs. 85 to Rs. 135 from January 1884.

(b) Inclusive of the furniture grant of Rs. 774.

(c) Ditto of the pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 100.

(d) Ditto ditto ditto of Rs. 210, and a special grant of Rs. 1,000 for an omnibus.

(e) Ditto of the furniture grant of Rs. 200, and a pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 150.

(f) Ditto of Rs. 553 for repairs and Rs. 100 for furniture.

(g) Received aid from 1st January 1884.

(h) Inclusive of Rs. 250 for furniture.

(i) Ditto of Rs. 300 for ditto and an omnibus.

(j) Ditto of the building grant of Rs. 5,000.

(k) Received aid from 1st May 1883.

(l) Inclusive of the building grant of Rs. 15,000.

(m) Ditto of the special grant for furniture of Rs. 600.

(n) Ditto of the pupil-teachers' grant of Rs. 386.

(o) Ditto ditto ditto of Rs. 436.

(p) Ditto of the building grant of Rs 10 000.

(q) Ditto ditto ditto of Rs. 8,000.

(r) Ditto ditto ditto of Rs. 20,000.

(s) Ditto of the special grant of Rs. 350 for an omnibus.

(t) Ditto of the building grant of Rs. 300.

(u) Ditto of the monthly boarding grant.

(v) Exclusive of the military grant.

(w) Ditto ditto ditto.

(x) Grant increased from Rs. 90 to Rs. 120 from 1st April 1884.

The changes among the middle schools have already been alluded to. St. Joseph's Convent Boarding School at Bankipur and the Jewish Boys' and Girls' School, Calcutta, though unaided, are both inspected and examined under the Code in the same manner as aided schools. The former has recently applied for a grant.

318. The figures for primary schools are given below :—

Primary Schools.

	Name of School.	Management.	Number of pupils on the 31st March				Monthly Government grant, 1884-85.	Actual receipts from Government.		Total Expenditure.	
			1884.		1885.			1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
			Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.					
	Aided Schools.						Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1	St. Stephen's	Protestant ...	26	23	15	17	55 0 0	660	770	1,957	2,080
2	E. F. O. Asylum	Ditto ...	...	63	... ..	57	200 0 0	2,400	(e)2,400	15,191	15,134
3	St. James' Elementary	Ditto ...	34	43	40	46	75 0 0	900	900	2,238	2,374
4	St. John's Parochial	Ditto ..	35	30	29	31	50 0 0	(a)1,080	(f)828	2,064	2,418
5	Miss O'Brien's	Ditto	14	33	23	35	*	(b)......	427	... .	[illegible],719
6	St. Martha's	Roman Catholic	8	16	10	11	Capitation grant of Re. 1 per scholar.	178	216	1,200	1,200
7	Old Church Parochial Home ...	Protestant ...	......	20	......	20	Capitation grant of Rs. 3 per boarder.	627	705	2,522	. ..
8	Bishop Milman's, Howrah	Ditto ...	16	14	14	9	30 0 0	354	360	1,398	1,164
9	E. I. R., Rampur Hát	Ditto ...	5	5	4	3	30 0 0	357	360	928	908
10	English Church School and Home, Cuttack.	Ditto ...	23	13	9	7	64 0 0	760	(g)863	1,983	2,290
11	European, Saidpur	Ditto ...	10	9	4	9	25 0 0	450	300	1,109	1,161
12	Ditto, Dinapur	Ditto	5	17	6	25	*	(c)263	568	1,259	1,663
13	Convent, Purneah	Roman Catholic	2	14	4	18	*	994	1,182	4,828	4,282
14	St. Scholastica's, Chittagong .	Ditto ...	...	71	...	69	*	(d)	(h)9,9[illegible]	......	2,908
	Total ..		178	371	158	357		9,023	19,827	36,677	[illegible],367
	Unaided Schools.										
1	Benevolent Institution	Protestant	71	97	69	82	......	......	......	......	......
2	Miss Cooper's	Ditto .	28	23	.. ..	......	....	... .	... .	......	......
3	Railway School, Somastipur... ..	Ditto ...	5	6	(i)3	1	.....	... .	.	... ..	......
4	Miss Read's Day School	Roman Catholic	......	.. ...	(j)13	26	.. ..	......	... .	......	.. ..
5	Mrs. Joseph's ,, ...	Ditto .	... ..	.. ..	6	2	......	...	.. ...	......	......
6	Mrs. Peter's ,, ...	Ditto ..	. ....	... .	13	15	......	. .	. ...	. ...	......
	Total ...		104	126	104	126	......	......	.....	... .	......

* These schools receive grants under the Code.
(a) Inclusive of furniture grant of Rs. 480.
(b) Aided from the 1st September 1884.
(c) Aided from 1st October 1883, inclusive of Rs. 100 for furniture.
(d) Received aid from 1st April 1884.
(e) Exclusive of the Military grant.
(f) Inclusive of the special grant of Rs. 288.
(g) Inclusive of the special grant of Rs. 82 for furniture.
(h) Inclusive of the building grant of Rs. 9,373.
(i) Closed during the year.
(j) Ditto on the 31st March 1885.

St. Scholastica's school, Chittagong, and Miss O'Brien's, Calcutta, received grants during the year. One of the unaided schools, Miss Cooper's, was closed during the year, and the railway school at Somastipur at the end of the year. The last three schools on the list have been opened recently.

319. *Scholarship Examination.*—The first examination under the Code was held in December 1883. At that time the limits of age for primary and middle scholarships were 11 and 14 years respectively, and for certificates 13 and 16 years respectively. In that year 6 schools sent up 13 candidates for middle scholarships, and 7 schools sent up 21 candidates for middle certificates; 7 schools sent up 14 candidates for primary scholarships, and 14 schools sent up 45 candidates for primary certificates. The total number of competing schools was 14, and the total number of candidates 93. In 1884 the limits of age for scholarships were raised by one year, and the limits for candidates for certificates were withdrawn. Girls also were allowed to compete for scholarships, while in 1883 they could obtain certificates only. Owing to these changes and the greater notoriety that had been obtained by the publication of the results of the previous examination, the number of competing schools rose from 14 to 31 and the number of candidates from 93 to 320. The number of candidates for middle scholarships increased from 13 to 24, one candidate being a girl. The number of candidates for primary scholarships increased from 14 to 103, 41 of these being girls. There were 49 candidates (12 girls) for middle

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certificates, and 144 (57 girls) for primary certificates. Only 1 of the candidates for middle scholarships obtained the requisite number of marks, so that only 1 scholarship was awarded out of 5 that might have been given by the rules, which allow one scholarship to be given for every ten candidates in each circle. At the primary examination all of the scholarships were awarded, 8 being gained by boys and 5 by girls.

320. The following table shows the result of both examinations:—

Results of the Scholarship Examinations held in 1883 *and* 1884.

	Number of competing schools.		Number of candidates.		Number of absentees.		Number of successful candidates.								Number of scholarships obtained.	
							First class.		Second class.		Third class.		Total.			
	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.	1883.	1884.
Middle scholarship, boys ...	6	10	13	23	1	4	1	...	6	1	1	8	8	9	3	
,, ,, girls ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	..
,, certificate, boys ...	5	9	13	37	1	7	...	1	3	3	5	10	8	14	...	...
,, ,, girls ...	3	5	8	12	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	6	1		...	...
Total ...	9	14	34	73	3	11	1	1	9	4	7	25	17	30	3	
Primary scholarship, boys ...	7	18	14	62	1	6	3	5	6	18	2	16	11	39	3	8
,, ,, girls ...	...	13	...	41	...	1	...	5	...	5	...	8	...	18	...	
,, certificate, boys ...	8	12	32	87	5	12	6	8	13	25	6	15	25	48	..	...
,, ,, girls ...	6	11	13	57	...	3	6	15	5	12	1	16	12	43	..	...
Total ...	13	28	59	247	6	22	15	33	24	60	9	55	48	148	3	15
GRAND TOTAL ...	14	31	93	320	9	33	16	34	33	64	16	80	65	178	6	14

321. In both years there were many more candidates for certificates than for scholarships. This shows that the popularity of the examination does not depend upon the pecuniary reward offered by Government, and Mr. Nash is of opinion that if no scholarships had been given last year, the number of candidates would have been very little smaller than it actually was. The list of successful candidates is published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, and is also sent to every school, whether aided or unaided. At the next examination it is expected that the number of competing schools will be larger than it was last year, but that there will not be any large increase in the number of candidates. It is probable that many of the schools will refuse to send up any but the best scholars in order to avoid the risk of failure. It is not likely that the number will decrease, for both the scholars themselves and their parents are very anxious to obtain the certificates.

The result of the middle scholarship and certificate examination in 1884 was very poor; more than half of the candidates failed to get 30 per cent. of the aggregate marks, and only 5 obtained 45 per cent., of whom 1 only was under the limit of age. One boy obtained over 60 per cent., and was placed in the first division, but he had previously passed the Entrance Examination. This shows that none of the schools have been able to work fully up to the seventh standard.

322. The two tables given below show the result of the scholarship examination for each school separately. In the middle scholarship examination the Catholic Male Orphanage stood first in order of merit, passing all the 4 candidates and obtaining the only scholarship that was awarded. The Calcutta Female Normal School, though not recognised as a European school, sent up 3 candidates, all of whom passed. In the primary scholarship examination the Darjeeling Girls' School was most successful; 13 candidates were sent up, of whom 11 passed in the first division, and 2 in the second; both the

scholarships allotted to the circle were gained by pupils from this school. The Welland Memorial School stands second with 5 candidates, 2 in the first division and 3 in the second; both of those in the first division obtaining scholarships. The Calcutta Free School, the Convent School at Cuttack, the Loretto Day School, Bow Bazar, and St. Thomas' School at Howrah did very well in the examination. A boy from the last-named institution stood first in order of merit.

Result of the Middle Scholarship Examination, 1884-85.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR		Number absent.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.	REMARKS.
	Scholarship.	Certificate.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
Doveton College	7	15	8	1	......	5	6	......	
Calcutta Free School	2	3	1	......	2	......	2	......	
St. Xavier's College	3	7	1	......	......	4	4	......	
Ditto Branch	1	2	......	......	......	1	1	......	
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	4	1	1	......	......	3	3	......	
Calcutta Boys'	2	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	
St. Joseph's	1	4	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Catholic Male Orphanage	1	3	......	......	2	2	4	1	
E. I. R., Jamalpur	1	3	......	......	......	1	1	......	
St. Michael's, Coorji	1	2	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Bow Bazar, Loretto	1	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Dhurrumtollah, Loretto...	......	1	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Female Normal School	......	3	......	......	......	3	3	......	
Girls', Darjeeling	......	5	......	......	......	1	1	......	
Total ...	24	49	11	1	4	8		1	

Result of the Primary Scholarship Examination, 1884-85.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	NUMBER OF CANDIDATES FOR		Number absent.	NUMBER PASSED IN THE			Total.	Number of scholarships gained.	REMARKS.
	Scholarship.	Certificate.		First division.	Second division.	Third division.			
Doveton College	5	16	3	5	8	......	13	2	
Calcutta Free School	2	4	......	2	4	......	6	1	
St. Xavier's College	10	9	2	......	2	7	9	1	
Welland Memorial	4	2	1	2	3	......	5	2	
Calcutta Boys'	5	9	8	......	2	2	4	...	
St. James' High	3	22	2	1	5	5	11	....	
St. Joseph's	7	9	......	2	6	3	11	2	
Catholic Male Orphanage	1	5	......	......	3	3	6	.....	
St. Paul's	2	18	2	......	......	10	10	.....	
St. Thomas', Howrah	4	......	......	2	1	......	3	1	
Jewish Boys' and Girls'	4	3	......	......	3	1	4	.....	
St. James' Elementary	3	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	
Dhurrumtollah, Loretto...	3	......	......	......	......	2	2	......	
Bow Bazar, Loretto	3	1	......	1	2	1	4	1	
Girls', Darjeeling	3	10	......	11	2	......	13	2	
Calcutta Girls'	9	10	......	......	1	5	6	......	
Wesleyan Preparatory	1	2	......	......	2	1	3	......	
Misses Stark's	2	4	1	......	1	1	2	.....	
Entally Orphanage	10	......	......	......	......	1	1	......	
St. Chrysostom's	......	4	......	2	......	1	3	..	
E. I. R., Sahebgunj	1	1	......	......	......	2	2	..	
St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack ...	1	10	......	4	5	1	10	1	
St. Michael's, Coorji	1	3	......	......	3	1		....	
E. I. R., Khagaul	1	......	1	......	......	......	......	......	
Ditto, Raneegunj	1	2	......	......	1	......	1	.....	
Protestant European, Cuttack... ...	3	.....	1	......	1	1	2	......	
Government Boarding, Kurseong ...	9	......	1	1	3	2	6	......	
St. Paul's, Darjeeling	5	5	......	......	2	5	7	.....	
Total ...	103	144	22	33	60	55	148	13	

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323. Mr. Nash in his report on the working of the Code during the last two the examinations held last year with those of the

Results of the Examinations

Standard.	Class.	Number of schools examined.		Number of scholars entered on the examination schedules.		PERCENTAGE OF								PERCENTAGE ELEMENTARY					
						Non-Europeans.		Absentees.		Scholars disqualified by insufficiency of attendances.		Scholars eligible for instruction grant.		Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	
		1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.
I ...	High schools	5	5	55	56	18·2	17·8	5·5	1·8	16·4	28·6	60·	51·8	90·9	93·1	90·9	93·1	75·8	79·3
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	7	119	128	·8	1·6	4·2	2·3	20·2	19·5	74·8	76·6	80·9	93·9	95·9	93·9	87·6	80·8
	Ditto for girls ...	16	22	235	277	3·	4·3	9·8	4·	22·6	25·3	64·7	66·4	82·2	92·4	90·8	87·	76·3	77·2
	Primary schools	21	19	150	133	2·	6·	6·	3·8	20·7	23·3	71·3	66·9	84·1	88·8	83·2	82·	72·	77·5
	Total ...	49	58	559	594	3·8	5·4	7·2	3·4	20·9	23·9	68·2	67·8	83·2	92·	89·8	88·	77·7	80·5
II ...	High schools	5	6	126	102	7·9	11·8	8·7	3·9	7·1	29·4	76·2	54·9	93·8	89·3	86·5	94·7	69·8	55·4
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	8	172	179	1·7	1·7	3·5	2·8	9·3	21·2	85·5	74·3	81·	88·7	69·4	84·9	77·6	74·4
	Ditto for girls ...	16	22	300	307	3·7	2·9	6·3	1·6	15·7	15·	44·3	80·5	90·1	92·3	78·9	88·7	53·8	54·7
	Primary schools	20	20	131	146	1·5	3·4	5·3	1·4	15·3	12·3	77·9	82·9	84·3	91·7	77·5	87·6	57·8	57·8
	Total ...	48	56	729	734	3·6	4·	5·0	2·2	12·6	18·	77·9	75·9	87·3	91·	77·5	88·2	63·4	60·1
III ...	High schools	5	6	120	152	7·	10·5	6·2	5·3	16·3	17·8	70·5	66·4	91·2	92·1	78·8	82·2	72·5	67·3
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	8	187	200	5·4	3·5	4·3	1·	12·3	19·5	78·1	76·	82·2	85·5	61·6	70·3	76·	56·6
	Ditto for girls ...	16	22	241	275	1·7	2·2	3·3	2·2	15·8	14·5	79·3	81·1	86·4	89·2	68·1	78·9	72·3	54·7
	Primary schools	15	17	122	78	1·6	5·1	2·5	6·4	18·3	14·1	77·9	74·4	81·1	87·9	70·5	86·2	75·8	46·6
	Total ...	43	53	679	705	3·7	4·7	4·	3·	15·3	16·6	77·	75·7	85·1	88·6	68·5	79·6	74·	56·7
IV ...	High schools	4	6	124	157	12·1	9·6	7·3	3·2	8·1	17·8	72·6	69·4	73·3	82·8	56·7	83·5	21·1	55·9
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	8	148	175	2·	4·	4·1	2·9	14·9	10·9	79·1	82·3	73·5	95·1	66·7	85·4	62·4	64·6
	Ditto for girls ...	15	21	153	208	1·3	2·9	3·3	2·9	8·5	12·5	86·9	81·7	97·7	92·9	75·2	85·9	64·7	72·4
	Primary schools	14	12	63	53	..	...	1·6	3·8	6·4	5·7	92·1	90·5	81·	85·4	77·6	75·	46·6	54·2
	Total ...	40	47	488	593	4·1	4·7	4·3	3·	10·	12·8	81·6	79·5	82·7	90·4	68·8	84·1	51·5	64·3
V ...	High schools	5	7	134	162	14·2	15·4	11·9	3·1	15·7	15·4	58·2	66·1	82·1	76·6	46·2	56·1	42·3	39·3
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	8	93	94	..	1·1	4·3	3·2	7·5	7·4	88·2	88·3	86·6	80·7	62·2	68·7	63·4	60·2
	Ditto for girls ...	13	21	86	135	...	1·5	5·8	3·	5·8	8·1	88·4	87·4	81·6	91·5	71·1	78·	51·3	50·
	Primary schools	6	5	20	13	...	..	...	...	10·	23·1	90·	76·9	77·8	70·	55·6	80·	38·9	60·
	Total ...	31	41	333	404	5·7	6·9	7·5	2·9	10·5	11·4	76·3	78·7	83·1	83·	59·5	68·2	51·6	49·4
VI ...	High schools	4	7	74	101	13·5	11·9	5·4	1·	8·1	18·8	73·	68·3	90·7	84·1	50·	69·6	48·2	59·4
	Middle schools for boys ...	5	7	46	61	...	1·6	2·2	1·6	...	8·3	97·8	93·4	77·8	87·7	35·6	61·4	82·2	42·1
	Ditto for girls ...	10	16	69	73	4·4	...	5·8	.	5·8	6·8	84·1	93·2	93·1	98·5	79·3	80·9	60·3	52·9
	Total ..	19	30	189	235	7·	5·5	4·8	·9	5·4	11·1	82·9	82·5	87·9	90·7	56·7	71·1	62·4	52·1
VII ..	High schools	...	4	..	60	...	16·7	...	5·	..	13·3	...	65·	...	82·1	...	69·2	...	25·6
	Middle schools for boys .	3	5	25	20	..	...	4·	...	4·	15·	92·	85·	100·	94·1	60·9	82·4	43·5	41·2
	Ditto for girls ...	4	10	22	30	..	.	...	...	4·6	3·3	95·5	96·7	90·5	79·3	76·2	89·7	71·4	41·4
	Total ...	7	19	47	110	...	9·1	2·1	2·7	4·3	10·9	93·6	77·3	95·5	83·5	68·2	78·8	56·8	34·7
Total for all standards.	High schools	6	7	642	790	11·4	12·6	7·9	3·4	11·8	19·4	68·9	64·6	86·4	84·7	67·4	76·3	53·4	54·1
	Middle schools for boys ...	7	8	790	857	2·8	2·5	3·9	2·2	11·8	15·5	82·2	79·8	81·1	89·2	67·2	80·4	73·2	65·4
	Ditto for girls ...	16	22	1,106	1,305	2·4	2·7	6·	2·4	14·5	15·3	77·1	79·6	88·5	91·7	77·3	84·1	64·3	60·5
	Primary schools	21	20	486	423	1·4	4·	4·1	3·3	16·3	15·6	78·2	77·1	82·6	88·7	76·3	83·7	63·7	60·7
	GRAND TOTAL FOR ALL SCHOOLS	50	57	3,024	3,375	4·1	5·1	5·5	2·7	13·5	16·3	76·9	75·8	85·1	89·3	72·4	81·7	64·6	60·6

324. Mr. Nash observes that the method of classification of schools in this table is the same as in the corresponding table on page 138 of last year's report, and does not quite agree with the method adopted in previous paragraphs. In this table an attempt has been made to place each school in the class to which it will probably belong in future, while in the foregoing tables the schools have been classified according to their present status. The difference between the two modes of classification is less than it was last year, as the schools are gradually settling down into their proper places, but there are still five primary schools in which the highest class is beyond Standard IV. In two of these the fifth standard has been abolished since the last examination, but the other three are still oscillating between the primary and middle classes.

years, which was submitted in March, gave a table comparing the results of preceding year. This table is reproduced below:—

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held in 1883-84 *and in* 1884-85.

OF PASSES IN														PERCENTAGE OF SCHOLARS PASSED IN								Percentage of instruction grant earned.
SUBJECTS.		CLASS SUBJECTS.										SPECIAL SUBJECT.										
The three elementary subjects taken together.		English.		Needle-work.		Geography.		History.		Mathematics.		Latin.		Three elementary subjects.		Two elementary subjects.		One elementary subject.		No elementary subject.		
1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1883-84.	1884-85.	1884-85.
85·9	88·5	90·9	93·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	...	72·7	75·9	12·1	17·2	15·2	3·4	... ..	3·4	87·2
88·	92·5	94·4	93·9	...	..	...	.	...	...	.	...	...	...	70·8	83·7	23·6	10·2	4·5	5·1	1·1	1	87·9
83·1	85·5	90·1	95·1	...	92·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	63·2	67·9	25·	22·3	9·9	7·6	2	2·2	78·6
79·8	82·3	79·4	93·3	...	84·6	..	...	...	.	..	..	...	...	63·6	62·9	15·9	27·	16·8	5·6	3·7	4·5	76
83·6	86·8	90·6	94·3	...	90·9	..	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	65·9	71·3	21·	20·	11·	6·3	2·1	2·5	80·7
83·3	79·8	64·6	82·1	...	...	29·	55·4	...	..	...	...	...	...	64·6	51·8	22·9	37·5	10·4	10·7	2·1	...	66·8
76·	82·7	71·4	75·2	...	...	35·3	42·1	...	...	..	...	..	..	51·7	60·1	28·6	30·9	16·3	6·	3·4	3·	65·2
74·3	78·6	72·2	84·6	...	78·6	30·	53·5	...	...	.	..	..	...	44·	48·2	37·7	41·7	15·2	7·7	3·1	2·4	63·8
73·2	79·	59·1	72·7	...	81·4	32·8	41·2	...	...	...	..	..	..	51·	52·9	23·5	33·9	17·7	9·9	7·8	3·3	64
76·1	79·8	68·3	81·5	...	79·6	31·	48·3	.	...	..	.		..	50·7	52·4	30·3	37·	15·1	8·	3·9	2·5	64·5
80·8	80·5	49·5	71·3	...	...	67·	66·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	57·1	55·4	29·7	34·7	11·	5·9	2·2	4·	72·3
73·3	72·8	71·9	80·3	...	.	78·1	86·8	...	..	.	...	...	...	45·2	42·1	33·6	40·8	17·1	11·8	4·1	5·3	59·1
75·6	74·3	66·	82·1	...	85·3	57·1	78·5	...	...	...	..	...	..	52·9	48·	23·6	39·9	20·4	9·4	3·1	2·7	60·
75·8	73·6	62·1	78·9	...	82·5	50·	72·3		...	.	..	.	..	52·6	43·1	28·4	41·4	11·6	8·6	7·4	6·9	65·7
75·9	75·	64·1	79·2	...	84·6	63·3	78·1	...	...	..	..	...	...	51·4	47·2	28·3	39·3	16·3	9·4	4·	4·1	66·6
50·4	74·	35·6	65·1	...	...	23·1	60·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	15·6	46·9	40·	33·9	24·4	14·7	20·	4·6	62·2
67·5	81·7	54·7	91·	..	..	53	83·3	...	..	...	...	...	...	40·2	53·5	29·9	38·9	22·2	6·9	7·7	·7	72·2
79·2	83·7	64·7	79·4	...	80·4	72·9	76·3	...	..	...	...	...	...	50·4	62·9	37·6	26·6	11·3	9·4	·8	1·2	75·6
68·4	71·5	64·6	77·1	...	76·7	63·6	60·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	43·1	41·7	29·3	41·7	17·2	4·2	10·4	12·5	64·9
67·7	79·6	52·5	79·4	.	80·7	54·3	73·9	..	..	...	..	.	...	38·4	54·1	34·7	33·5	18·3	9·3	8·6	3·1	70·5
56·8	57·3	41·	39·3	...	...	28·2	23·4	22·2	21·5	18·5	11·3	38·3	25·5	18·	25·2	43·6	36·4	29·5	23·4	9·	15·	29·2
70·7	69·9	39·	51·8	...	...	39·	42·2	51·3	44·6	62·	63·9	...		39·	45·8	40·2	26·5	18·3	19·3	2·4	8·4	74·1
68·	73·2	51·3	52·5	...	76·	63·2	60·2	30·5	40·4	...	31·3	...	12·5	43·4	38·1	31·6	44·9	10·5	15·3	14·5	1·7	57·9
57·4	70·	44·4	20·	.	83·3	33·3	30·	...	16·7	...	...	...		27·8	60·	33·3	10·	22·2	10·	16·7	20·	52·8
64·7	66·9	43·7	46·9	..	76·6	42·5	42·1	38·2	33·8	52·4	34·1	38·3	24·5	33·1	36·5	38·2	36·1	19·7	18·9	9·1	8·5	45·3
63·	71·	29·6	62·3	...	...	25·9	29·	11·8	21·7	50·4	29·	28·2	40·4	25·9	40·6	42·6	34·8	27·8	21·7	3·7	2·9	42·2
65·2	63·7	17·8	43·9	.	...	31·1	42·1	16·3	47·4	73·3	37·4	.	33·3	26·7	21·1	42·2	49·1	31·1	28·1	....	1·8	37·8
77·6	77·4	56·9	75·	..	83·3	50·	69·1	64·	61·	66·7	66·7	...	16·7	48·3	45·6	37·9	42·7	12·1	10·3	1·7	1·5	62·6
69·	71·3	36·3	61·3	..	83·3	36·3	46·9	37·3	42·2	53·7	36·9	28·2	37·9	34·4	36·6	40·8	41·7	22·9	19·6	1·9	2·1	48·
...	59·	...	69·	...	...	..	46·2	...	38·5	..	30·8	...	77·8	...	12·8	...	56·4	...	25·6	... ..	5·1	33·7
68·1	72·6	56·5	47·1	...	..	39·1	53·	30·4	41·2	47·8	35·3	..	33·3	26·1	64·7	52·2	23·5	21·7	.	......	11·8	52·5
79·4	70·1	81·	82·8	...	68·	47·6	58·6	61·9	69·2	...	37·5	...	...	52·4	31·	33·3	51·7	14·3	13·8	..	3·5	61·6
73·5	65·7	68·2	64·7	...	68·	43·2	51·8	45·5	48·8	47·8	32·8	...	73·3	38·6	29·4	43·2	48·2	18·2	16·5	... ..	5·9	47·
69·1	71·7	49·1	63·5	...	...	36·6	46·8	17·3	24·6	33·7	20·6	33·7	38·2	40·7	42·7	33·	35·9	19·2	15·5	7·	5·1	52·
73·8	78·3	63·3	76·2	...	...	51·3	64·2	37·3	45·2	53·7	51·6	..	33·3	46·5	53·2	32·5	32·6	17·4	10·7	3·6	3·5	62·1
76·7	78·8	71·2	80·8	...	82·3	50·8	66·9	48·5	51·1	35·3	46·2	..	14·3	50·8	52·3	31·6	36·1	14·2	9·5	3·4	2·1	78·2
74·2	77·7	63·1	81·8	...	81·6	44·8	51·9	...	16·7	...	..	...	...	52·6	52·5	24·	36·7	16·1	7·7	7·4	6·1	67·
74·	77·2	63·5	76·2	...	82·5	47·2	60·2	38·9	38·7	46·6	34·9	33·7	36·4	48·	50·6	30·9	34·8	16·3	10·8	4·8	3·8	63·2

The middle schools have been divided into boys' schools and girls' schools, but the other classes are not so divided. One of the high schools, the Protestant European School, Cuttack, contains both boys and girls; in the figures for 1883-84 the boys' department was shown as a high school and the girls' department as a middle school: since that time, however, the primary classes of the two departments have been amalgamated, and the whole school has been shown as a high school. All the other high schools and the middle schools for boys contain boys only, but in the schools classed as girls' schools about 12 per cent. of the scholars are boys. Almost all of the primary schools contain both boys and girls; there are only two schools exclusively for girls and only one for boys. The boys' school will shortly be raised to the middle class.

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325. The increase from 50 to 57 in the number of schools examined is partly real and partly nominal; in some cases the pay and free departments of a school are now reckoned as separate schools. The increase of the high schools from 6 to 7 is real. St. Joseph's Seminary was examined for the first time last year. The boys' department of the East Indian Railway School at Khagaul was opened in 1883, and placed on the list of aided schools in 1884, and this accounts for the increase of 1 in the number of middle schools for boys. Of the 6 additional middle schools for girls, only 2—the Pratt Memorial and the Misses Stark's—are new schools not examined in 1883-84; the others are either transferred from the primary class, or are separate departments of other schools now treated as separate schools. In the primary class 3 new schools were examined last year,—the European School at Dinapur, St. Scholastica's at Chittagong, and Miss O'Brien's in Calcutta. The last was unaided at the time of the examination, but has since received a grant.

The total number of scholars entered in the schedules increased from 3,024 to 3,375. To show the rate of increase it is necessary to exclude all the scholars in schools that were not examined in 1883-84, and also the scholars in the seventh standard of the high schools, since these were not examined in the first year. After making these deductions the number of scholars in the schedules has increased by 178, or 5·9 per cent. The following table shows the increase or decrease in each standard:—

Year.	Number of scholars in standard							Total.
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	
1883-84	559	720	679	488	333	189	47	3,024
1884-85	556	684	747	532	383	220	50	3,202

The table shows a decrease of the number of scholars in the first and second standards, and an increase in all the higher standards. Mr. Nash does not seem to think that much value can be attached to these figures at present, as the new system is still in its infancy, but they seem to show a tendency on the part of scholars to remain longer at school than they did formerly. This tendency was pointed out to him by the managers of some of the schools, especially girls' schools. In 1883-84 16 per cent. of the scholars in middle schools for girls were in the middle standards, while in 1884-85 the number had risen to 18 per cent. In boys' schools the percentage of scholars in the middle standards has remained stationary.

326. *Non-Europeans.*—The number of non-Europeans has increased from 124 to 173, or from 4·1 to 5·1 per cent. This increase has taken place in all classes of schools, and in all the standards except the sixth. In the table Jews and Armenians are counted as Europeans, and Indo-Chinese as non-Europeans. In accordance with recent orders of the Government of Bengal, Armenians who are naturalized British subjects will henceforth be considered as Europeans, but all other Armenians as non-Europeans. Asiatic Jews and Indo-Chinese will be treated as non-Europeans. It has not been thought necessary to introduce this classification into the present report, as it was ordered subsequently to the Resolution of the Government of India sanctioning the revised code, and leaving certain doubtful points to the decision of Local Governments. The non-Europeans are thus classified—Native Christians 59, Hindus 47, Mahomedans 19, Burmese 19, Parsis 12, Chinese 12, Indo-Chinese 5. Native Christians are found in most of the schools in Calcutta, and in a few of the mofussil schools, but with very few exceptions the other classes are found only in the high schools in Calcutta, and in the Calcutta Boys' School. The schools that contained the highest percentage of non-Europeans were St. Xavier's Branch (24·3), the Doveton (23·3), St. Placid's (16·2), Miss O'Brien's (12·5), and St. Xavier's (12·1). Ten other schools contained from 5 to 10 per cent.

327. *Absentees.*—Only 2·7 per cent. of the scholars were absent on the day of examination against 5·5 per cent. last year. These figures are not very trustworthy, as it is not known whether the names of all the absentees were entered in the examination schedules. The number of scholars in each

class is given in the managers' returns; but the entries made are so inaccurate that no conclusions can be drawn from them. The annual returns submitted in May show a much larger number of scholars eligible for examination, especially in the higher standards, but these returns cannot be trusted.

328. The number of scholars disqualified for instruction grants by insufficiency of attendances has increased from 13·5 to 16·3 per cent. The increase is greatest in the high schools, and this is due to the fact noticed in the last report that in the Doveton the attendances had been registered for two months only, and therefore the number of scholars who had made less than the minimum number of attendances was very small. The increase in other classes of schools is due to the influx of new scholars after the beginning of the year rather than to greater irregularity of attendance.

329. The number of scholars eligible for instruction grants has decreased from 76·9 to 75·8 per cent., so that about one-fourth of the scholars are disqualified for various reasons.

330. *Elementary subjects.*—In the last report it was stated that the percentage of passes in the three elementary subjects taken together was the best test of the comparative merits of different classes of schools. This test is open to the objection that it takes no account of the class subjects, though English is quite as important as any of the elementary subjects. In the present report the percentage of grants earned in the elementary and class subjects taken together has been given; this gives a better test of the merits of different schools of the same class, but it is scarcely fair to apply it to schools of different classes, since the number of subjects taken up is much larger in high than in middle schools, while in middle schools it is much larger than in primary schools. Judged by the first test, the high schools are the worst of the four classes, the other three being nearly equal; but a comparison of the schools, standard by standard, shows very wide variations from this arrangement. In every class of schools the percentage of passes was higher than it was in the previous year, the improvement being greatest in middle schools for boys. The percentage of scholars who passed in all the three elementary subjects also increased from 48 to 50·6, and the percentage of scholars who passed in two at least out of the three subjects, and so qualified themselves for an instruction grant, rose from 78·9 to 85·4.

The passes in reading have increased from 85·1 to 89·3 per cent. The high schools have slightly deteriorated in this subject, but the other three classes have improved, the improvement being chiefly in the primary standards. In writing the improvement is much greater, from 72·4 to 81·7 per cent., and it is more equally distributed throughout the standards. In arithmetic there is a slight decrease in the percentage in all classes of schools, except the high schools. The questions set in 1883-84 were rather easier than in 1884-85; in the former year the schools had not worked fully up to the standards, and allowance was made for this in setting the papers. Last year Mr. Nash set questions in accordance with the standards in the Code, and the result shows that at present the schools cannot work up to these standards. He therefore recommended a reduction of the course prescribed for all the standards above the third. In the second and third standards, a large proportion of the failures were due to errors in numeration; it seems reasonable to expect that this branch of the subject will be more carefully taught in future, and therefore Mr. Nash did not think it necessary to recommend any reduction in the work of these standards. Mr. Nash's recommendations were not accepted by the conference of Inspectors.

331. *Class subjects.*—In English there has been a considerable increase in the number of passes, but in the standards above the third this is mainly due to the reduction of the work prescribed which was sanctioned last year.

A few girls' schools were examined in needlework in 1883-84, but the results were not tabulated. In 1884 definite rules for the method of examination were published, and all the girls' schools were examined in accordance with these rules. The figures given in the table show that all the standards did very well.

In geography all the standards have improved except the fifth, but the third and fourth are the only standards that have done fairly well.

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In history all the classes have done badly. In the fifth standard only Indian history is required, and in the sixth and seventh standards both Indian and English history. Indian history is much too difficult and uninteresting for children, and this accounts for a large proportion of the failures. Indian history has now been cut out of standards V and VI, and a considerable improvement may be expected. In mathematics also the results were very poor, the failures being chiefly in geometry. Very few of the teachers knew how to teach this subject properly, and as a rule the boys learn the propositions of Euclid by heart, and do not understand them at all. In the new Code an attempt has been made to remedy this by postponing the study of geometry till the sixth standard is reached, and by requiring the scholars to be able to work out easy deductions.

Object lessons have been regularly given in only two or three schools. In England a list of the object lessons given during the year is submitted to the Inspector at his annual visit; he selects one lesson and calls upon the teacher to give it again in his presence. At a certain stage in the lesson he questions the children himself or requires the teacher to do so, and gives or withholds the grant according to the amount of intelligence displayed in the answers of the children. This is almost equivalent to an examination into the teacher's knowledge of the proper method of giving the lessons. But in the Indian Code as it stood last year object lessons were class subjects and therefore could not help degenerating into a mere cramming up of a certain number of facts, since in these subjects the Inspector is required to examine each child individually and enter the result in the scholars' registers. For the reasons stated above, Mr. Nash did not examine the scholars individually in this subject, although it was included among the class subjects. In the new Code the subject is excluded from this category, and the grant is given on the average attendance.

332. *Special subjects.*—With the exception of the high schools, in which Latin is generally taught, very few of the schools attempted any of the special subjects. Latin was taken up by 261 scholars, of whom 117 passed; French by 5 scholars, of whom 3 passed; Bengali was taken up by 43 scholars, of whom 9 passed. Mr. Nash was not able to examine the scholars that had been taught Urdu, but arrangements have since been made for examining in this subject next year. In one or two schools botany was taught, but Mr. Nash did not examine in this subject.

No arrangements were made last year for conducting the examination in drawing, and consequently no scholars were examined in this subject, but the Principal of the Government School of Art has been asked to take the necessary steps in the present year.

333. *Financial results of the examinations.*—The financial results of the examinations were given in detail in the report submitted in March, and a new scale of grants based upon these results has been accepted by Government. It does not appear necessary to repeat these details.

Calculated on the old scale the average amount of grant for elementary subjects earned by each scholar who was eligible for instruction grants has risen from Rs. 10-4-8 to Rs. 11-1-0 and the average amount earned by each scholar on the schedules from Rs. 7-14-7 to Rs. 8-6-3. The total earnings of all the schools on the elementary subjects alone has increased from Rs. 23,920 to Rs. 26,139. The earnings in the class subjects now amount to Rs. 10,835; last year they were estimated at Rs. 11,000 or Rs. 12,000, but this was probably much too high. The earnings in the special subjects were not calculated in the last report: during the past year they amounted to only Rs. 260.

The estimate of the amount of the attendance grant for 1883-84 was based upon the average attendance given in the annual returns, which are not in all cases trustworthy. The amount was given as Rs. 28,332. During the past year the average attendance of each school was calculated direct from the attendance registers, and the total amount of the grant was Rs. 33,233. As anticipated in the last report, the scale of grants given in the Code was much too high: the scale now adopted by Government will give smaller grants for both attendance and instruction.

334. In the last report a table was given showing the percentage of passes in the elementary subjects in all the schools of Calcutta and Howrah

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that had been examined twice, and the schools were arranged in order of the magnitude of the percentage. This method of comparing the merits of different schools is defective; it does not take into account the work done in the class subjects, which in the middle departments are almost as important as the elementary subjects, and occupy a great deal more time. It also makes no allowance for the fact that in some schools scholars are purposely kept back in order to show a better result in the next year. A better test of the merits of schools is the percentage of instruction grant earned, for this takes into consideration both elementary and class subjects, and is affected by the promotion or non-promotion of scholars. This method has been adopted in the following tables, in which the primary and middle departments of schools are separately arranged in order of merit. Schools that were examined for the first time last year are not included in these tables, because the result of the first examination depends more upon the classification of the scholars than upon the quality of the teaching:—

Middle Departments.

Order of merit.	NAME.	Class of school.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
1	Free School, Girls' Department	M.	17	88·45
2	Entally Boarding and Day	M.	7	88·36
3	Wesleyan Preparatory	M.	3	81·48
4	Government Boarding School, Kurseong	M.	24	80·21
5	Entally Orphanage	M.	8	71·76
6	Protestant European School, Cuttack	H.	15	65·44
7	Catholic Male Orphanage	M.	23	62·8
8	Girls' School, Darjeeling	M.	19	60·43
9	St. Paul's Mission	M.	9	59·20
10	E. I. R. School, Jamalpur (Boys' Department)	M.	7	57 78
11	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Pay Department	M.	28	55·23
12	St. Michael's School, Coorji	M.	15	54 81
13	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	M.	12	54·45
14	Calcutta Girls'	M.	25	52·44
15	E. I. R. School, Jamalpur (Girls' Department)	M.	5	49·63
16	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	M.	10	48 84
17	Convent, Assensole	M.	2	44 44
18	E. I. R. School, Assensole	M.	7	43·92
19	Free School, Boys' Department	M.	69	43·48
20	St. Mary's School	M.	6	40·94
21	Bow Bazar Loretto, Free Department	M.	3	38·27
22	Ditto, Pay ditto	M.	13	35·90
23	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	H.	42	33·6
24	St. Xavier's College	H.	76	32·94
25 {	St. Joseph's School, Pay Department	M.	20	31·11
	Ditto, Free ditto	M.	5	31·11
27	Calcutta Boys'	M.	13	31·05
28	Doveton College	H.	31	29·75
29	St. James' High	H.	19	26·32
30	St. Xavier's Branch School	H.	21	22·75
31	Orphanage, Bankipur	M.	8	17·28
32	St. Agnes' School, Howrah	M.	4	...

Primary Departments.

Order of merit.	NAME.	Class of school.	Number of scholars eligible for instruction grant.	Percentage of instruction grant earned.
1	Free School, Girls' Department	M.	70	91 56
2	N. B. S. Railway, Saidpur	P.	5	90·2
3	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Free Department	P.	21	89·83
4	St. Thomas' School, Howrah	M.	23	87·62
5	E. I. Railway School, Sahebgunj	P.	15	86·24
6	Wesleyan Preparatory	M.	12	85·19
7	Welland Memorial	P.	58	81·26
8	Darjeeling Girls'	M.	37	80·02
9	Catholic Male Orphanage	M.	128	79·92
10	E. I. Railway School, Buxar	P.	18	79·85
11	St. Paul's School, Darjeeling	H.	49	79·28
12	St Stephen's School	P.	9	77·78
13	Dhurrumtollah Loretto, Pay Department	P.	57	76·59
14	Government Boarding School, Kurseong	M.	59	75·93
15	Convent, Purneah	P.	14	74·46
16	St. Joseph's, Pay Department	M.	79	74·33
17	St. Xavier's College	H.	91	74·03
18	St. Michael's, Coorji	M.	57	73·25
19	Entally Orphanage	M.	98	73·13
20	Free School, Boys' Department	M.	103	72·58
21	St. Placid's, Chittagong	P.	29	70 14
22	Convent, Assensole	M.	13	69·47
23	St. Mary's School	M.	24	68·51
24	European and Eurasian School, Dacca	P.	19	68·27
25	St. Paul's Mission	M.	47	68·08
26	Entally Boarding and Day School	M.	27	67·63
27	Protestant European, Cuttack	H.	49	66·67
28	St. Agnes', Howrah	M.	27	63·89
29	Bow Bazar Loretto, Pay Department	M.	48	63·76
30	E. I. R. School, Raneegunj	P.	9	63·29
31	Doveton College	H.	75	61·88
32	St. James' Elementary	P.	35	61·85
33	Calcutta Girls'	M.	62	60·82
34	St. Joseph's School, Free Department	M.	64	59·52
35	Bankipur Orphanage	M.	21	58·49
36 {	E. I. R. School, Jamalpur (Girls' Department)	M.	21	53 49
	St. Joseph's Convent, Cuttack	M.	22	53·49
38	E. I. R. School, Jamalpur (Boys' Department)	M.	51	51·28
39	Calcutta Boys'	M.	48	51·23
40	English Church School and Home, Cuttack	P.	7	49·66
41	St. John's Girls' School	P	18	47 3
42	St. Elizabeth's, Howrah	P.	11	43·8
43	E. F. O. Asylum	P.	39	43·08
44	Bow Bazar Loretto, Pay Department	M.	51	41·54
45	St. James' High	H.	24	40·76
46	E. I. R., Assensole	M.	15	38·69
47	St. John's Parochial	P.	9	35·94

EDUCATION OF EUROPEANS.

The Girls' Department of the Calcutta Free School heads both lists; for three years in succession this school has stood first in order of merit. The first eight in the list of primary departments, and the first six in the list of middle departments are either girls' or mixed schools. In both lists the high schools come very low down.

335. *Pupil Teachers.*—At the beginning of the year under report the number of articled pupil-teachers was 13, distributed among four schools. Of these 6 were in the first year of their engagement, and 7 in the second. In the Girls' Department of the Calcutta Free School there were five pupil-teachers, all of whom succeeded in passing the examination; there were no fresh candidates at this school. The three pupil-teachers at the Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah, also passed the examination satisfactorily; one fresh candidate was accepted. One pupil-teacher at the Loretto Day School, Bow Bazar, resigned at the beginning of the year, and the other at the end of it, after failing in the second year's examination. All the three pupil-teachers of the St. Mary's, Hastings, passed their respective examinations. A candidate was proposed for acceptance, but was rejected for failure to pass the prescribed examination. Six boys were proposed as candidates at the Free School, of whom 5 were accepted. Three candidates from St. Paul's School, Calcutta, were accepted, but one has since resigned. The total number of pupil-teachers at the end of the year is shown by the following table.—

School.	Number of Pupil-teachers of the		
	Third year.	Second year.	First year.
Free School, Girls' Department	3	2	...
Ditto, Boys' ditto	...	...	5
Loretto Day School, Dhurrumtollah	2	1	1
St. Mary's, Hastings	1	2	...
St. Paul's, Scott's Lane	.	...	2
Total ...	6	5	8

336. *Certificated Teachers.*—On this subject Mr. Nash has no fresh information to give. During the current year, certificates will be given to those teachers who are entitled to them, and in the next report it will be possible to classify the teachers according to the grade of certificate.

IX.—EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

337. The following statement gives the number and percentage of Mahomedans in different classes of educational institutions—

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans.
Public institutions—			
Arts colleges	2,779	129	4·6
High English schools	54,011	5,096	9·4
Middle ditto	51,459	6,223	12·09
Middle vernacular schools	66,988	8,893	13·2
Upper primary do.	109,759	17,577	16·01
Lower do. do.	1,153,002	369,613	32·05
Professional colleges	930	35	3·7
Technical schools	1,340	189	14·1
Normal do.	1,185	71	6·0
Madrasas	1,388	1,386	100·0
Total ...	1,442,841	409,212	28·3
Private institutions—			
Advanced	20,326	9,259	45·5
Elementary	7,013	2,297	32·7
Total ...	27,339	11,556	42·2
Grand total ...	1,470,180	420,768	28·6

338. The advance made last year in Mahomedan education appears to have been sustained. The number of Mahomedans in schools and colleges of all kinds has risen from 392,003 to 420,768. The percentage has improved very slightly. Last year it was 28·15. The total number of Mahomedans in Arts colleges has fallen from 132 to 129, but the percentage remains the same. There is a slight falling off in high English schools and in middle English schools as regards percentage, though the total number of pupils has slightly increased. Middle vernacular schools shew a larger number of Mahomedan pupils, while the percentage remains the same. There is a satisfactory increase in upper and lower primary schools. In normal schools the total number of pupils has fallen off, but the percentage has increased. There is a slight increase in professional colleges and technical schools. EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

339. In the Presidency Division there is an increase of 2,264 Mahomedan pupils in primary schools out of a total increase of 2,565. The explanation of this fact was given in last report. The majority of Mahomedans belong to the lower strata of society, and the well-to-do prefer to have their children taught by a private teacher. In Burdwan there has been an increase of 2,272 pupils in all schools, and the proportion of Mahomedan pupils has risen from 7 to 9·5. Here also the proportion of increase is greatest in private and in primary schools. The Inspector remarks that one is forced to the conclusion "that either the Mahomedan community do not care for the kind of secular education imparted in our schools for secondary instruction, or that the Maho medans in this division are generally poor men, unable to keep their children at school long enough to pass beyond the primary course of instruction." In Midnapore, where there is a Mahomedan Sub-Inspector charged with the special duty of looking after Mahomedan schools, the percentage has risen from 5·4 to 5·7, and 110 maktabs, 101 for boys and nine for girls, have been returned. In the Dacca Division the percentage of Mahomedan pupils in schools for boys generally is 53, while in lower primary schools it is nearly 61. The proportion of Mahomedans to the total population of the division is 63·6 per cent. In Chittagong the number of Mahomedan pupils has fallen off slightly; the percentage is 63·06, against 63·17 in the previous year. In Rajshahye the proportion of Mahomedans at school to the population of that faith has risen slightly since last report. The relative proportion of Mahomedans to Hindus at school is about 3 to 2, the total Mahomedan population being 4,885,165, against 2,818,858 Hindus. In the Patna Division the number of Mahomedan pupils has risen from 26,824 to 29,242. The number of Mahomedans at school in the Bhagulpore Division has increased from 16,891 to 18,262, or 8 per cent. This increase is shared by all classes of schools, except middle and indigenous schools. Mahomedans at school form 18·3 per cent. of the total school population, against 17·6 per cent. in the previous year. The Mahomedans of the Bhagulpore Division form 19·6 of the total population. In Chota Nagpore the number of Mahomedan pupils has risen from 2,266 to 2,774. The percentage of Mahomedans attending our public schools of all classes during the year was 5·5, which is very nearly the same as the population percentage. In Orissa the number of Mahomedan pupils in public schools has risen from 2,503 to 2,766. On the whole the figures of this year tend to confirm the conclusion arrived at in last year's report that the small number of Mahomedans in our higher educational institutions is principally due to their poverty.

340. The following table shews the number of Mahomedan pupils who passed the only examinations of the University held during the year, viz. the supplementary F.A. and B.A. examinations, and the various departmental examinations—

NAME OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF SUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES.		PERCENTAGE OF MAHOMEDANS	
	Mahomedans.	Total.	Among successful candidates.	Under instruction.
Supplementary B.A.	2	112	1·8	4·6 in all college classes.
Ditto F.A.	8	290	2 7	
Middle English ...	21	623	3·3	12·09
" vernacular ...	198	2,379	8·3	13·2
Upper primary ...	210	2 953*	7·1	16·01
Lower "	2,806	21,500†	13·05	32·05

* Classification according to race or creed of 222 passed candidates in the Chittagong Division has not been furnished.
† Ditto ditto 829 ditto ditto ditto.

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341. The proportion of successful Mahomedans to the total of successful candidates has fallen this year in all the departmental examinations, except the middle vernacular. The figures of the supplementary examinations are of little interest. The holding of these examinations was a temporary expedient, and it seems to have answered its purpose in preventing any student of any merit whatever from suffering by the change of courses.

342. The following table shews the estimated expenditure of the Mohsin Fund, together with the actual expenditure under each head, as given by the Accountant-General. The estimated income of the fund is Rs. 59,199—

HEAD OF CHARGE.	Estimated expenditure.	Actual expenditure.		
	Rs.	Rs.	A.	P.
Maintenance of madrasas ...	31,170	28,361	9	8
Salaries of Moulvies in high schools	4,410	4,773	2	3
Scholarships	9,072	11,252	15	0
Short-fee payments ...	10,138	10,952	10	3
Total	54,790	55,340	5	2

343. The district details of expenditure on account of madrasas charged against the Mohsin Fund are as follows—

Hooghly Rs. 4,323-9-6, Rajshahye Rs. 2,263-10-10, Dacca Rs. 13,195-10-9, Chittagong Rs. 8,578-10-7. A proposal for spending the surplus of the Mohsin Fund in the establishment of an English Department in the Chittagong Madrasa has been under the consideration of Government, but it has been decided that the money might be more usefully spent in other ways. It should be spent in extending the Mohsin contributions for ⅔rds fees to approved schools under private management, as proposed by Mr. Croft. Circle Inspectors have been already asked to recommend a few schools of this class.

344. The central examination of the madrasas not having been held during the year under report, the table shewing the comparative results of it cannot be given.

345. The following is a comparative statement of the attendance and expenditure of all madrasas under Government management during the last two years. The Hooghly, Dacca, and Chittagong Madrasas, and the Oriental Department of the Rajshahye College, are maintained from the Mohsin Fund.

The allotments are as follows—To Dacca Rs. 10,400, to Chittagong Rs. 7,000, to Hooghly Rs. 3,600, and to Rajshahye Rs. 3,000.

MADRASAS.	Number of pupils in		Receipts from Government.		Total expenditure.	
	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.	1884.	1885.
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Calcutta (Arabic Department) ...	255	336	11,464	9,264	12,737	10,821
Hooghly	39	39	......	......	5,613	2,519
Dacca	350	238	......	......	13,410	12,273
Chittagong	497	341	......	......	8,965	9,121
Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrasa	50	53	17,711	16,165	17,711	16,165
Rajshahye*	......	50	......	......	5,616	2,386
Total ...	1,191	1,057	29,175	25,429	64,052	53,285

* The Rajshahye Madrasa was abolished on the 15th December 1883. Its junior classes were, however, transferred to the Rajshahye Collegiate school, and are now maintained from the Mohsin Fund with an annual assignment of Rs. 3,000.

I proceed to give a brief account of these institutions.

346. *Calcutta Madrasa.*—As stated in last year's report, the Calcutta Madrasa was raised to the rank of a second grade college, with effect from the beginning of 1884, by the order of Government, dated the 17th September 1883.

The number on the rolls of the Calcutta Madrasa and its branch school on the 31st March 1885 was 1,100, as against 1,253 in 1884. They were distributed as follows—

College department	15
Arabic ,, ...	336
Anglo-Persian department	406
Colinga Branch school...	343

The apparent falling off in the Anglo-Persian department from 493 in 1883-84 to 406 is due to the change in the time of holding the University

examinations. The average roll number this year was 425, against 413 in the preceding year. This accounts also for the falling off in the Colinga Branch school, which had 485 students on its rolls on the 31st March 1884. There is a considerable increase in the Arabic department, which is not affected by the proceedings of the University. The numbers in this department have risen from 255 to 336. Forty-seven students of the Arabic department attend the classes of the English department for additional instruction in English. This number includes the boys of what was formerly the Oriental department of the branch school. The students of the Arabic department are without exception Sunnis. There are 21 Shiahs in the Anglo-Persian department and six in the branch school. EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

The total expenditure of the Calcutta Madrasa and the Colinga Branch school was as follows—

	Rs	A.	P.
College department	17,152	13	3
Arabic "	10,820	15	4
Anglo-Persian "	15,767	6	8
Colinga Branch school	5,799	10	2
Total ...	49,540	13	5

against Rs. 39,514 during 1883-84.

The receipts from fees were—

	Rs.	A.	P.
College department	412	0	0
Arabic "	1,557	12	3
Anglo-Persian "	5,370	10	6
Colinga Branch school	1 304	9	0
Total ...	8,644	15	9

Owing to the change in the date of the University examinations, it was found necessary to make a corresponding change in the time of holding the annual examination of the various departments of the Madrasa. They are now held in the early part of the month of May, and the results therefore do not fall within the province of this report.

The number of resident students during the year was 72.

The gymnastic class had on the 31st March 1885, 49 pupils on its roll. The English and Arabic libraries have been amalgamated since the transfer of the branch school to the Calcutta premises, and a new catalogue is in course of preparation

347. *Dacca Madrasa.*—Moulvie Obeidullah, the late Superintendent of the Madrasa, died suddenly on the 9th February last. His death is a great loss to the institution, which he served with zeal and ability for the last eleven years.

The total number of the students on the rolls was 238, against 350 in the previous year: 139 in the English and 99 in the Arabic department. The average monthly roll number of the English department was 154, against 181 in the previous year, and of the Arabic department 121, against 123. The falling off in the strength of the college is attributed by the Principal to the students, especially of the Arabic department, leaving the Madrasa just before the date of the examination, which was changed last year.

The amount of fees and fines realized in the Arabic department was Rs. 492, against Rs. 510 in the previous year, and that realized in the English department was Rs. 1,375, against Rs. 1,600 in the previous year, making a total number of Rs. 1,868, against Rs. 2,111.

The number of boarders on the rolls on the 31st March was 36, against 40 in the previous year. The average monthly roll number was 36, against 35. The boarding fees were Rs. 460, against Rs. 494, and the expenditure Rs. 1,679, against Rs. 2,405.

348. *Chittagong Madrasa.*—A branch madrasa was established in August 1884, called the Mir Ahiya Madrasa, supported from an ancient Mahomedan endowment. The number of students on the rolls of the Chittagong Madrasa and the recently-established branch was on the 31st March last 448, of whom 341 belonged to the former and 107 to the latter institution. The falling off has taken

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

place in the elementary classes principally, and the Magistrate, Mr. Manson observes that it is not "by itself an injury, as elementary education can be had more cheaply elsewhere. The old town endowment, called the Mir Ahiya Madrasa endowment, having been now affiliated to the Madrasa as a branch institution will most usefully relieve the Government Madrasa of this elementary work."

The number of students in the Madrasa reading English was 141 on the 31st March.

The receipts from fees were Rs. 1,290, against Rs. 1,085 in the previous year, and the total expenditure was Rs. 9,121, against Rs. 8,964. The total expenditure of the branch madrasa was Rs. 234, and the total amount of fees realized Rs. 46.

349. *Hooghly Madrasa.*—The number of students on the rolls on the 31st March 1885 was 39, as in the previous year. The average monthly roll number was 41. The receipts for the year were Rs. 5,710, against Rs. 5,614 in the previous year, out of which Rs. 5,570 came from the Mohsin Fund, and Rs. 140 was realized in fees. The expenditure was Rs. 2,519.

350. *Rajshahye Madrasa.*—In accordance with the Government resolution, dated the 1st of July 1884, a college madrasa was opened, consisting of the junior classes of the late Rajshahye Madrasa. The college madrasa contains five classes, and a grant of Rs. 250 per mensem is made to it from the Mohsin Fund.

The number of students on the rolls on the 31st of March was 50. In connection with the madrasa there is a Mahomedan hostel forming a portion of the new madrasa building, and capable of accommodating 24 inmates—the actual number in it on the 31st of March 1885.

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,386, and the receipts were Rs 2,977, including Rs. 2,890 from the Mohsin grant and Rs. 87 from fees and fines.

351. *Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrasa.*—On the 31st March last the number on the rolls of the Nawab of Moorshedabad's Madrasa was 53, of whom 52 were Mahomedans and one a Hindu. The number of pupils in the previous year was 50, of whom one was a Hindu and the rest Mahomedans. The pupils were sons and grandsons of His Highness the late Nawab Nazim, and members and connections of the Nizamut family. Of the students, 21 were resident boarders and the rest day-scholars. The total expenditure on the college, which was met from provincial revenues, was Rs. 16,165.

352. *Joraghat Madrasa.*—This is a school which receives Rs. 40 from the Mohsin Fund. Though teaching Persian and Arabic, it has been returned as a middle English school.

353. *Cox's Bazar Madrasa.*—This is an institution for teaching Persian and Arabic, established for the benefit of the Mahomedans living in the sub-division of Cox's Bazar. Under Government orders, dated the 1st November 1884, a special grant of Rs. 40 a month was sanctioned for it out of provincial revenues.

354. UNAIDED MADRASAS.—*Madrasa-i-Sultan-i-Oudh.*—The Madrasa Sultan-i-Oudh is a boarding institution maintained by His Majesty the King of Oudh, and has 23 pupils reading English, Persian, Hindustani, and Arabic, the highest standard aimed at being that of the Calcutta University Entrance examination. The total cost last year was Rs. 32,000 contributed by the King.

355. *Mir Ahiya Madrasa.*—This is a feeder to the Chittagong Madrasa, and some account was given of it above. It is supported from the Mir Ahiya endowment, and affiliated to the Government madrasa as a branch institution. In the table given under special instruction, it has been reckoned, perhaps erroneously, as a separate institution. If it is looked upon as a part of the Chittagong Madrasa, the total number of madrasas will be 10 instead of 11.

356. *Sasseram Madrasa.*—This madrasa is supported from an endowment made by the Emperor of Delhi about A. D. 1700, and assisted to a small extent from municipal funds. A handsome building has recently been erected, as stated in last year's report, at a cost of over Rs. 20,000. All attempts to introduce English into the course taught in this institution have failed. The expenditure during the year under report was Rs. 6,742. The staff consists of three Arabic teachers on Rs. 80, Rs. 40, and Rs. 25 respectively, of two Persian teachers on Rs. 20 and 15, and of one teacher of the Koran. The Madrassa

EDUCATION OF MAHOMEDANS.

has this year sent in candidates for the first time to the central examination of Madrassas.

357. *Sitapur Madrasa.*—This is an institution supported by private charity. It has had during the year an attendance of 19 students; 14 of them belong to Hooghly, one to Jessore, one to Backergunge, one to Nuddea, one to Rungpore, and one to Burdwan. There were five boys in the first class, four in the second, five in the third, and five in the fourth class. There are two Mahomedan teachers to give instruction in Arabic, Persian, and Hindustani, and a pundit who teaches arithmetic.

Maulavi Abdul Hai examined the madrasa in January. He found the boys better in Arabic than in Persian, and a little wanting in arithmetic. The result of the examination seems on the whole to have been satisfactory. A yearly grant of Rs. 20 for prizes has been sanctioned for it out of the Mohsin Fund. It is therefore doubtful whether it should any longer be included among unaided institutions.

X.—EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

358. The total aboriginal population of Bengal according to the last census is 2,552,293, of whom 1,087,202 are returned as Sonthals, 871,666 as Kols, 69,622 as other western aborigines, and 35,404 as unspecified. While Sonthals and Kols form the two principal divisions of the Kolarian family, the term "other western aborigines" includes all the non-Aryan tribes whose homes are in western Bengal, in the Orissa and Chota Nagpore Divisions, and in the feudatory states attached to them. Under the head of eastern aborigines are returned the Indo-Tibetan, Indo-Chinese, and Indo-Burmese, who occupy the slopes of the eastern Himalayas and the mountain system which forms the eastern and south-eastern boundary of Bengal. The Sonthals inhabit principally the Sonthal Pergunnahs, Maunbhoom, Bankoora, Midnapore, Hazaribagh, Singbhoom, Bhagulpore, Beerbhoom, and Burdwan.

In the four districts of Chota Nagpore are found besides the Sonthals the Hos, including the Mundas and the Uraons. The Hos, or Larka Kols, are found in Singbhoom only, and the Mundas, or Munda Kols, and Uraons in Lohardugga. Among other western aborigines are the Dhangars, who, like the Uraons, are Dravidians, the Paithaliks, and Paharias. The two last terms, as would be inferred form their etymology, are indefinite in meaning. The term "eastern aborigines" includes the Garo, Manipuri, Kuki, Khasia, and Naga tribes of the northern frontier; the Mech and Assamese tribes of the Assam valley; the Tipperah, Reang, Chakma, and Lushai tribes of the Chittagong and Tipperah hills.

359. It was pointed out in last year's report that the education of the aboriginal races has always presented features of unusual difficulty. Their poverty, the absence of any indigenous educational system among them, the generally inaccessible character of the tracts that they inhabit, and their reluctance to associate with superior races, are obstacles which have stood in the way of all attempts to introduce even elementary education among them. That, notwithstanding all these obstacles, considerable progress has been made in the work of educating and civilizing the aboriginal races is due principally to the self-denying exertions of Christian missionaries.

360. It is impossible, for reasons stated in last year's report, to determine accurately the number of pupils of aboriginal races now at school. The following statement is prepared from the divisional reports—

Statement shewing the distribution of pupils of aboriginal races at school.

Division.	Numbers attending different classes of schools.							
	High English.	Middle English.	Middle vernacular.	Upper primary.	Lower primary.	Girls.	Special and private.	Total.
Presidency Division	6	15	2	20	94	8	......	145
Calcutta	51	......	......	5	142	125	4	327
Burdwan Division	1	8	10	59	3,611	1	73	3,763
Rajshahye "	23	10	11	78	164	......	44	330
Dacca "	......	9	4	48	483	......	1	545
Chittagong "	20	134	137	153	2,126	21	590	3,181
Patna "	37	14	......	8	19	......	......	78
Bhagulpore "	4	32	4	266	9,118	109	......	9,533
Chota Nagpore "	93	208	145	662	10,980	1,120	391	13,599
Orissa "	......	......	......	6	6	......	......	12
Do. Tributary Mehals	......	11	24	52	1,544	......	7	1,638
Total	235	441	337	1,357	28,287	1,384	1,110	33,151

EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

361. The total number of aboriginal pupils is 33,151, against 28,259 in the previous year. In the Presidency Division the total number of aborigines reading in high English schools is six, against *nil* in the preceding year. The total number of pupils has increased from 141 to 145. The 204 lower primary pupils in Calcutta belong to the Mehter and Dhangar classes.*

362. In the Burdwan Division the aboriginal population formed according to the last census 3 per cent. of the whole. The total number of aboriginal children at school is 3,763, against 2,904 last year. The percentage of aboriginal pupils on the general total is 1·44. In the districts of Hooghly, Burdwan, and Howrah the number of aborigines is inconsiderable. The operations of the department are confined to Beerbhoom, Bankoora, and Midnapore. In Beerbhoom there are now 18 schools with an attendance of 512 Sonthal pupils. Fixed monthly stipends at the rate of Rs. 6 to each school, besides rewards for good results, are given from the district primary grant. The pupils pay nothing for tuition, and nothing for the books and slates supplied to them. The total cost of these scholars was Rs. 1,338. At the lower primary scholarship examination three Sonthal boys passed, and one received a scholarship by way of encouragement.

363. In Bankoora there are seven schools for the aboriginal people. They are located in purely Sonthal villages, and supported by fixed monthly grants. The total number of children attending them appears to have increased from 340 to 1,180. The Wesleyan normal school has been removed from Ghola to Bissenpore. In Midnapore there is an aided normal school, which supplies teachers to 52 jungle schools established by the American Baptist Mission, with an aggregate attendance of 1,245 aboriginal pupils. Two thousand five hundred and eighteen more Sonthal boys attend other schools in the district. One Sonthal boy has for the first time in the annals of Sonthal education passed the upper primary scholarship examination. At the lower primary scholarship examination 11 out of 20 Sonthal boys passed.

364. In the Rajshahye Division Garos have disappeared from the list this year. There are 63 aborigines in the schools in Julpigoree, 39 of whom are Mechs, eight Bhutias, and eight Dhangars. There are 10 Paharias attending the schools in the Darjeeling Terai: eight Bhutias form a primary school at Buxar. Of the Julpigoree training school and the Bhutia school at Darjeeling, some account has already been given under Special Instruction.

365. The aborigines of the Dacca Division are found principally in the district of Mymensingh. They inhabit chiefly the Garo hill terai to the north of the district and the Madhupore jungle. Almost all the pupils of the model schools of Kumargati, Kamarkhali, Kharnai, and Menki are of this class. Of the girls in the Mymensingh schools, 36 are aborigines, of whom 23 are Hajongs, seven Dalus, three Mandai, and three Garos. In the upper primary examination one Hajong candidate appeared from the Kharnai model school and passed in the third division. In the lower primary examination five Hajong boys competed, and three passed successfully—2 in the first division, and 1 in the second.

366. Of the 3,181 pupils in the Chittagong Division 3,081 have been returned as Buddhists. The "others" in Tipperah are principally Tipperahs. They are in religion and manners Hindus. In Chittagong the tribes are principally Jumia and Barua Mugs, and Aracanese Mugs, who are really immigrants from Burma, and hardly come under the category of aboriginal or backward races. The Barua Mugs, in the northern part of the district at any rate, are hardly distinguishable in manners, religion, and customs from Hindus, though they manifest a constant tendency to revert to Buddhist practices. The Jumia Mugs in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, as also the Chakmas, belong to recognised aboriginal races. It is for their sake that the Government keeps up the hill schools at Rangamati and Bandarban and five lower primary schools.

367. In Patna there are only two schools, namely the patshalas of Nagabast and Rehal on the Rohtas plateau with Dhangar pupils.

368. The aborigines of the Bhagulpore Division are only 7·8 per cent. of the population; but aboriginal pupils are 9·6 per cent. of the total number. The number of aboriginal children under instruction is proportionately larger than of Hindu and Mahomedan children, possibly on account of their having no prejudices against female education.

Of the 9,608 aborigines at school, 9,321 are Sonthals, 212 Paharias, 22 Dhangars, and 53 Kols. Twelve Sonthals passed the upper primary, and 48 the lower primary examination. EDUCATION OF ABORIGINAL AND BACKWARD RACES.

A scheme of education for the Sonthals has been introduced into the Damin-i-koh, and special rules have been laid down to prevent any collision with the missionary schools Under this scheme 82 new schools with 1,931 Sonthal pupils have been established.

369. The educational work in the Chota Nagpore Division is principally in the hands of missionaries. There are no separate schools for aborigines, but in the interior of the districts of Singbhoom and Lohardugga the schools are attended solely by children belonging to tribes included under this term. In the Giridih sub-division of Hazaribagh as well as in Tundi in Manbhoom there are so-called Sonthal schools. In several cases, these schools are attended principally by Sonthal children, but there is no prohibition against the admission of Hindus and Mahomedans. The total number of aboriginal pupils in this division has advanced from 10,120 to 13,597, shewing an increase of 34·3 per cent. The percentage of aborigines to the total number on the rolls is 8·8 in high, 15·4 in middle, 21 in upper primary, and 27 in lower primary schools; so that the further we descend, the more numerous are the children belonging to aboriginal tribes. The Assistant Inspector for the Chota Nagpore Division, to whom I owe these figures, remarks that, considering the circumstances of the people generally, this is just as it should be.

370. In Orissa there are only 12 aboriginal pupils in our schools, but the number of low caste pupils is 4,465, against 3,226 in the previous year. Six stipendiary lower primary schools have been opened in Cuttack for the education of low caste children. Thirteen low caste boys passed the lower primary scholarship examination during the last year, against three in the previous year. The Joint-Inspector remarks: "As regards the aborigines, the system of stipends is the only one that will meet their educational requirements. In Balasore there is a considerable Sonthal population in tracts closely bordering on the Mourbhanj State, and there are Khond villagers too in the Khorda sub-division of the Pooree district. Steps should be taken to open a suitable number of stipendiary schools in these wild tracts." In the Orissa Tributary Mehals the number of aboriginal races borne on the school rolls has risen from 1,519 to 1,638. The majority of the students belong to the Bhuyan, Puran, Sonthal, and Khond tribes. The special schools for the education of aborigines are the Sonthal schools in Mourbhanj, the Bhuyan school at Keonjhar, and the cess schools in the Kandmals. The people inhabiting these districts are said by the Joint-Inspector to be still very wild and to have very primitive ideas; but even the wildest have made an advance, giving up coverings of fig-leaves for coarse clothing. A Sonthal boy has for the first time passed the minor scholarship examination from the Baripada school, taking a very high place in the divisional list. Seven Sonthal, eight Bhuyan, three Puran, and one Khond boy have successfully passed the lower primary examination from the Gurjats during the year under report.

XI.—INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

371. Under this head are included tols in which Sanskrit is taught, maktabs in which Arabic and Persian are taught, and pathsalas and other schools that do not conform to the departmental standards. INDIGENOUS EDUCATION

372. In the Presidency Division institutions of the latter class have this year ceased to exist. There are 7 advanced schools in which Arabic and Persian are taught to 113 pupils, and 59 tols for the advanced study of Sanskrit containing 551 pupils.

373. In the Chota Nagpore Division the number of Arabic and Persian advanced schools has risen from 6 to 23, and the number of pupils from 107 to 268; while the number of Sanskrit tols has increased from 2 to 6, and the number of pupils from 18 to 69. There is a considerable falling off in elementary vernacular schools owing to the transfer of 71 mission and other schools with 1,431 pupils to the list of public institutions, counterbalanced by the discovery of some new schools. On the whole, there has been a falling off

NDIGENOU EDUCATION.

under this head of 36 schools and 1,216 pupils. The Assistant Inspector observes that the number of advanced tols and maktabs is greater than appears from our returns. The former impart instruction in Sanskrit grammar, poetry, and general literature, with the puranas and astrology in certain cases, and are generally inferior in their standards to the institutions of the same class in Bengal proper. The pupils are not supplied with food by their teacher, as in Bengal, but the teacher and pupils are maintained by some well-to-do patron. The maktabs generally impart instruction in the Persian language and literature, and sometimes in the committing to memory of texts from the Koran. In some few institutions the Arabic language and literature is also taught. The teacher or *mianji* is generally supported by some rich man, whose children form the nucleus of his school. The elementary schools are indigenous pathsalas in the fullest sense of the term, in which the traditional subjects are taught to the neglect of the study of printed books and all liberal education of the kind favoured by the department. They are, however, the most yielding of all our indigenous schools, and it is from their body that our primary pathsalas are recruited. The Assistant Inspector seems to be of opinion that they will soon be absorbed in the departmental system.

374. In the Burdwan division there is a gain under this head of 105 schools and 1,918 pupils. There are 33 advanced schools teaching Arabic and Persian with 532 pupils, against 28 in the previous year with 411 pupils. There are are 197 tols with 1,332 pupils against 137 with 856 pupils in 1883-84. There are 76 elementary vernacular schools with 1,701 pupils against 13 with 190 pupils. The explanation is that the local officers have displayed greater activity in collecting statistics than they did in the previous year.

375. In Orissa there are 79 schools with 1,148 pupils included under this head. Generally speaking maktabs are ahead of tols in point of attendance. The attendance in maktabs has advanced from 605 to 709. Sanskrit grammar, literature, and logic are taught in the advanced tols, but the number of such institutions is small, nearly all of them being situated in the town of Puri. The curriculum in an average maktab consists of a few chapters from the works of Sadi. Instruction in elementary pathsalas is almost entirely confined to chanting metrical stories about gods and goddesses from palm-leaf books.

376. In the Dacca division there are 320 maktabs attended by 3,572 pupils, of whom, curious to say, 4 are Hindus, and 148 tols attended by 1,102 pupils. The Sarasvat Samaj held their examinations on the 19th and 20th May 1884. The examiners were selected from the most eminent Sanskrit schools of Calcutta, Nuddea, Hooghly, Dacca, Faridpur, and Mymensingh. Seventy-three tols competed, of whom 56 (represented by 146 candidates) belonged to Dacca. Twenty candidates presented themselves for titles, and 17 were successful. Rupees 804 were distributed in rewards to pandits, Rs. 369 in rewards to pupils, and Rs. 160 in scholarships. The income of the Samaj amounted to Rs. 2,670, of which Government contributed Rs. 500; and the balance at credit of the Association after an expenditure of Rs. 2,468 amounted with the former balance to Rs. 9,224. The encouragement offered to the indigenous institutions for preserving and encouraging Sanskrit learning in Bengal, as evidenced by the grant to the Nuddea tols and the Dacca Sarasvat Samaj, met with the approbation of the Education Commission, and was recommended by that body as an example to be followed throughout India. The Sarasvat Samaj is an independent organisation for improving the teaching in tols and forconferring titles which shall be a guarantee of the possession by their holders of genuine Sanskrit learning. As such, its objects are identical with those of Government in instituting the annual examination for Sanskrit titles.

377. The 53 indigenous schools returned for the Chittagong Division, against 27 in the previous year, are tols, maktabs, and *kyoungs*. The *kyoung* is the modern representative of the ancient Buddhist Vihára. In these institutions instruction is given in Pali and in the vernacular by a Raoli or Buddhist priest. None but Maghs are admitted into *kyoungs*.

378. In the Rajshahye Division returns of this class of schools have been received from the Pubna and Bogra districts only. From Pubna are returned 2 maktabs and 8 tols, with an average of 6 pupils each. There are more of each of these classes in the district, but they have not furnished returns. In Bogra there were reported to exist on the 31st March 3 tols

with 29 pupils. In these institutions lectures are given on law and grammar by pandits of repute. There are only 22 maktabs reported this year, against 80 in the previous year, the teachers declining to send in returns. These maktabs have considerable local popularity, and merit the title of advanced institutions.

INDIGENOUS EDUCATION.

379. In Patna there are 1,244 maktabs, tols, and pathsalas, with 12,106 pupils, unaffected by the department. In the first class of institutions Arabic or Persian is taught, in the second only Sanskrit, and in the third Hindi or Urdu, and perhaps a little Persian or Arabic, the latter being confined to learning the Koran by note. In the Hindi pathsalas of the third class no books are used, and in the Urdu pathsalas no native arithmetic is taught.

380. In Bhagulpore there are returned under the head of indigenous education 23 Sanskrit tols with 254 pupils, 6 madrasas teaching an advanced course in Arabic with 264 pupils, and 2 pathsalas with 130 pupils.

The pupils in the Bhagulpore tols are all Brahmans, and in the maktabs and madrasas all Mahomedans. In the tols the pupils receive instruction gratis, the teachers considering it objectionable to levy any fee for the pious work of imparting knowledge.

Besides the 55 schools above mentioned there are in the division many more which do not teach secular subjects and do not furnish returns.

XII.—PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

381. Under the healthy stimulus of private competition, the preparation of vernacular school-books in Bengal has cost Government almost nothing during the last 30 years. Prior to 1875, the Education Department had to select school-books for its own schools and standards of examination; but from that year the business of selecting text-books in history, geography, mathematics and science for the middle scholarship examination was entrusted to a Central Text-book Committee. The functions of this Committee were considerably enlarged by the Government resolution of January 1882, which empowered them to report to the Director of Public Instruction on all text-books suited not only to the standard of the scholarship examination, but also to the requirements of the different classes of a middle school. Down to 15th September 1885, 653 different works were received for examination in the Committee's office from authors and publishers, of which 608 have been already more or less fully reported on. The laborious duties devolving on the Committee rendered it necessary to strengthen that body by the appointment of new members during the year under review. The Committee now consists of 15 gentlemen, of whom six are members of the Bengal Education Service, two belong to other branches of the public service, four are Government pensioners, and three are professional gentlemen unconnected with Government. It is hoped that the Committee as now constituted will be able to bring out their list of authorized text-books in conformity with the views of Government. The best acknowledgments of the department are due to Dr. Rajendra Lal Mitra, Roy Bahadur, C.I.E., and his colleagues, for the work already done.

382. Besides the Central Text-book Committee sitting at Calcutta, there are branch Committees for Behar and Orissa. The former, having its head-quarters at Patna, reports the publication, during the past year, of 44 works, of which 19 were reprints and 25 were first publications. Some are printed in the new Kaithi type, but the great majority are in the Devanagari character. The Inspector, Mr. Pope, who is Secretary to the Patna Committee, states that it has been working steadily and usefully, and that it has examined many books. Mr. Pope recommends that the School-Book Society should undertake the publication of maps brought up to date in Hindi and Urdu. He also states that arrangements are being made for a supply of suitable text-books in Sonthali for the use of primary schools in the Sonthal Pergunnahs. The Assistant Inspector, Chota Nagpore, in a large portion of which the official language is Hindi, writes as follows: "A good atlas and a set of wall maps in Hindi are positive wants. There is also no sanitary primer in the language suited to the capacity of children in lower primary schools. The want of a good selection from Hindi authors for the middle scholarship examination course is also felt. A certain

PREPARATION AND DISTRIBUTION OF TEXT-BOOKS AND OTHER SCHOOL LITERATURE.

sum of money may perhaps be placed with great advantage at the disposal of the Assistant Inspector every year, with the view of encouraging local efforts towards the publication of good school-books. There is a great difficulty, as I have always represented, in connection with the supply of school-books to our pupils in the interior. Private enterprize is almost nothing in this direction in Chota Nagpore, and there is hardly a book-seller's concern in the whole province. The teachers of secondary schools procure books for their pupils from Calcutta, Patna, and the North-Western Provinces, but for the large number of our primary school pupils, the Sub-Inspectors are the only persons who are looked up to for the necessary supply. But as, under the existing state of things, this does not form a part of the Sub-Inspector's duties, and they are not supplied with the necessary funds for the purpose, most of these officers do not undertake to supply their schools with books. Under such circumstances, it seems to me to be most desirable that a certain sum of money from the district primary fund be allowed to each Sub-Inspector as a permanent advance wherewith he will be required to keep a regular supply of books for all the schools under his charge." A Central Book Depôt, either in connection with the School-Book Society or the office of Inspector of Schools at Bankipore, for the purpose of supplying Hindi school-books has, with the advance of primary education in Behar and Chota Nagpore, become a real necessity, in the absence of enterprising booksellers like those of Bengal Proper.

383. The Orissa Text-book Committee has been reorganized on a wider basis, the number of members having been increased from three to eight. Three of these are non-official gentlemen, but as regards the majority it is only proper that it should consist of officers who have to teach and examine in these books, and who have thus better opportunities of judging of their general suitability.

384. The following are the new Uriya school-books published during the year:—

Name of book.	[illegible] of book.	Name of author or publisher.	Press from which issued.
Patiganita, Part II	Arithmetic	Umesh Chandra Bose ...	Cuttack Printing Company's press.
Chandamala	Easy poetry ..	Madhusudan Rao ...	Ditto ditto.
Kusumakalika ..	Ditto	Govind Rath	Ditto ditto.
Saral Byakaran	Elementary Urya Grammar	Jagannath Rao ...	Ditto ditto.
Bharat Itibritta ..	History of India ...	Kumar Baikunthnath De	De's press, Balasore.
Byayamasikhya ..	Physical exercise ...	Ditto ditto	Ditto ditto.

385. According to the Joint-Inspector, all these books deserve encouragement, and with the exception of the last mentioned, have been included in the list of approved text-books. The Deputy Inspector of Balasore remarks thus regarding the desirability of introducing "Byayamasikhya" into the schools of Orissa. "Byayamasikhya treats of physical education, and is the only book of its kind in the Urya language. As physical education is a great want in our schools, in my humble opinion this book ought to be submitted for the opinion of the Orissa School Text-book Committee, and, if found suitable, should be circulated in our schools." Several manuscripts on elementary sanitation, written with a view to supersede the Urya version of Dr. Cunningham's Sanitary Primer, have been received for examination by the Orissa Text-book Committee, which has not as yet pronounced any opinion on their merits.

386. The Joint-Inspector further reports that an educational magazine, entitled the Sikhyabandhu, has already been started, and that it is ably conducted. There was some agitation in the local newspapers regarding certain school-books, and as the quarrels of rival authors and their partisans are not easily settled, the matter still engages some share of attention. Really healthy and cheap books approved by the Branch Text-Book Committee will always command public patronage.

387. The Calcutta School-Book Society, which receives a grant of Rs. 200 a month from Government, still serves as a chief medium for the distribution of books in the interior through its numerous agencies, but much of the work is now taken up by private book-sellers and publishers. In the year 1884 the society sold in Calcutta and its 142 agencies in different parts of the country 156,597 books valued at Rs. 55,526.

DARJEELING,
The 10*th October* 1885.

C. H. TAWNEY,
Offg. Director of Public Instruction.

EDUCATION.—GENERAL TABLE I.

Abstract return of Colleges, Schools, and Scholars in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1884-85.

(For details—*see* General Table III.)

AREA AND POPULATION.				PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.							Private institutions.		GRAND TOTAL.	Percentage of—	REMARKS.
Total area in square miles.	Number of towns and villages.*	Population.		University education.		School education, general.		School education, special.		Total of public institutions.					
				Arts colleges	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.		Advanced.	Elementary.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
165,775	Towns ... 232	Males 33,917 217	Institutions — For males...	24	10	2,098	65,585	22	32	67,771	2,028	465	70,264	Institutions to number of towns and villages. 27·03	
	Villages ... 259,686	Females 34,243,381									2,493				
	Total ... 259,918	Total 68,160,598	Institutions — For females	1	...	57	2,297	3	...	2,358	......	19	2,377	·91	
											19				
			Institutions — Total ...	25	10	2,155	67,882	25	32	70,129	2,028	484	72,641	27·94	
											2,512				
			Scholars ... Males ...	2,773	927	167,669	1,188,815	1,049	2,728	1,363,961	20,008	6,578	1,390,547	Male scholars to male population of school-going age.† 27·33	
											26,586				
			Scholars ... Females ...	6	3	4,789	73,946	136	...	78,880	318	435	79,633	Female scholars to female population of school-going age.† 1·55	
											753				
			Scholars ... Total ...	2,779	930	172,458	1,262,761	1,185	2,728	1,442,841	20,326	7,013	1,470,180	Total scholars to total population of school-going age. 14·38	
											27,339				

* A town contains 5,000 inhabitants or upwards. A village contains less than 5,000 inhabitants.
† The population of school-going age is taken at 15 per cent. of the whole population.

EDUCATION.—GENERAL TABLE II.

Abstract return of expenditure on Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

(For details—*see* General Table IV.)

	TOTAL DIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.							TOTAL INDIRECT EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.								Total expenditure on education.	REMARKS.
	University Education.		School Education, general.		School Education, special.		Total.	University.	Direction.	Inspection.	Scholarships.	Buildings.	Special grants for furniture and apparatus.	Miscellaneous.	Total.		
	Arts colleges.	Professional colleges.	Secondary schools.	Primary schools.	Training schools.	All other special schools.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. INSTITUTIONS ... For males	5,58,566	2,27,226	24,35,332	27,17,807	86,334	2,32,182	62,57,447	31,318	56,751	4,42,660	1,84,875	2,28,559	9,007	1,09,364	10,62,534	73,19,981	
" females ...	3,554	......	2,32,233	2,45,094	14,316	......	4,95,197	...	...	......	......	......	...	......	......	4,95,197	
Total ...	5,62,120	2,27,226	26,67,565	29,62,901	1,00,650	2,32,182	67,52,644	31,318	56,751	4,42,660	1,84,875	2,28,559	9,007	1,09,364	10,62,534	78,15,178	
2. (*a*) Percentages of provincial expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total provincial expenditure on public instruction.	10·61	6·61	20·65	23·88	2·51	4·34	68·60	...	1·84	14·30	5·32	6·23	·27	3·44	31·40	100	
(*b*) Percentages of local fund expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total local fund expenditure on public instruction.	......	......	17·29	63·39	......	......	80·68	...	...	8·31	5·88	......	...	5·13	19·32	100	
(*c*) Percentages of municipal expenditure included in columns 2—17 to total municipal expenditure on public instruction.	......	......	67·96	23·48	......	·43	91·87	...	...	·64	·51	6·46	·21	·37	8·13	100	
(*d*) Percentages of total expenditure in columns 2—17 to total expenditure on public instruction.	7·19	2·91	34·13	37·91	1·29	2·97	86·40	·40	·73	5·66	2·37	2·92	·12	1·40	13·60	100	
3.—AVERAGE* ANNUAL COST OF EDUCATING EACH PUPIL IN—	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.										
Departmental institutions. Cost to provincial revenues.	268 13 9	421 8 1	9 0 3	3 12 9	104 5 7	62 8 2	30 13 6										
Departmental institutions. Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 3 2	......	......	......	0 2 8										
Total cost ...	366 0 1	470 7 2	23 12 9	4 2 8	105 6 6	83 12 0	48 15 7										
Local fund schools† Cost to provincial revenues.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......										
Local fund schools† Cost to local funds ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......										
Total cost ...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......										

Municipal schools†	Cost to provincial revenues.	......	......	0 7 6	......	......	......	0 5 6
	Cost to municipal funds	......	......	2 10 2	4 3 7	......	19 2 0	3 2 5
	Total cost ...	......	......	9 11 10	4 3 7	.. ...	19 8 0	8 4 11
Institutions in native states.	Cost to native state revenues.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Total cost ...	......	......	.. ...	......	......	......	......
Aided institutions...	Cost to provincial revenues.	29 13 8	......	4 0 4	0 11 3	18 12 8	4 6 2	1 0 5
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 6 1	0 0 3	......	......	0 0 9
	Total cost ...	177 4 9	......	16 3 3	2 11 0	60 15 11	27 11 4	4 0 7
Unaided institutions ...	Total cost ...	58 9 9	.. ...	11 14 9	2 3 6	......	91 15 1	5 12 6
All institutions ...	Cost to provincial revenues.	154 12 3	421 8 1	3 14 7	0 10 6	65 3 0	47 9 5	2 11 3
	Cost to local and municipal funds.	......	......	0 4 10	0 0 3	......	0 1 9	0 1 1
	TOTAL COST ...	266 4 6	470 7 2	16 6 5	2 10 6	85 1 3	82 9 6	6 13 10

* The annual cost is calculated on the *direct* expenditure only. The average cost of educating each pupil is obtained by dividing the direct expenditure by the average number on the rolls monthly during the year.

† The average cost of each pupil in local fund and municipal schools is obtained from the figures given in General Table VII.

Fractions of a rupee are omitted, except in the columns showing the average annual cost of educating each pupil.

EDUCATION, GENE

Return of Colleges and Schools and of Scholars attending them

Class of Institutions.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.															
	Under Public Management.								Under Private Management.							
	Maintained by the Department.				Maintained by Municipal Boards.				Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.				Unaided.			
	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on 31st March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.																
Arts Colleges.																
English ...	13	946	1,130	969	...	...	...	...	5	877	707	588	7	956	1,090	845
COLLEGES OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.																
Law ...	6	125	163	134	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	524	602	478
Medicine ...	1	132	170	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Engineering ...	1	149	150	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
SECONDARY EDUCATION.																
High and Middle Schools.																
For Boys—																
High schools ... English ...	51	14,401	14,473	11,859	2	490	507	390	131	19,434	18,060	14,582	65	18,947	18,581	15,114
Middle „ ... English ...	8	1,016	1,016	833	1	280	265	224	545	38,595	35,519	27,450	155	9,295	8,878	6,680
Middle „ ... Vernacular...	180	10,474	9,441	7,357	9	1,444	1,348	992	849	47,872	44,354	34,530	102	6,221	5,733	4,429
For Girls—																
High schools ... English ...	2	186	201	143	...	...	...	...	1	40	41	86	5	513	465	434
Middle „ ... English ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	2,040	1,938	1,601	4	238	258	223
Middle „ ... Vernacular...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	957	940	732	1	20	16	14
Total Secondary Schools ...	241	26,077	25,131	20,192	12	2,214	2,120	1,606	1,570	108,938	101,452	78,940	332	35,229	33,926	26,894
PRIMARY EDUCATION.																
Primary Schools.																
For Boys—																
Upper primary ...	22	753	733	496	6	201	184	96	2,615	96,926	89,253	71,816	70	2,858	2,595	2,036
Lower „ ...	8	152	149	104	20	489	459	189	56,886	1,042,262	914,844	765,012	5,949	78,997	69,758	58,726
For Girls—																
Upper primary ...	...	...	...	...	4	160	147	115	260	8,274	7,867	5,755	14	587	554	426
Lower „	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,897	28,711	26,036	20,001	122	2,391	2,201	1,766
Total Primary Schools ..	30	905	882	600	30	850	790	400	61,658	1,176,173	1,038,000	862,584	6,164	84,833	75,108	62,954
SPECIAL EDUCATION.																
Schools for Special Instruction.																
School of Art ...	1	157	145	110	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Training schools for masters ...	16	654	642	532	...	...	...	...	6	429	428	390	...	...	...	...
Ditto for mistresses ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	102	118	94	...	...	...	...
Medical schools ...	4	504	547	454	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	168	180	110
Surveying „ ...	3	156	164	135	1	15	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial „ ...	2	62	63	58	...	...	...	...	1	4	5	4	2	106	96	42
Madrasas ...	6	1,057	1,183	872	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	331	287	213
Other schools ...	1	31	30	25	...	...	...	...	3	102	111	67	1	35	34	29
Total Special Schools...	33	2,621	2,774	2,186	1	15	16	15	13	637	657	555	10	640	547	394
Total Schools of Public Instruction ...	325	30,955	30,400	24,381	43	3,079	2,926	2,021	63,246	1,286,625	1,140,876	942,667	6,515	122,182	111,213	91,560

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS ...

1. ADVANCED, TEACHING—
   (a) Arabic or Persian ... ...
   (b) Sanskrit ... ...
2. ELEMENTARY, TEACHING a Vernacular only or mainly ... ... For boys ... / „ girls ...
3. OTHER SCHOOLS not conforming to Departmental Standards ... For boys ... / „ girls ...

Total ...

GRAND TOTAL ...

RAL TABLE III.

in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

Grand total of public institutions.	Grand total of scholars on the 31st March.	Number of Scholars on the 31st of March learning— English.	A classical language.	A vernacular language.	Classification of Scholars on the 31st of March according to Race or Creed. Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahummadans.	Others.	Remarks.
18	19	20	21	22	23a	23b	23c	23d	23e	24
25	2,779	2,741	1,910	......	47	32	2,563	120	8	6 girls.
8	649	649	......	......	4	2	610	33	......	
1	132	132	......	......	33	3	86	1	9	3 girls.
1	149	149	......	......	45	......	99	1	4	
249	58,272	48,723	19,146	32,076	1,479	490	45,94	5,095	255	69 girls.
709	40,186	34,096	813	47,557	1,449	457	40,789	6,223	268	421 girls.
1,140	66,011	8,011	168	65,647	......	182	56,641	8,868	320	743 girls.
8	739	632	84	215	514	51	114	1	59	27 boys.
30	2,273	2,243	299	184	2,014	191	68	......	......	401 boys.
19	977	113	......	977	9	231	712	25	......	5 boys.
2,155	172,458	93,818	20,510	140,656	5,465	1,611	144,268	20,212	902	1,233 girls in boys' schools. 433 boys in girls' schools.
2,722	100,788	478	103	100,727	27	518	81,580	17,406	1,207	3,423 girls.
62,863	1,121,900	401	70,816	1,101,042	37	3,375	727,392	364,361	26,735	31,370 girls.
278	9,021	1,121	63	8,306	600	1,048	7,099	171	103	373 boys
2,019	31,102	59	652	30,718	50	846	24,055	5,252	899	597 boys.
67,882	1,262,761	2,059	71,634	1,240,793	714	5,787	840,126	387,190	28,944	34,793 girls in boys' schools. 970 boys in girls' schools.
1	157	......	......	......	......	......	154	2	1	
22	1,083	122	399	1,077	......	348	578	71	91	34 girls.
3	102	38	......	102	9	93	......	......	......	
6	672	......	......	521	......	4	533	130	5	
4	171	......	......	171	1	17	130	23	....	
5	172	......	......	100	......	32	100	34	6	
11	1,388	526	1,363	75	......	......	1	1,386	1	
5	168	31	80	111	......	......	137	......	31	
57	3,913	717	1,842	2,157	10	489	1,633	1,646	135	34 girls.
70,129	1,442,841	100,265	95,896	1,389,606	6,318	7,924	989,385	409,212	30,002	36,060 girls in boys' schools. 1,403 boys in girls' schools.
940	10,485	......	10,225	347	......	......	1,226	9,259	......	313 girls.
1,088	9,841	......	9,792	300	......	......	9,835	......	6	5 girls.
356	4,978	......	417	4,561	......	......	3,853	952	173	84 girls
16	287	......	186	101	......	45	19	218	5	
109	1,728	1	1,229	490	......	......	132	1,107	489	44 girls.
3	20	......	20	......	......	......	......	20	......	
2,512	27,339	1	21,869	5,808	......	45	15,065	11,556	673	446 girls in boys' schools.
72,641	1,470,180	100,266	117,705	1,895,414	6,318	7,969	1,004,450	420,768	30,675	36,515 girls in boys' schools. 1,403 boys in girls' schools.

EDUCATION, GENE

Return of Expenditure on Public Instruction in the

OBJECT OF EXPENDITURE.	PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS. — UNDER PUBLIC MANAGEMENT. — Maintained by the Department. — Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Maintained by Municipal Boards. — Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
	a	b	c	2d	2e	2f	2	3a	3b	3c	3d	3e	3f	3
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Arts Colleges.														
English	3,03,813	......	......	91,379	......	18,397	4,13,589	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
COLLEGE OR DEPARTMENTS OF COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING.														
Law	......	......	......	8,396	......	798	9,194	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Medicine	1,40,387	......	......	9,777	......	......	1,50,164	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Engineering	63,200	......	......	4,668	......	......	67,868	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
SECONDARY EDUCATION.														
High and Middle Schools.														
For boys—														
High schools ... English	1,37,601	......	3,770	2,89,289	6,997	15,687	4,55,344	859	...	1,280	6,101	...	...	8,240
Middle schools { English	24,086	......	600	21,436	120	240	46,482	...	...	578	1,042	...	...	1,620
Middle schools { Vernacular	47,477	......	694	20,142	5,702	164	74,179	183	...	3,728	6,621	75	239	10,796
For girls—														
High schools ... English	17,400	......	......	3,941	652	79	22,162	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Middle schools { English	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Middle schools { Vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Total Secondary schools	2,26,654	......	5,064	3,34,808	15,471	16,170	5,98,167	992	...	5,586	13,764	75	239	20,656
PRIMARY EDUCATION.														
Primary Schools (Vernacular).														
For boys—														
Upper primary	2,537	......	......	264	......	35	2,836	...	787	......	......	...	...	787
Lower primary	814	......	......	16	12	......	842	...	1,710	......	......	...	...	1,710
For girls—														
Upper primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	842	......	...	...	842
Lower primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Total Primary schools	3,351	......	......	280	12	35	3,678	...	2,497	842	......	...	...	3,339
SPECIAL EDUCATION.														
Schools for Special Instruction.														
School of Art	19,236	......	......	3,406	......	......	22,642	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Training schools for masters	66,992	......	......	509	......	150	67,651	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Ditto for mistresses	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Medical schools	75,214	......	......	12,268	......	100	87,501	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Surveying schools	7,066	......	......	1,618	......	......	8,684	...	...	306	6	...	...	312
Industrial schools	2,307	......	......	33	......	......	2,340	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Madrassas	25,429	......	......	4,025	......	23,831	53,285	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Other schools	4,021	......	......	......	......	......	4,021	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Total Special schools	2,00,265	......	......	21,859	......	24,090	2,46,214	...	...	306	6	...	...	312
University	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Direction	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Inspection	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Arts colleges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Professional colleges	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Secondary schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Primary ditto	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Scholarships held in ... Special ditto other than training schools	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Buildings	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Furniture and apparatus (special grants only)	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
Miscellaneous	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	...	......	......	...	...	......
TOTAL EXPENDITURE ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION	9,37,670	......	5,064	4,71,167	15,483	59,490	14,88,874	992	2,497	6,734	13,770	75	239	24,307

RAL TABLE IV.

Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

Under Private Management.											Total Expenditure from						
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards.							Unaided.										
Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	Provincial revenues.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal funds.	Fees.	All other sources.	GRAND TOTAL.	REMARKS.
4a	4b	4c	4d	4e	4f	4	5a	5b	5c	5	6a	6b	6c	6d	6e	6	7
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
22,900	...	......	34,633	24,528	53,927	1,35,988	2,598	......	9,945	12,543	3,26,713	...	......	1,28,610	1,06,707	5,62,120	Exclusive of the expenditure in the La Martinière, Metropolitan, City and Albert Colleges.
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	8,396	708	9,104	Surplus fee in the Patna College, Rs. 3,097.
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,40,387	...	......	9,777	......	1,50,164	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	63,200	...	......	4,608	......	67,808	
96,251	...	18,080	3,42,522	78,820	50,094	5,86,667	2,11,744	45,282	49,123	3,06,149	2,34,711	...	24,030	8,19,656	2,48,003	13,56,400	
1,59,886	917	12,211	1,63,626	1,57,826	22,210	5,16,176	23,723	30,020	12,426	66,169	1,83,472	917	13,389	2,09,827	2,22,842	6,30,447	
1,15,939	...	6,117	1,17,926	86,732	4,819	3,31,533	10,356	13,056	8,565	31,977	1,63,540	...	10,539	1,55,045	1,19,352	4,48,485	
1,920	...	......	1,825	2,051	......	5,796	......	......	......	......	19,410	...	......	5,766	2,782	27,958	
28,093	...	180	94,224	38,124	15,668	1,76,889	102	......	......	102	28,693	...	180	94,326	53,792	1,76,991	
6,167	...	391	1,061	8,598	10,950	27,167	...	117	.....	117	6,167	...	391	1,061	19,665	27,284	
4,08,356	917	37,879	7,21,184	3,72,151	1,03,741	16,44,228	2,45,925	88,475	70,114	4,04,514	6,36,002	917	48,520	13,15,681	6,66,436	26,67,565	
1,44,031	454	3,933	1,13,835	41,988	10,985	3,15,226	2,413	2,560	3,531	8,504	1,46,568	1,241	3,933	1,16,512	59,099	3,27,353	
5,03,516	411	6,905	13,93,957	1,48,611	1,83,586	22,36,986	1,14,793	21,088	15,055	1,50,916	5,04,330	2,121	6,905	15,08,700	3,08,332	23,90,454	
47,254	...	2,576	14,993	75,298	30,629	1,70,750	521	2,180	1,001	3,702	47,254	...	3,418	15,514	1,09,108	1,75,294	
37,422	...	2,515	3,982	19,545	2,588	66,052	585	2,965	198	3,748	37,422	...	2,515	4,567	25,296	69,800	
7,32,223	865	15,929	15,26,767	2,85,442	2,27,788	27,89,014	1,18,312	28,793	19,765	1,66,870	7,35,574	3,362	16,771	16,45,359	5,61,836	29,62,001	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	10,236	...	......	3,406	......	22,642	
5,539	...	......	791	12,353	......	18,683	......	......	......	......	72,531	...	......	1,300	12,503	86,334	
4,628	..	......	2,469	7,219	......	14,316	......	......	......	......	4,628	...	......	2,469	7,219	14,316	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	2,184	......	......	2,184	75,214	...	......	14,454	109	89,775	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	7,066	...	306	1,624	......	8,996	
92	...	......	......	59	......	151	......	180	740	920	2,399	...	......	33	979	3,411	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	88	32,000	13,785	45,873	25,429	...	......	4,113	69,616	99,158	
417	...	......	261	2,203	182	3,068	......	......	1,116	1,116	4,438	...	......	201	3,501	8,200	
10,676	...	......	3,521	21,884	182	36,213	2,272	32,180	15,641	50,093	2,10,941	...	306	27,658	93,027	3,32,832	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	31,318	......	31,318	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	56,751	...	......	......	....	56,751	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,40,407	441	461	......	1,261	4,42,660	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	71,242	...	......	......	17,059	88,301	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	18,469	...	......	......	1,206	19,675	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	67,079	812	149	......	1,502	69,042	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,525	...	214	......	295	5,034	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,613	...	......	......	210	2,823	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,91,815	...	4,569	......	32,175	2,28,559	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	8,339	...	150	......	518	9,007	
......	...	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,05,950	272	263	......	2,879	1,09,364	
11,74,155	1,782	53,808	22,86,105	7,03,955	3,85,038	46,05,443	3,69,107	1,49,448	1,15,465	6,34,020	30,80,037	5,304	71,412	31,71,467	14,86,958	78,15,178	

EDUCATION.—GENERAL TABLE V.

Return of the Stages of Instruction of Pupils in Public Schools for General Education in the Lower Provinces of Bengal at the end of the official year 1884-85.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on 31st March.	High stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Middle Stage, but have not passed the Matriculation Examination. 1			Middle stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Middle Stage. 2			Upper primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage, but have not passed beyond the Upper Primary Stage. 3			Lower primary stage. Comprising all pupils who have not passed beyond the Lower Primary Stage. Reading printed books. 4			Lower primary stage. Not reading printed books. 5			Total.		
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Secondary schools.																				
Boys' schools.																				
High English ... Government ...	53	14,891	3,838	......	3,838	4,955	......	4,955	3,501		3,501	2,431	......	2,431	166	......	166	14,891	.....	14,891
High English ... Aided ...	131	19,434	3,334	3	3,337	5,494	4	5,498	5,337	17	5,354	4,869	12	4,881	358	6	364	19,392	42	19,434
High English ... Unaided ...	65	18,947	4,092	.....	4,092	6,187	......	6,187	4,584	7	4,591	3,616	8	3,624	253	12	265	18,732	27	*18,759
Middle English ... Government ...	9	1,296	.....	....	......	307	9	316	338	11	349	532	14	546	83	2	85	1,260	36	1,296
Middle English ... Aided ...	545	38,595	2	....	2	7,191	17	7,208	11,272	60	11,332	16,638	145	16,783	3,172	98	3,270	38,275	320	38,595
Middle English ... Unaided ...	155	9,295	......	.	....	1,318	.....	1,318	2,465	3	2,468	4,536	60	4,596	911	2	913	9,230	65	9,295
Middle vernacular ... Government ...	189	11,918	......	.. .	.....	1,941	1	1,942	2,795	6	2,801	4,887	29	4,916	2,252	7	2,259	11,875	43	11,918
Middle vernacular ... Aided ...	849	47,872	9	......	9	7,278	2	7,280	11,750	47	11,797	21,783	282	22,065	6,423	298	6,721	47,243	629	47,872
Middle vernacular ... Unaided ...	102	6,221	......	.....	... .	621	1	622	1,460	3	1,463	2,691	30	2,721	1,378	37	1,415	6,150	71	6,221
Total ...	2,098	168,469	11,275	3	11,278	35,292	34	35,326	43,502	154	43,656	61,983	580	62,563	14,996	462	15,458	167,048	1,233	168,281
Girls' schools.																				
High English ... Government ...	2	186	... ..	13	13	......	27	27	......	41	41	.....	105	105	......	......	......	......	186	188
High English ... Aided ...	1	40	......	3	3	... ..	8	8	....	22	22	... ..	7	7	......	... ..	......	......	40	40
High English ... Unaided ...	5	513	.. ..	41	41	......	152	152	2	80	82	9	69	78	16	38	54	27	380	†407
Middle English ... Government ...	......	....	... .	.....	......	... .	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Middle English ... Aided ...	26	2,049	......	... ..	......	12	323	335	38	497	535	102	526	628	171	371	542	323	1,717	2,040
Middle English ... Unaided ...	4	233	......	.. ...	......	6	25	31	12	58	70	17	35	52	43	37	80	78	155	233
Middle vernacular ... Government ...	......	.....	......	..	......	......	......	......	......	... .	......	......	... ..	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......
Middle vernacular ... Aided ...	18	957	......	......	......	......	95	95	1	204	205	4	423	427	......	230	230	5	952	957
Middle vernacular ... Unaided ...	1	20	......	.....	......	......	1	1	......	1	1	.... .	1	1	......	17	17	......	20	20
Total ...	57	3,989	... .	57	57	18	631	649	53	903	956	132	1,166	1,298	230	693	923	433	3,450	3,883
Total secondary schools ...	2,155	172,458	11,275	60	11,335	35,310	665	35,975	43,555	1,057	44,612	62,115	1,746	63,861	15,226	1,155	16,381	167,481	4,683	172,164
Primary schools.																				
For boys.																				
Upper primary ... Government ...	28	954	......	......	......	11	......	11	227	......	227	423	8	431	259	26	285	920	34	954
Upper primary ... Aided ...	2,615	96,926	......	......	... ..	159	......	159	18,113	114	18,227	49,706	1,484	51,190	25,634	1,716	27,350	93,612	3,314	96,926
Upper primary ... Unaided ...	79	2,858	......	......	... ..	5	......	5	435	25	460	1,547	22	1,569	796	28	824	2,783	75	2,858
Lower primary ... Government ...	28	641	......	. ...	.....	......	......	......	19	.....	19	294	4	298	317	7	324	630	11	641
Lower primary ... Aided ...	56,686	1,042,262	.. ...	... ..	... .	......	... ..	......	4,419	30	4,449	565,257	12,064	577,321	443,221	17,271	460,492	1,012,897	29,365	1,042,262
Lower primary ... Unaided ...	5,949	78,997	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	339	.... .	339	29,549	528	30,077	47,115	1,466	48,581	77,003	1,994	78,997
Total ...	65,585	1,222,638	......	......	......	175	.. ...	175	23,552	169	23,721	646,776	14,110	660,886	517,342	20,514	537,856	1,187,845	34,793	1,222,638
For girls.																				
Upper primary ... Government ...	4	160	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	11	......	78	78	......	71	71	......	160	160
Upper primary ... Aided ...	260	8,274	......	......	......	......	73	73	31	1,267	1,298	185	3,606	3,851	75	2,957	3,032	291	7,963	‡8,254
Upper primary ... Unaided ...	14	587	......	......	......	......	......	......	24	85	109	30	259	289	28	161	189	88	505	587
Lower primary ... Government ...	......	......	......	......	......	... ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	.. ...	.....
Lower primary ... Aided ...	1,897	28,711	... ..	......	.... .	......	......	......	......	69	69	367	15,077	15,444	212	12,986	13,198	579	28,132	28,711
Lower primary ... Unaided ...	123	2,391	......	......	......	.. .	......	......	......	3	3	11	1,345	1,356	7	1,025	1,032	18	2,373	2,391
Total ...	2,297	40,123	......	......	......	... ..	73	73	55	1,435	1,490	593	20,425	21,018	323	17,200	17,522	970	39,133	40,103
Total primary schools ...	67,882	1,262,761	......	...	......	175	73	248	23,607	1,604	25,211	647,369	34,535	681,904	517,664	37,714	555,378	1,188,815	73,926	1,262,741
GRAND TOTAL ...	70,037	1,435,219	11,275	60	11,335	35,485	738	36,223	67,162	2,661	69,823	709,484	36,281	745,765	532,890	38,869	571,759	1,356,296	78,609	¶1,434,905

I.—For the purposes of this return, schools maintained by municipal boards should be included under Government schools.
II.—The number of girls shewn in this table should correspond with the number returned under primary and secondary schools in general form III.
III.—Mixed schools should be entered as boys' schools or girls' schools, according as the number of boys or of girls is greater.
* Returns of 188 pupils from the La Martiniere boys' have not been furnished.
† Returns of 106 pupils from the Darjeeling convent girls' school have not been furnished.
‡ Returns of 20 pupils from Old Church Parochial home have not been furnished.
¶ Exclusive of 314 pupils, whose returns have not been furnished.

EDUCATION, GENERAL TABLE VI.

Return showing the results of prescribed Examination in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

NATURE OF EXAMINATION.	NUMBER OF INSTITUTIONS SENDING EXAMINEES.				NUMBER OF EXAMINEES.					NUMBER PASSED.					RACE OR CREED OF PASSED SCHOLARS.				
	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Government institutions.	Aided institutions.	Other institutions.	Private students.	Total.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Native Christians.	Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Others.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16a	16b	16c	16d	16e
ARTS COLLEGES—																			
1. Supplementary Bachelor of Arts	7	3	1	11	80	79	33	26	218	44	40	18	10	112	...	.	103	2	7
2. Ditto First Examination in Arts.	11	7	5	23	222	201	128	36	587	135	90	60	15	290	8	6	258	10	8
COLLEGES FOR PROFESSIONAL TRAINING—																			
Law—																			
1. Bachelor-of-law	7	......	2	9	53	......	87	...	140	35	......	42	..	77	...	...	......	...	...
Medicine—																			
1. First M. B.	1	... ..	...	1	27	......	...	...	27	13	......	..	...	13	...	...	.. ...	...	...
2. Do. L. M. S.	1	... .	...	1	0	......	.	...	9	3	......	...	...	3		...	...	...	...
3. Second M. B.	1	.. ..	...	1	20	.. ..	..	..	20	11	..	.	..	11	...	.	.....	...	...
4. Do. L. M. S.	1	... ..	...	1	5	.. ...	...	...	5	3	......	...	...	3	..	...	......	...	...
Engineering—																			
1. L. C. E.	1	......	. .	1	9	.. ...	...	.	9	...	......	...	...	. ...	...	...	......	...	...
2. First Examination in Engineering.	1	......	...	1	10	.....	...	...	10	5	. ...	...	..	5	...	.	......	...	...
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																			
Middle English Scholarship Examination, Boys ..	6	378	33	417	44	1,075	112	60	1,201	25	546	40	12	623	...	6	595	21	1
Middle English Scholarship Examination, Girls ...	..	..	.	..	...	.	.	..	...		..		..	. . .	..	..	. . .	.	...
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, Boys ...	160	762	76	998	700	2,551	212	1,019	4,482	450	1,579	102	248	2,379	...	4	2,174	198	3
Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination, Girls ..	...	. ..	.	.	...	3		.	3		3	..		3	...	1	2	..	
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination, Boys ..	19	1,894	111	2,024	56	5,171	271	504	6,002	41	2,526	158	228	2,953	...	6	2,663	255	29
Upper Primary Scholarship Examination, Girls ..		21	1	22	..	73	4	..	77	.	23		.	23	...	4	17	2	
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, Boys .	10	11,295	101	11,406	42	42,078	282	458	43,410	9	21,031	152	308	21,500	..	9	18,197	3,039	256
Lower Primary Scholarship Examination, Girls .		140	...	140	...	400	...	1	407	...	237	38	1	276	..	1	265	7	3
Girls' Scholarship Examination held by the Hitakari Sabha of Utterpara	...	78	..	78	...	191	...	.	191	...	134			134	..	.	134	.	..

EDUCATION, GENERAL,

Return showing the Distribution of Local Fund and Municipal Expenditure on

Objects of Expenditure.	Expenditure of Local Fund Boards on Public Instruction. — In Institutions maintained by Local Fund Boards. — Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Local rates or cesses.	Municipal grants.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	In Institutions maintained by — The Department.	Municipal Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Local Fund expenditure on Public Instruction.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
SECONDARY EDUCATION.															
High and Middle Schools.															
For Boys—															
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
For Girls—															
High schools ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...
Middle ... English	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Middle ... Vernacular	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
PRIMARY EDUCATION.															
Primary Schools.															
For Boys—															
Upper primary	6	201	184	96	...	787*	...	...	...	...	787*	...	...	...	787*
Lower "	20	489	459	189	...	1,710*	...	...		...	1,710*	...	...	...	1,710*
For Girls—															
Upper primary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	26	690	643	285	...	2,497*	...		...	...	2,497*	...	...	...	2,497*
SCHOOL EDUCATION, SPECIAL.															
Schools for Special Instruction.															
Training schools for Masters	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto schools for Mistresses	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Medical schools	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surveying "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Industrial "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Madrasas		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
INSPECTION	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	441*
SCHOLARSHIPS held in—															
Secondary schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12*
Primary "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Special schools other than training schools	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
BUILDINGS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
FURNITURE AND APPARATUS (Special grants only)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
MISCELLANEOUS	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	272*
GRAND TOTAL	26	690	643	285	...	2,497	...	...	...	...	2,497	...	...	...	3,522*

* Khondmal Cess Fund.

TABLE VII.

Public Instruction in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the official year 1884-85.

EXPENDITURE OF MUNICIPAL BOARDS ON PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.																	
IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY MUNICIPAL BOARDS.											IN INSTITUTIONS MAINTAINED BY—						
Number of institutions.	Number of scholars on the rolls on the 31st of March.	Average number on the rolls monthly during the year.	Average daily attendance.	Provincial grants.	Municipal rates.	Local fund grants.	Fee	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.	The Department.	Local Fund Boards.	Private persons or associations.	Total Municipal expenditure on Public Instruction.	Total Expenditure of Local Fund and Municipal Boards on Public Instruction.		REMARKS.
17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32		33
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.		
2	490	507	890	859	1,280	......	6,101	......	......	8,240	3,770	......	18,080	24,030	24,030		
1	280	265	224	......	578	......	1,042	......	......	1,620	600	......	12,211	13,389	13,389		
9	1,444	1,348	992	153	3,728	......	6,621	75	239	10,796	694	......	6,117	10,539	10,539		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	180	180	180		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	361	361	361		
12	2,214	2,120	1,606	902	5,586	......	13,704	75	239	20,656	5,064	......	37,849	48,499	48,499		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	3,903	3,903	3,903		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	6,905	6,905	6,905		
4	160	147	115	......	842	......	......	......	......	842	......	......	2,576	3,418	3,418		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2,515	2,515	2,515		
4	160	147	115	......	842	......	......	......	......	842	......	......	15,899	16,741	16,741		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
1	15	16	15	......	306	......	6	......	......	312	......	......	......	306	306		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
1	15	16	15	......	306	......	6	......	......	312	......	......	......	306	306		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	461	461		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	149	149		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	214	214		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		
......	......	......	......	166	2,738	......	......	......	......	2,904	30	......	7	2,775	2,775		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	385	385	385		
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	615	615		
17	2,389	2,283	1,730	1,158	9,472	......	13,770	75	239	24,714	5,094	......	54,140	70,145	70,145		

EDUCATION SUBSIDIARY TABLE I.

Return of the Caste and Creed of pupils at the Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal for the year 1884-85.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Hindus. (1).—Brahmans, Rajputs, Kayasths, and Babhans.	Hindus. (2).—Navasakhs.	Hindus. (3).—Sonarbanias, Carpenters, Goldsmiths, and other intermediate castes.	Hindus. (4).—Chamars, Domes, Haris, Bagdis, Pods, &c.	Hindus. Total.	Mussulmans.	Christians. Europeans and Eurasians.	Christians. Native Christians.	Christians. Total.	Others (Aboriginal races, Buddhists, Parsis, &c.).	Grand Total of all races.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION.													
Arts Colleges—													
Government	13	946	762	47	28	1	838	95	2	6	8	5	946
Aided	5	877	599	106	71	....	776	31	41	26	67	3	877
Unaided	7	956	706	147	96	..	949	3	4	......	4	......	956
Colleges or departments of colleges for professional training—													
Law { Government	6	125	107	3	2	..	112	13	...	......	......	......	125
Law { Unaided	2	524	401	58	39	...	498	20	4	2	6	......	524
Medicine ... Government	1	132	69	2	15		86	1	33	3	36	9	132
Engineering Ditto	1	149	82	13	4	....	99	1	45	......	45	4	149
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION.													
For Boys—													
High English { Government	53	14,891	10,015	1,004	1,057	41	12,117	2,516	21	110	131	127	14,891
High English { Aided	131	19,434	12,599	2,456	1,456	90	(a) 16,601	1,356	1,205	169	1,374	64	19,395
High English { Unaided	65	18,947	11,257	3,093	2,761	51	(b) 17,162	1,223	253	220	473	64	18,922
Middle do. { Government	9	1,296	361	84	132	3	580	540	92	2	94	82	1,296
Middle do. { Aided	545	38,595	21,088	5,760	4,973	441	(c) 32,268	4,415	1,354	433	1,787	112	38,582
Middle do. { Unaided	155	9,295	4,945	1,388	1,498	97	7,928	1,268	3	22	25	74	9,295
Do. vernacular { Government	189	11,918	5,477	1,587	2,802	190	10,056	1,631	...	15	15	216	11,918
Do. vernacular { Aided	849	47,872	23,752	8,882	7,644	991	41,269	6,373	..	152	152	78	47,872
Do. vernacular { Unaided	102	6,221	2,788	951	1,433	144	5,316	864	......	15	15	26	6,221
Upper primary { Government	28	954	195	310	174	25	713	86	...	...	..	155	954
Upper primary { Aided	2,015	96,926	35,128	17,711	22,580	2,992	78,411	17,017	27	465	492	1,006	96,926
Upper primary { Unaided	79	2,858	1,004	555	832	65	2,456	303	... ..	58	58	46	2,858
Lower do. { Government	28	641	38	141	122	28	329	8	...	... ..	... ..	304	641
Lower do. { Aided	56,986	1,042,262	2,42,423	180,547	201,662	50,900	675,532	341,647	25	2,087	2,112	22,971	1,042,262
Lower do. { Unaided	5,949	78,997	16,490	16,161	14,884	3,996	51,531	22,706	12	1,288	1,300	3,460	78,997
For Girls—													
High English { Government	2	186	96	......	10	....	106	1	5	15	20	59	186
High English { Aided	1	40	2	...	......	......	2	.....	3	35	38	......	40
High English { Unaided	5	513	......	...	......	... ..	(d) 0	...	506	1	507	... ..	507
Middle do. { Aided	26	2,040	56	......	10	......	(e) 68	......	1,789	183	1,972	......	2,040
Middle do. { Unaided	4	233	......	...	..	...	... ..	......	225	8	233	......	233
Do. vernacular { Aided	18	957	546	88	65	13	712	5	9	231	240	......	957
Do. vernacular { Unaided	1	20	..	.....	......	......	... ..	20	.....	......	....	...	20
Upper primary { Government	4	160	33	26	49	....	108	2	...	50	50	...	160
Upper primary { Aided	260	8,274	3,937	1,163	1,205	312	6,617	146	446	996	1,442	69	8,274
Upper primary { Unaided	14	587	211	76	73	13	(f) 373	23	154	2	156	84	586
Lower do. { Aided	1,897	28,711	11,945	4,355	5,101	831	22,232	5,061	22	629	651	767	28,711
Lower do. { Unaided	122	2,391	1,014	400	351	58	1,823	191	28	217	245	132	2,391
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION.													
School of Art .. Government	1	157	92	42	20	..	154	2	....	..	......	1	157
Training schools for masters. { Ditto	16	654	411	61	80	10	562	71		8	8	18	654
Training schools for masters. { Aided	6	429	.....	....	16	.....	16	......	...	340	340	73	429
Training schools for mistresses. Do.	3	102	...	....	......	......	....	......	9	93	102	......	102
Medical schools { Government	4	504	325	26	15	......	366	129	... ..	4	4	5	504
Medical schools { Unaided	2	168	164	3	....	... ..	167	1	......	..	... ..	......	168
Surveying schools ... Government	4	171	115	6	9	......	130	23	1	17	18	......	171
Industrial schools { Ditto	2	62	11	......	6	2	19	7	....	30	30	6	62
Industrial schools { Aided	1	4	...	..	3	1	4	...	..	......	......	......	4
Industrial schools { Unaided	2	106	32	24	6	15	77	27	......	2	2	......	106
Madrassahs { Government	6	1,057	1	.....	...	..	1	1,056	......	......	......	......	1,057
Madrassahs { Unaided	5	331	.. ...	..	....	......	......	330	......	......	......	1	331
Other schools { Government	1	31	......	...	...	.....	...	...	......	......	......	31	31
Other schools { Aided	3	102	76	14	12	......	102	.....	......	..	......	......	102
Other schools { Unaided	1	35	35	......	..	....	35	.....	......	......	......	......	35
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS.													
Advanced, teaching—													
(a) Sanskrit	1,088	9,841	9,730	65	29	11	9,835	.. ...	......	......	.....	6	9,841
(b) Arabic or Persian	940	10,485	916	13	273	24	1,226	9,259	..	......	......	......	10,485
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly	872	5,265	1,414	518	1,564	376	3,872	1,170	.....	45	45	178	5,265
Other private schools	112	1,748	131	1	...	......	132	1,127	......	... ..	... ..	489	1,748
Total ...	72,641	1,470,180	421,579	247,902	273,162	61,721	(g) 1,004,364	420,768	6,318	7,969	14,287	30,675	1,470,094

Schools maintained by Municipal Boards are included under Government schools.

(a) 39 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.
(b) 25 ditto ditto ditto.
(c) 13 ditto ditto ditto.
(d) 6 ditto ditto ditto.
(e) 2 ditto ditto ditto.
(f) 1 ditto ditto ditto.
(g) 86 ditto ditto ditto.

EDUCATION SUBSIDIARY TABLE II.

Return of Occupation of Parents or Guardians of pupils at the Colleges and Schools in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1884-85.

Class of Schools.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on the rolls on the 31st March.	Richer classes of society (yearly income above Rs. 5,000.)	Middle classes of society (yearly income from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000): Government service.	Private service.	Estates.	Professions.	Trades.	Total.	Poorer classes of society (yearly income not exceeding Rs. 200): Service.	Agriculture.	Trades.	Skilled labour.	Common labour.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Grand Total.
UNIVERSITY EDUCATION—																	
Arts Colleges—																	
Government	13	946	174	219	133	204	94	44	694	15	13	3	1	...	46	78	946
Aided	5	877	70	209	184	176	98	122	789	9	. .	4	...	...	5	18	877
Unaided	7	956	110	239	231	78	85	57	690	90	23	26	5	. .	12	156	956
Colleges or Departments of Colleges for Professional Training—																	
Law { Government	6	125	11	37	16	38	17	2	110	4	...	..	...	...	...	4	125
Law { Unaided	2	524	70	109	142	47	28	26	352	84	. ...	10	..	...	8	102	524
Medicine Government	1	132	9	36	47	5	16	17	121	1	.... .	......	...	. .	1	2	132
Engineering Ditto	1	140	6	44	34	25	17	9	120	9	3	1	...	...	1	14	140
SCHOOLS FOR GENERAL EDUCATION—																	
For Boys—																	
High English { Government	53	14,891	1,533	3,644	1,654	2,613	1,841	1,039	10,701	1,051	735	263	131	74	313	2,567	14,891
High English { Aided	131	19,434	903	2,405	3,058	3,239	1,040	1,593	12,934	2,008	1,302	902	250	148	987	5,597	19,434
High English { Unaided	65	18,947	1,327	2,788	3,429	2,340	1,688	2,034	12,279	2,133	738	923	369	249	741	5,153	(a) 18,759
Middle English { Government	9	1,296	35	247	118	84	94	103	646	176	155	96	65	30	87	615	1,296
Middle English { Aided	545	38,595	889	2,560	5,448	5,623	2,677	3,319	19,627	4,962	6,262	2,096	1,072	863	2,113	17,908	(b) 38,484
Middle English { Unaided	155	9,295	255	536	1,154	1,267	512	720	4,189	1,422	1,587	849	241	216	536	4,851	9,295
Middle Vernacular { Government	180	11,918	208	422	781	1,450	510	878	4,043	1,407	3,319	1,405	494	458	524	7,667	11,918
Middle Vernacular { Aided	840	47,872	811	2,062	5,015	6,530	2,017	4,114	19,738	5,935	10,432	4,691	1,785	1,206	3,214	27,328	47,872
Middle Vernacular { Unaided	102	6,221	101	166	623	635	164	537	2,125	720	2,022	575	205	234	239	3,995	6,221
Upper Primary { Government	28	954	.	20	19	14	26	23	102	88	603	97	23	27	14	852	954
Upper Primary { Aided	2,615	96,926	557	900	3,621	9,185	1,713	5,521	20,940	9,635	41,335	11,979	4,548	3,991	3,941	75,429	96,926
Upper Primary { Unaided	79	2,858	22	38	109	222	48	120	537	239	2,382	264	69	160	185	2,299	2,858
Lower Primary { Government	28	641	1	1	3	20	...	2	26	22	377	157	10	21	27	614	641
Lower Primary { Aided	56,886	1,042,262	3,350	5,185	19,335	51,820	11,880	37,904	126,124	69,603	597,714	101,558	46,678	57,303	39,932	912,788	1,042,262
Lower Primary { Unaided	5,949	78,997	136	198	888	3,025	745	1,844	6,700	3,885	51,645	5,504	3,154	5,524	2,440	72,161	78,997
For Girls—																	
High English { Government	2	186	32	46	14	37	33	14	144	3	...	7	...	..	...	10	186
High English { Aided	1	40	1	4	1	5	26	3	39	......		.. .	..	. .	...	......	40
High English { Unaided	5	513	67	69	109	. .	14	8	200	......	.....	......	..	...	...	... ..	(c) 267
Middle English { Aided	26	2,040	45	715	682	16	161	371	1,945	12	.....	... ..	..	...	23	35	(d) 2,025
Middle English { Unaided	4	233	17	40	49	. .	63	64	216	... .	...	. .	. .	...	. .	. ....	233
Middle Vernacular { Aided	18	957	19	206	77	34	91	66	534	53	4	80	22	4	241	404	957
Middle Vernacular { Unaided	1	20	...	...	. .	...	.	...	... ..	8	. . .	.	...	7	5	20	20
Upper Primary { Government	4	160	.	7	3	.	2	1	13	22	.	9	.	89	27	147	160
Upper Primary { Aided	260	8,274	286	1,339	1,082	649	782	805	4,057	871	601	497	225	625	450	3,275	(e) 8,218
Upper Primary { Unaided	14	587	17	22	201	32	37	42	334	56	50	67	5	4	15	197	(f) 548
Lower Primary { Aided	1,807	28,711	194	876	1,825	2,950	953	1,943	8,547	3,921	8,019	3,717	1,165	1,562	1,575	19,959	(g) 28,700
Lower Primary { Unaided	122	2,391	40	130	191	213	79	208	821	290	714	253	55	71	132	1,524	2,391
SCHOOLS FOR SPECIAL EDUCATION—																	
School of Art ... Government	1	157	1	28	40	21	15	18	122	13	1	4	6	1	9	34	157
Training Schools for Masters { Government	16	654	..	20	50	78	36	34	218	133	213	30	6	6	48	436	654
Training Schools for Masters { Aided	6	429	...	1	14	...	1	3	19	77	224	5	3	100	1	410	429
Training Schools for Mistresses } Aided	3	102	...	12	3	...	15	2	32	11	8	11	15	...	25	70	104
Medical Schools { Government	4	504	16	42	73	54	58	45	272	72	38	34	8	27	37	216	504
Medical Schools { Unaided	2	168	...	12	17	21	15	38	103	55	... .	......	.	...	10	65	168
Surveying Schools... Government	4	171	2	23	39	29	11	9	111	17	33	2	1	.	5	58	171
Industrial Schools { Government	2	62	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	8	23	3	5	23	...	62	62
Industrial Schools { Aided	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	. . .	......	4	..	...	...	...	4	4
Industrial Schools { Unaided	2	106	...	7	8	34	8	11	68	38	... ..	... ..	..	...	...	38	106
Madrasahs { Government	6	1,057	39	43	119	824	59	191	736	87	47	87	9	1	51	282	1,057
Madrasahs { Unaided	5	331	24	2	7	33	3	20	65	65	97	49	16	5	10	242	331
Other schools { Government	1	31	...	1	1	2	5	12	21	3	2	......	..	5	...	10	31
Other schools { Aided	3	102	...	9	12	9	8	3	41	9	36	13	3	.	...	61	102
Other schools { Unaided	1	35	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	.....	10	.....	.	...	19	29	35
PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS—																	
Advanced, teaching—																	
(a) Sanskrit	1,088	9,841	28	12	272	1,462	1,138	139	3,023	337	5,289	246	191	132	595	6,790	9,841
(b) Arabic or Persian	940	10,485	103	181	200	600	199	598	1,778	911	4,506	693	1,435	629	430	8,604	10,485
Elementary, teaching a vernacular only or mainly	372	5,265	10	14	125	205	64	527	935	374	2,542	393	352	476	183	4,320	5,265
Other private Schools	112	1,748	27	10	14	79	13	34	160	67	772	162	70	85	415	1,571	1,748
Total	72,641	1,470,180	11,552	26,086	51,870	95,535	30,108	65,237	268,836	111,020	742,880	138,425	62,092	74,422	59,087	1,189,126	(h) 1,469,512

Schools maintained by Municipal Boards are included under Government Schools.

(a) No returns of 188 pupils from La Martiniere.
(b) Two schools has 111 orphans.
(c) Three schools has 246 pupils.
(d) One school has 15 orphans.
(e) One school has 36 orphans, and no returns of 20 pupils.
(f) No returns of 39 pupils.
(g) One school has 11 orphans.
(h) No returns from 668 pupils.

EDUCATION SUBSIDIARY TABLE III.

Return of schools aided from the grant-in-aid allotment, the circle grant, municipal funds, or khas mehal grant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1884-85.

Class of schools.	Number of schools.	Number of scholars.	Received from: Provincial revenues.	Municipal funds.	Local rates or cesses.	Fees.	Subscriptions.	Endowments and other sources.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
A.—Grant-in-aid schools.									
Training schools ... For masters	6	429	5,539	......	......	791	12,353	......	18,683
Training schools ... " mistresses	3	103	4,628	......	......	2,469	7,219	......	14,316
Music school	1	37	300	......	......	261	639	......	1,200
For boys ... High English	119	17,649	73,175	17,423	......	1,56,476	67,243	12,399	3,26,716
For boys ... Middle "	520	36,254	1,40,891	9,775	917	1,25,476	1,46,181	7,843	4,31,083
For boys ... " vernacular	612	36,730	94,763	5,021	......	99,113	83,339	3,824	2,86,060
For boys ... Upper primary	101	4,352	16,414	411	382	4,388	11,493	374	37,462
For boys ... Lower "	151	5,374	5,665	......	......	6,731	5,259	......	17,655
Other school (Sanskrit)	1	45	107	......	......	......	1,515	182	1,804
For girls ... High English	1	40	1,920	......	......	1,825	2,051	......	5,796
For girls ... Middle "	3	149	1,658	150	......	666	1,028	......	3,592
For girls ... " vernacular	17	927	6,073	391	......	1,061	8,598	10,950	27,073
For girls ... Upper primary	222	7,057	37,797	2,095	......	7,832	63,824	21,317	1,32,865
For girls ... Lower "	77	2,017	7,142	468	......	249	11,603	181	19,643
Total ...	1,834	111,162	3,90,072	35,764	1,299	4,07,338	4,22,345	57,070	13,13,888
B.—Circle schools.									
For boys ... Middle vernacular	148	6,732	15,993	144	......	10,396	1,587	592	28,712
For boys ... Upper primary	162	5,924	14,079	......	......	8,120	1,524	543	24,266
For boys ... Lower "	31	958	2,141	......	......	964	148	34	3,287
For girls ... Middle vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
For girls ... Upper primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
For girls ... Lower "	1	40	142	......	......	......	......	......	142
Total ...	342	13,634	32,355	144	....	19,480	3,259	1,169	56,407
*** C.—Municipal schools.**									
For boys ... High English	6	1,008	......	2,837	......	8,789	2,419	1,659	15,704
For boys ... Middle "	12	1,170	......	2,599	......	4,232	1,115	106	8,352
For boys ... " vernacular	21	2,547	161	5,704	......	9,275	724	313	16,177
For boys ... Upper primary	36	1,315	48	1,723	787	1,318	133	91	4,100
For boys ... Lower "	263	8,003	70	4,869	1,710	11,240	300	1,199	19,388
Surveying school	1	15	......	306	......	6	......	......	312
For girls ... High English	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
For girls ... Middle "	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
For girls ... " vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
For girls ... Upper primary	7	419	......	1,323	......	147	916	8	2,394
For girls ... Lower "	18	468	......	870	......	29	640	288	1,827
Total ...	364	14,945	279	20,531	2,497	35,036	6,247	3,664	68,254
*** D.—Khas mehal grant.**									
For boys ... Middle vernacular	3	117	572	......	......	138	......	......	710
For boys ... Upper primary	42	1,456	2,547	......	......	1,818	149	111	4,625
For boys ... Lower "	222	5,077	5,804	......	......	2,831	1,708	149	10,492
For girls ... Middle vernacular	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
For girls ... Upper primary	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
For girls ... Lower "	9	142	403	......	......	......	49	......	453
Total ...	276	6,792	9,326	......	......	4,787	1,906	260	16,279

Fractions of a rupee to be omitted.

* Only those schools are to be shown under this heading which draw no grant whatever from any other fund. Where the same school is in receipt of both municipal and khas mehal grants, it is to be returned under the head which gives it the larger in one.

EDUCATION, SUBSIDIARY TABLE, IV.

Return of expenditure from the Primary Grant in the Lower Provinces of Bengal during the year 1884-85.

(*a*).—STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools		Receiving stipends only.			Receiving other payments.						Total payments to stipendiary schools
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in stipends.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
				Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys	Middle	34	1,519	1,555	26	1,224	1,071	454	72	1,597	3,152
	Upper primary	884	31,243	42,757	1,075	41,140	49,180	4,734	6,883	60,797	1,03,554
	Lower "	1,444	42,294	48,568	3,296	99,900	87,036	27,651	7,354	1,22,041	1,70,609
For girls	Middle	1	30	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	60
	Upper primary	23	473	884	......	......	......	......	......	......	884
	Lower "	307	5,325	8,566	104	2,159	2,150	694	306	3,150	11,716
	Total ...	2,693	81,084	1,02,390	4,501	1,44,423	1,39,437	33,533	14,615	1,87,585	2,89,975

(*b*).—NON-STIPENDIARY SCHOOLS.

Class of Schools.		Sending pupils for examination.					Not sending pupils for examination.				Total payments to non-stipendiary schools.
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Amount paid in rewards after examination to teachers.	Other payments to teachers.	Total paid.	Number of schools.	Number of pupils on 31st March.	Payments to teachers.	Total paid.	
				Rs.	Rs.	Rs.			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
For boys	Middle	13	525	394	120	514	4	213	61	61	575
	Upper primary	322	11,745	8,166	1,797	9,963	4	45,364	46	46	10,009
	Lower "	45,823	860,369	2,39,268	56,481	2,95,749	5,665	35,299	7,786	7,786	3,03,535
For girls	Middle	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	Upper primary	2	37	22	9	31	......	......	......	......	31
	Lower "	953	11,766	4,6[illegible]3	4,663	9,316	427	6,573	5,534	5,534	14,850
	Total ...	47,113	824,442	2,52,503	63,070	3,15,573	6,100	87,449	13,427	13,427	3,29,000

Note.—" Private institutions " of General Table III are not to be included in the above return.
Fractions of a rupee to be neglected; the nearest rupee to be taken.

SUMMARY OF PAYMENTS FROM THE PRIMARY GRANT.

	Rs.
To stipendiary schools (*a*)	2,89,975
" non-stipendiary schools (*b*)	3,29,0 0
" indigenous (private) schools	1,378
" cost of prizes to pupils	45,603
" other payments*	* 87,647
Total payments ..	7,53,603
Total district primary allotment .	7,72,452

* DETAILS OF "OTHER PAYMENTS."

	Rs.
Chief gurus and inspecting pandits	41,572
Grants for houses and furniture	14,002
Contributions to other than primary schools	7,548
Contingencies and miscellaneous	7,599
Scholarships	4,031
Charges for conducting examination	5,322
Registration of unaided pathsalas	2,538
Rewards	1,947
Remuneration to examiners	1,258
Sub-Inspectors' pay, &c.	1,422
For attendance registers	408
Total ...	87,647

Reg. No. 6224J—550—17-10-85.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT

EDUCATION.

CALCUTTA, THE 23RD DECEMBER 1885.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Bengal in 1884-85.

The Report, which is full and instructive, is submitted by Mr. C. H. Tawney, who has officiated as Director of Public Instruction since the 8th March 1885, on which date Mr. A. W. Croft, C.I.E., took furlough to England for thirteen months. Owing to the postponement to April of the University examinations, it does not contain a complete account of the progress of education in colleges and high schools.

2. The following table shows the advance made in schools of all kinds that submit returns to the Department:—

CLASS OF INSTITUTION.		1883-84.		1884-85.		Average number of pupils, 1884-85.
		Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.	
Public Institutions—						
University ...	... Colleges ...	24	2,826	25	2,779	111
Secondary ...	High English schools ...	244	53,498	249	53,272	214
	Middle ,, ,, ...	665	44,177	709	49,186	69
	,, vernacular ,, ...	1,108	61,702	1,140	66,011	57
Primary ...	Upper primary ,, ...	2,170	91,049	2,722	100,738	37
	Lower ,, ,, ...	61,253	1,073,934	62,863	1,121,900	17 8
Special ...	...	98	5,318	67	4,843	72
Female ...	...	1,820	34,877	2,354	41,112	18
Total Public Institutions ...		67,682	1,367,381	70,129	1,442,841	..
Private Institutions—						
Advanced; teaching—						
Arabic or Persian ...		706	7,018	940	10,485	......
Sanskrit ...		941	7,692	1,088	9,841	......
Elementary: teaching a vernacular only or mainly ...		816	9,392	372	5,265	......
Other schools not conforming to departmental standards ...		112	1,126	112	1,748	......
Total Private Institutions ...		2,575	25,228	2,512	27,339	...
GRAND TOTAL ...		70,257	1,392,609	72,641	1,470,180	......

This year there is a much greater increase in schools than in 1883-84, while the increase in pupils has slightly declined. The increase in schools is, however, little more than one-fifth of that in 1883. The following table shows the comparative increase during the last six years:—

	Schools.	Pupils.
In 1880, a gain of	6,098	91,323
,, 1881 ,, ...	8,131	109,459
,, 1882 ,, ...	10,572	178,156
,, 1883 ,, ...	10,809	204,447
,, 1884 ,, ...	1,369	81,517
,, 1885 ,, ...	2,384	77,571

The apparent decrease in special institutions is due principally to the retransfer of 35 *kyoungs* to the head of unaided private institutions. The decrease under private institutions is probably to be accounted for by the transfer of elementary schools to the departmental system.

3. The expenditure of the Department from public and private sources during the last two years is compared in the following table:—

	YEAR 1883-84.		YEAR 1884-85.	
	Government expenditure. (Net.)	Total expenditure.	Government expenditure. Net.)	Total expenditure.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
University ...	......	61,000	......	31,000
Collegiate ...	2,88,000	5,21,000	3,27,000	5,62,000
Secondary instruction ...	5,72,000	23,62,000	5,82,000	24,35,000
Primary ...	6,05,000	25,36,000	6,51,000	27,18,000
Female ...	1,19,000	4,41,000	1,39,000	4,77,000
Special ...	4,29,000	5,49,000	4,14,000	5,60,000
Scholarships ...	1,60,000	1,87,000	1,64,000	1,85,000
Buildings ...	2,20,000	2,71,000	1,92,000	2,20,000
Furniture and apparatus ...	13,000	15,000	8,000	9,000
Miscellaneous ...	67,000	77,000	1,06,000	1,09,000
Superintendence ...	4,60,000	4,63,000	4,97,000	5,00,000
Total ...	29,42,000	74,83,000	30,80,000	78,15,000

Government expenditure has increased by Rs. 1,38,000, while the proportion of such expenditure to the total cost of education is the same as last year Under collegiate instruction there has been an increase of Rs. 39,000, and under secondary instruction of Rs. 10,000.

There is a large falling off in the fees of Arts Colleges, Government and aided, owing to so many of the students having completed the two years' study required for the F. A. and B. A. Examination on the 31st of December 1884. In high English schools maintained by Municipal Boards, and in all lower primary schools, the cost to Government has increased. In all other schools it has decreased. That the figures showing the percentage of attendance in schools are not very trustworthy in all cases, is shown by the fact that the percentage of attendance in lower primary schools maintained by Municipal Boards is represented to have fallen from 75 to 39·1. Dr. Martin, however, is of opinion that the percentage of 70·3 for aided lower primary schools in the Dacca Circle, which varies very little from that given last year, can be relied on. If this is the case, the result is very satisfactory.

4. The following table gives a classification of pupils during the two last years according to the stage of educational progress reached:—

Stage.	Number of Pupils.		Increase.	Decrease.
	1883-84.	1884-85.		
High	11,928	11,335	......	593
Middle	35,270	36,223	953	......
Upper primary	70,229	69,823	......	406
Lower „ able to read printed books	648,913	745,765	96,852	...
Ditto not able to read printed books	592,897	571,759	......	21,138
Total	1,359,237	1,434,905*	75,668	

* Exclusive of 314 pupils whose returns have not been furnished.

The decrease in the number of high school pupils is attributed by the Officiating Director to the falling off of the two upper classes in the month of March, which is now, on account of the change of the date of the University examination, the period of minimum numerical strength in schools and colleges. It is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of students unable to read printed books has decreased this year from 43·6 to 39·8.

5. There is very little variation this year in the proportion of students of different creeds and castes in public institutions. The figures show that, as in last year, 78 per cent. of the pupils in Arts colleges belong to the middle classes of society, with incomes varying from Rs. 200 to Rs. 5,000 a year. The proportion of pupils belonging to the richer classes of society in Arts colleges is 12 per cent., and in professional colleges 10 per cent. These figures are not likely to vary much from year to year. It is well known that the majority of youths seeking an education in our colleges belong to the professional classes.

6. There is a satisfactory improvement this year in the amount of work done by Deputy Inspectors. Only 11 Deputy Inspectors have fallen short of the amount of 150 days prescribed for the tour of such officers. In some cases special reasons are assigned for shortcomings, but the Deputy Inspectors of Mymensingh and Julpigoree fail to offer sufficient explanation for their neglect in this part of their duty, and they should be warned that a repetition of this year's inactivity will be severely dealt with. The average number of days spent on tour by Deputy Inspectors in all Bengal is 165 days against 156 in the preceding year. The number of schools visited has increased in every division except Orissa. There appears to be a tendency in some circles on the part of Deputy Inspectors to neglect the superintendence of primary schools. The steps taken by Dr. Martin and Mr. Pope to check this evil have the entire approbation of the Lieutenant-Governor, and should the abuse be found to exist in other circles, the Director should see that measures of a similar tendency are adopted to counteract it. In the activity of Sub-Inspectors there is a decided improvement on last year's figures. The average length of tour for the whole of Bengal is 215 days against 204 in the previous year. It must, however, be remembered, and the Lieutenant-Governor is glad to observe that the Circle Inspectors seem to be aware of the fact, that the

mere prolonged absence from head-quarters of an inspecting officer is not, taken by itself, a satisfactory proof of efficiency in the discharge of his duties. The number of schools visited *in situ* is, perhaps, a better test; but there is reason to fear that, in spite of the remarks in last year's Resolution, much of the visiting has been of a perfunctory character.

With regard to the comparative merits of chief gurus and inspecting pundits as a controlling agency, the Lieutenant-Governor sees no reason for reversing his judgment on the opinion of Mr. Croft, which was approved in last year's report. The present Officiating Director is right in supposing that, subject to prescribed rules, the appointment and superintendence of the subordinate inspecting officers will be under the Local Self-Government scheme in the hands of District Boards. The larger powers and consequent higher sense of responsibility of these bodies will, it is hoped, make impossible, in their case, the negligent attitude, with regard to educational progress, which the officers of the Department attribute to District Educational Committees.

7. *University Education.*—The number of Government colleges is 13, and of aided colleges five, as in the preceding year. Another unaided college has been added to the six existing in 1883-84, by the affiliation up to the F. A. standard of the Jaggannath College, Dacca. There is a decrease of 265 students in Government colleges and of 47 in Arts colleges generally. It is represented that this decrease is to a great extent nominal, and may be explained by the fact that in many cases the names of those students who left their colleges at the end of December 1884, after completing their two years' course, were not retained on the books. There is an increase of 164 pupils in aided and of 54 in unaided colleges, which still continue to advance. The General Assembly's Institution is said to be regaining its old popularity.

The average cost to Government of each student in Government colleges has risen from Rs. 234 to Rs. 269, the total average cost in 1884-85 being Rs. 366. This increase is due principally to higher rates of salary and to a falling off in the fees received in the last quarter of the year. In aided colleges the average cost to the State of each student has risen from Rs. 27 to Rs. 30, and the total average cost of each student was Rs. 290. It was a recommendation of the Education Commission that some of the Government colleges should, on convenient opportunities, be handed over to local bodies. Action on this recommendation has not yet been taken; but it is now time that the matter should be seriously considered with a view to some appropriate practical action being taken.

University Examinations.—The usual examinations were not held during the year with which the report deals. But in order to relieve unsuccessful students from the hardship of having to take up an entirely new course in the examination of 1885, the University held supplementary examinations in May 1884. The result increased very much the percentage of passed candidates in the F. A. Examination of 1883 and the B. A. Examination of 1884. The percentage of passed candidates in the F. A. Examination was raised to 78 per cent. for Government, to 64 per cent. for aided, and to 63 per cent. for unaided colleges. The percentage for the B. A. Examination now stands at 76 per cent. for Government, 75 per cent. for aided, and 70 per cent. for unaided colleges, and the noticeable fact that the Government colleges were run close in this examination by the aided colleges is another argument, if any were wanted, in favour of the view that the Government of Bengal should begin to retire from the direction of higher education. The satisfactory substitute of successful private enterprise is evidently available to take the place of Government.

Returning to the examinations, it is obvious that the supplementary examinations must have been very lenient, or that the students must have been stimulated to greater exertions by the consciousness that, if they failed in them, it would be useless for them to attempt an entirely novel set of subjects. Possibly both causes may have operated. It is worthy of note that while, in the F. A. Examination of 1883, the Free Church Normal School passed three out of four candidates, the fourth candidate appeared at the supplementary examination of May 1884 and passed.

8. *Secondary Education.*—The following statement shows the number of high English schools for native boys, and of pupils attending them, during the last two years :—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
HIGH ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—				
Maintained by the Department	51	15,309	51	14,401
Ditto Municipal Boards	2	558	2	490
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	118	16,855	123	18,167
Unaided	64	19,245	63	18,650
Total ...	235	51,967	239	51,708

The number of Government schools is 51, as in the previous year, the Patna City School, which was hitherto treated as part of the Collegiate School, having been recognized as a separate institution, and the Bhootea Boarding School at Darjeeling having been transferred to the class of special schools. Two schools have been returned as maintained by Municipal Boards, namely those at Santipore and Burdwan, while the Feringhi Bazar School at Chittagong has been omitted on the ground that it receives a grant from Government. Aided schools have advanced from 118 to 123, and unaided schools have declined from 64 to 63. There is thus a total gain of four schools. The loss of pupils is accounted for by the fact that, owing to the University and school examinations having been postponed to April, March is now the month of minimum numerical strength. The postponement of the Entrance Examination has rendered it impossible for the Officiating Director to submit the usual comparison of the merits of high schools ; but there seems every reason to suppose that the usual rate of progress has been maintained in those institutions. The liberality of Baboo Raj Mohun Roy Chowdury in providing a new building for the Government High School at Taki has been already favourably noticed. The Beerbhoom school, which of late years has shown exceedingly good results at the Entrance Examination, was in November 1884 visited by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, who recorded a favourable opinion on its working. The Uttarpara school appears to maintain its high character.

9. The following table gives the comparative statistics of middle English schools for native boys for the last two years—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
MIDDLE ENGLISH SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—				
Maintained by the Department	7	1,077	7	924
Ditto Municipal Boards	1	283	1	280
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	521	34,364	532	37,215
Unaided	124	7,013	155	9,295
Total ...	653	42,737	695	47,714

The number of Government schools was seven, as in the previous year. These were the Colinga Branch School for Mahomedans, attached to the Calcutta Madrassa, the Model School attached to the Calcutta Normal School, the Rungamati and Bandarban Boarding Schools in the Chittagong Hill Tracts, the Darjeeling Zillah School, the Model School attached to the Patna Normal School, and the Cuttack Model School. The single municipal school is the Model School at Bogra. Aided schools have risen from 521 to 532, and their pupils from 34,364 to 37,215. The Presidency Division has gained seven, Burdwan six, Rajshahye one, and Dacca five, while Patna has lost one, and Bhagulpore seven schools. Unaided schools show an advance from 124 to 155 schools, of which the Presidency Division has gained nine, Burdwan twelve, Rajshahye one, Dacca two, Chittagong two, Bhagulpore six, Orissa four, and the Town of Calcutta one ; while Patna has lost five and Chôta Nagpore one. Many of these schools have been started in the expectation of obtaining a Government grant-in-aid, and it is hoped that it may be possible to transfer some of them to the aided list during the coming year. For the Middle English Scholarship Examination, the standard of which is that of the Middle Vernacular Examination, with English added as a language only, 417 schools

sent up 1,291 candidates, of whom 623 were successful. Adding to these 26 boys who passed the examination from vernacular schools, we have a total of 649 against 481 in the year before. The Presidency and Burdwan Divisions sent up 627, or 48 per cent of the whole number of candidates at this examination, and passed 58 per cent. of the whole number of successful candidates. The Bhagulpore and Patna Divisions together only contributed 20 successful candidates.

10. The comparative statistics of middle vernacular schools are given below:—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
MIDDLE VERNACULAR SCHOOLS FOR BOYS—				
Maintained by the Department ...	182	10,313	180	10,474
Ditto Municipal Boards ...	5	737	9	1,444
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards ...	845	45,661	840	47,872
Unaided ...	76	4,991	102	6,221
Total ...	1,108	61,702	1,140	66,011

The decrease of two in departmental schools is accounted for by the fact that two schools in the Burdwan Division, one in Rajshahye, and one in Bhagulpore have been transferred to Municipal Boards, while two new schools have been returned from the Patna Division. Schools maintained by Municipal Boards have risen from five to nine, and there is an increase of four aided schools. While in the preceding year unaided schools declined from 84 to 76, they rose in the year under review from 76 to 102. As in the case of middle English schools, a large proportion of them have been started in the hope of obtaining a Government grant. The financial pressure has made it impossible to meet the wishes of their projectors during the present year. The Officiating Director observes that the grant-in-aid budget may be relieved by ceasing to aid primary schools from it. This will set free a sum which may be more legitimately employed in aiding secondary schools. It is satisfactory to observe that the policy advocated by Mr. Croft, and accepted by Government, of planting Government vernacular schools in advanced rather than backward localities, is beginning to bear fruit. Efforts are being made in many localities to add English classes to them, and it is expected that their position will be so much improved that they will soon recover their original character of model schools. The Middle Vernacular Scholarship Examination was attended by 4,482 candidates from 998 schools. Of these, 2,379 were successful, in addition to 736 candidates passing from middle English schools, or from the vernacular departments of high schools. The total number of successful candidates was 3,115 against 2,031 in the preceding year. The Dacca Division sent up and passed more candidates at this examination than any other division.

11. *Primary Education.*—The following statement illustrates the progress of primary schools for native boys during the year under review—

	1883-84.		1884-85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
Upper Primary Schools.				
Under Public Management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	20	655	22	753
Ditto Municipal Boards ...	28	780	6	201
Upper Private Management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards ...	2,355	86,987	2,613	96,903
Unaided ...	61	2,383	79	2,858
Total ...	2,464	90,805	2,720	100,715
Lower Primary Schools.				
Under Public Management—				
Maintained by the Department ...	12	297	......	159
Ditto Municipal Boards...	2	51	20	489
Under Private Management—				
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards ...	56,879	1,018,025	56,885	1,042,239
Unaided ...	4,350	54,531	5,947	78,987
Total ...	61,252	1,072,904	62,860	1,121,865
GRAND TOTAL ..	63,71	1,164,709	65,580	1,222,580

There is thus a total gain of 1,864 schools and 57,871 pupils against an increase of 1,165 schools and 69,798 pupils in the preceding year. The rate of progress, while nearly the same as that of 1883-84, differs altogether from the rapid increase observable in preceding years. It was explained in last year's report that, in obedience to the Government Resolution on the Report for 1882-83, the search for indigenous schools beyond the range of effective supervision had been abandoned, and the efforts of departmental officers had been directed towards the consolidation and improvement of existing schools. The figures show that, while schools have increased by 2·9 per cent., their pupils have increased by 4·9 per cent. The obvious conclusion is that existing schools have been better attended. In the case of some districts the figures returned as representing the numbers of primary schools and pupils appear to be of doubtful value. Mention is made of "bogus" and "ephemeral" schools coming into existence at the time of reward examinations and then disappearing, and it is also stated that the same pupils have appeared at more than one centre of examination. In the Chittagong Division especially it would seem that figures returned for former years are untrustworthy, but reports for some other districts also show that the tale of primary schools as returned by the Sub-Inspectors is regarded by the District Magistrates with suspicion.

The total Government expenditure on aided primary schools for boys and girls was Rs. 7,25,430 against Rs. 21,97,067 contributed from local sources, including municipal grants. The Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to observe that the past year's operations have added about 256 schools to the upper primary class, and quite accepts Mr. Croft's view that efforts should be made to increase the number of schools of this grade. The Officiating Director states that the question of substituting mensuration for the first book of Euclid formed the subject of departmental discussion during the year, and gives it as his opinion that the two subjects should be taught together, on the ground that mensuration cannot be effectively taught without some knowledge of Geometry. This recommendation has the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and steps should be taken to carry it into effect. The systems of examination of patshalas *in situ* for rewards, and of simultaneous examination of patshalas which have been introduced into some districts, appear to have been attended with good results. They should be extended where practicable. The system of payment of rewards to gurus by means of postal money orders has also proved satisfactory in those districts where it has been adopted. The Officiating Director gives it as his opinion that the commission charged by the Postal Department should not be deducted from the amount of reward earned by the gurus, but should be paid out of the district primary allotment. The question of the best method of paying rewards to teachers will be a matter for the District Boards appointed under the Local Self-Government Act to settle in consultation with the departmental authorities. Though approving generally of the system of payment by money orders, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that it should be enforced at present in all districts. The proposal to discontinue aiding primary schools from the Grant-in-aid Fund is a good one, and should be gradually carried out.

12. *Training Schools.*—The number of these institutions is 16, as it was last year, the abolition of the Chaibassa Training School having been compensated by the establishment of the new training class at the Saidabad Model School in Murshidabad. The Ghatsila training class is now represented by the Haldipukur Training School. The Officiating Director calls attention to a defect in our training-school system, which has been observed by Mr. Metcalfe in Orissa, and also by educational officers in the Dacca Circle. It was brought prominently to the Lieutenant-Governor's notice on his visit to the training school at Balasore. It is complained that the gurus trained in our normal schools, after completing their course, sever all connection with their patshalas, and seek some more attractive profession than that of teaching. The suggestion of Dr. Martin that students of training schools should bind themselves by agreement to serve in the Department for three years after leaving the school, failing which they should refund to the Department all the money which they had received in the form of stipends while reading in the school, to which the Officiating Director gives approval, appears to have been considered by the Educational authorities

of these Provinces some time ago, and finally abandoned as impracticable. The Lieutenant-Governor is decidedly of opinion that the present is not the occasion for reviving it. The whole subject of normal schools is now under the Lieutenant-Governor's consideration in connection with the recommendations of the Education Commission.

Law Schools.—The number of Government law schools has fallen from seven to six, owing to the abolition of the Presidency College classes. The total number of law students on the 31st of March has decreased from 664 to 649. But these figures are deceptive, as the average roll number has risen from 522 to 765.

Medical Schools.—The number of students reading in medical schools has increased considerably, the number on the rolls of these institutions having been 804 on the 31st of March against 722 in the preceding year, and the monthly roll number 847 against 741. This increase is not restricted to the Calcutta Medical College, which is affiliated to the University. There is also an increase in the Government vernacular medical schools at Sealdah, Patna, Dacca, and Cuttack. A second homœopathic school has been started at Dacca. Sixteen candidates from the Calcutta Medical College passed the first M. B. and L. M. S. Examinations of the University of Calcutta, three candidates passed the second L. M. S. Examination, and eleven qualified for the degree of Bachelor of Medicine. Two native *dhais* and eight pupil-nurses passed in midwifery. Thirty-one students from the Dacca Medical School, 16 from the Temple Medical School, Bankipore, and 11 from the Cuttack Medical School obtained their diplomas in the final examination.

Engineering.—The number of students in the Seebpore College was 149 on the 31st March 1885 against 166 in the previous year, 42 being in the Engineering and 107 in the Apprentice Department. Five students from the Engineering Department passed the first examination in Engineering in August last. Eight students passed the final examination of the Apprentice Department. One sub-overseer's and one overseer's certificate were granted to students on leaving the College. The Superintendent of the Workshops remarks that a great many of the native students find manual labour distasteful, and endeavour to avoid it. With the view of checking this tendency, he has drawn up rules for annual examinations, which, it is hoped, will convert the idlers into earnest workers, or effectually dispose of them.

Survey and Industrial Schools.—There is an apparent decrease in the Dacca Survey School, which is attributed to the opening of the Session having been postponed to the month of June. Great attention has been paid in the school to practical work. The numerical strength of the Patna Survey School is the same as last year, while the number of students in the Cuttack Survey School has fallen from 66 to 55, owing, as is supposed by the head-master, to the difficulty of finding suitable appointments for passed students. It is anticipated that the stoppage of railway operations will interfere, temporarilv at any rate, with the prospects of the students of these schools; but there does not seem to be any reason to suppose that the course taught in them is not sufficiently practical. The Principal of the Patna Survey School would admit no students ignorant of English; the Lieutenat-Governor does not think it desirable to introduce this restriction.

The Officiating Director observes that the starting of the Mohisadal Industrial School, under the auspices of the zemindars of Mohisadal, is one of the most interesting and hopeful facts with regard to industrial education. The schools supported by the East Indian Railway Company continue to flourish.

The subject of technical and industrial schools has come under reconsideration since the close of the year.

School of Art.—This institution continues to maintain its high character. The number of students on its rolls has risen from 139 to 157. The Committee of the Exhibition to be held in London next year have sought the assistance of the school for a collection of work illustrating the various stages of instruction in the school, *repoussé* work, wood-carving, designs for Monghyr slate-works, and designs for pottery. It is expected that the school will acquit itself creditably in all the work it has undertaken. The Lieutenant-Governor has learnt with interest and satisfaction that this school has produced speci-

mens of engraved and chased brass ware, copied from exhibits in the Calcutta International Exhibition and the Art Museum in Chowringhee. Such an industry was not before known in Bengal.

13. *Female Education.*—The following table shows the advance that has been made in female education during the year :—

	1883-84.		1884 85.	
	Schools.	Pupils.	Schools.	Pupils.
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
Maintained by the Department	2	269	2	186
Ditto Municipal Boards	4	168	4	160
Aided by the Department or by Municipal Boards	1,703	29,717	2,168	37,662
Unaided	76	2,013	135	2.780
Total ...	1,785	32,167	2,309	40,797
Girls in boys' schools	......	33,646	......	35,749
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,785	65,813	2,309	76,546

It appears from this table that, taking into account the girls attending boys' schools, and excluding 776 little boys attending girls' schools, the total of girls under instruction has risen from 64,883 to 75,770. The number of girls' schools has risen from 1,785 to 2,309, and of their pupils from 32,167 to 40,797. The number of girls reading in boys' schools has increased from 33,646 to 35,749. The total cost of the 2,039 schools was Rs. 2,68,072, of which Government contributed Rs. 1,03,268; the expenditure from municipal funds was Rs. 6,504, from fees Rs. 20,785, and from all other sources, mainly subscriptions and donations, Rs. 1,37,515. The two Government schools for girls are the Bethune School in Calcutta and the Eden Female School at Dacca. The Bethune School had on its rolls 130 pupils, of whom six were in the College Department, against 117 in the year before, of whom five were in the College Department. The numerical strength of the Eden School at Dacca, which in the year 1883-84 fell from 191 to 157, has now fallen to 62. This decrease is ascribed to the levying of fees throughout the school, and the reduction of expenditure upon gharry hire, owing to the falling off of the subscriptions from which it was paid. It is explained that the fall in the average daily attendance is only from 69 to 52, and that, while the attendance was only 44 of the roll number in 1883-84, in the year under report it was 84 per cent. ; and it is surmised that the school will be a gainer by the loss of a number of girls whose attendance was so irregular as to make them a source of injury to their fellow-students. The most notable incident in connection with female education during the year was the donation of a lakh and a half of rupees by the Maharani Surnamayi of Cossimbazar for the foundation of a hostel for female medical students, the first stone of which was laid by the Countess of Dufferin in March last.

Mrs. Wheeler, Inspectress of Schools, reports an improvement in the examination results of pupils reading in zenanas, and in schools for infants in Calcutta and its neighbourhood. Out of 3,702 pupils examined by her standards, 680 passed, 1,335 were mere infants, and 1,687 were rejected. The pupils of the Church of Scotland Zenana Mission appear to have been particularly successful at these examinations.

Outside Calcutta, girls' schools are multiplying fast. The increase is shared by all the divisions except Chittagong. The decrease in the Chittagong Division is partly accounted for by the exclusion from the returns of schools in which boys and girls learn the Koran together, an exclusion which appears to require explanation. Remark has been above made on the returns of primary education in the Chittagong Division. The falling off in the district of Tipperah is attributed to the same cause that operated towards the reduction of primary schools for boys, viz. the exclusion of patshalas, not six months in existence, from the central examination for rewards ; and to the fact that, whereas in previous years girls were examined in their own schools, they were required this year to attend the central examinations, and this parents did not generally permit. There is a considerable increase in the number of girls under instruction in Patna and Bhagulpore, Monghyr being far in advance of the other districts in the latter division.

The advance in the Chota Nagpore Division is shared by all the districts, but is most marked in Singbhoom. This is due to the independent character of the Kol women, and also to the great influence which Major Garbett, the Deputy Commissioner, has with the people of the district, and to the warm interest that he takes in education. It is important to recognise that much has been done for female education by local associations, among which the Uttarpara Hitakari Sabha and the Backergunge Hitaishini Sabha deserve special mention. The former society has recently revised its standards so as to bring them into conformity with those of the department.

14. *European and Eurasian Education.*—The following table gives the number of Government aided and unaided schools, and the number of scholars in them, on the 31st of March last:—

Class.	Number of schools on the 31st March		Number of scholars in them on the 31st March	
	1884	1885	1884.	1885
Government ...	1	1	97	92
Aided ...	49	53	4 945	5,063
Unaided ..	13	15	913	1,284
Total	63	69	5,955	6 4[illegible]

The Government expenditure has increased under every head. The expenditure on building grants is at present abnormally high; but when the buildings now in course of erection are completed, it is anticipated that it will not be necessary to make large grants under this head for some time to come.

The year under report completes the period of two years during which the Code was declared to be on probation. A report on the whole period of probation was submitted by Mr. Nash in March last, and formed a subject of discussion at the Conference of Inspectors held at Nynee Tal in April and May. The Conference submitted their report on the 11th of May, and the Code was finally sanctioned by the Government of India on the 9th of June 1885. The scale of grants adopted in the Code, as finally approved by Government, is lower both for attendance and instruction than the scale originally proposed. Calculated by the old scale, the total earnings of all the schools on the elementary subjects alone has increased from Rs. 23,920 to Rs. 26,139; the average amount of grant for elementary subjects earned by each scholar who was eligible for instruction grants, has risen from Rs. 10-4-8 to Rs. 11-1-0; and the average amount earned by each scholar on the schedules from Rs 7-14-7 to Rs. 8-6-3. On the whole, it appears that the result of the introduction of the Code system has been a general improvement in the efficiency of European schools. The Lieutenant-Governor is specially gratified to observe that the scholarship examinations have had an admirable effect upon European education, and that the popularity of the examinations does not depend upon the pecuniary reward offered by Government, as is evidenced by the fact that both in 1883 and 1884 there have been more candidates for certificates than for scholarships. These encouraging results are in a great measure due to the zeal and efficiency of Mr. Nash, to whom the thanks of Government have already been given for his services in connection with European education.

15. *Mahomedan Education.*—The following statement gives the number and percentage of Mahomedans in different classes of Educational institutions:—

	Total number of pupils	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage of Mahomedans
Public Institutions—			
Arts colleges	2,779	129	4·6
High English schools	54 011	5,096	9·4
Middle ditto	51,459	6,223	12 09
Middle vernacular schools ...	66,988	8,893	13·2
Upper primary do. ...	109,759	17,577	16·01
Lower do. do. ...	1,153,002	369,613	32·05
Professional colleges	930	35	3·7
Technical schools	1,340	189	14 1
Normal do.	1,185	71	6·0
Madrassas	1,388	1,386	100 0
Total ...	1,442,841	409,212	28·3

	Total number of pupils.	Number of Mahomedans.	Percentage Mahomedans.
Private Institutions—			
Advanced	20,326	9,259	45·5
Elementary	7,013	2,297	32·7
Total ...	27,339	11,556	42·2
GRAND TOTAL ...	1,470,180	420,768	28·6

The advance made last year in Mahomedan education appears to have been sustained. The number of Mahomedans in schools and colleges of all kinds has risen from 392,003 to 420,768 The percentage is nearly the same as last year. The total number of Mahomedans in Arts Colleges has fallen from 132 to 129, but the percentage remains the same. There is a slight falling off in high English schools and in middle English schools as regards percentage, though the total number of pupils has slightly increased. Middle vernacular schools show a large number of Mahomedan pupils, though the percentage remains the same. There is a satisfactory increase in upper and lower primary schools. The only division in which the number of Mahomedan pupils has fallen off is Chittagong.

The Officiating Director estimates the surplus of the Mohsin Fund upon figures furnished by the Accountant-General at less than Rs. 4,000. He suggests that the surplus should now be spent in the way proposed by Mr. Croft, viz. in extending the Mohsin contributions for two-thirds fees to approved schools under private management. This recommendation will be separately dealt with The madrassas maintained from the Mohsin endowment are the Hooghly, Dacca, and Chittagong Madrassas, and the Oriental Department of the Rajshahye College. The Calcutta Madrassa and the Moorshedabad Nawab's Madrassa are maintained from Provincial revenues. In all the madrassas under Government management, the number of pupils has fallen from 1,191 to 1,057. The decrease is supposed to be only apparent, being due to the change in the date of the University examinations. The number on the rolls of the Calcutta Madrassa and its branch school on the 31st March 1885 was 1,100 as against 1,253 on the same date in 1884. In the Anglo-Persian Department the numbers have fallen from 493 to 406, but the average roll number was 425 against 413 in the preceding year. The Colinga Branch School had 406 students on its rolls on the 31st March 1885, against 485 on the same date in the preceding year. In the Arabic Department, which is not affected by the proceedings of the University, there is an increase from 255 to 336. The total expenditure of the Calcutta Madrassa and the Colinga Branch School has risen from Rs. 39,514 to Rs 49,540. The expenditure on the College Department was Rs.17,152. At Chittagong a branch madrassa, called the Mir Ahya Madrassa, was established in August 1884. Some of the students in the elementary classes of the Chittagong Madrassa have left to join the new institution. It is believed that the Chittagong Madrassa will gain by being relieved of this elementary work. The central examination of the Madrassas not having been held this year, no account has been given of it in the report under review.

The subject of providing special facilities for the education of Mahomedans has occupied the Lieutenant-Governor's attention in connection with the recommendations of the Education Commission and in connection with the Memorial addressed to the Government of India by the National Mahomedan Association; and under orders contained in a recent Resolution, a Committee has been appointed to enquire into and report on the present management of Mahomedan educational endowments. With a decrease of the financial pressure, it is hoped that funds may be made available for the special encouragement of Mahomedan education.

16. *Aboriginal and backward races.*—The total number of aboriginal pupils under instruction has risen from 28,259 to 33,151. Of these, 13,599 are

found in the Chota Nagpore and 9,533 in the Bhagulpore Division. The educational work in the Chota Nagpore Division is principally in the hands of missionaries. There are no separate schools for aborigines, to the exclusion of Hindus and Mahomedans; but in the interior of the districts of Singbhoom and Lohardugga, the schools are attended solely by children belonging to aboriginal tribes. It appears that the lower we descend in the grade of schools, the more numerous are children of this class. The aborigines of the Bhagulpore Division are only 7·8 per cent. of the population, but aboriginal pupils are 9·6 per cent. of the total number. This is ascribed to the fact that the aborigines have no prejudice against female education. A scheme of education for the Sonthals has been introduced into the Damin-i-Koh, and special rules have been laid down to prevent any collision with the missionary schools. Under this scheme 82 new schools with 1,931 Sonthal pupils have been established.

17. *Indigenous Education.*—Under this head are included tols in which Sanskrit is taught, maktabs in which Arabic and Persian are taught, and pathsalas and other schools that do not conform to the departmental standard. The tols have lately been much encouraged by the institution of the Sanskrit Titles Examination, and great efforts are being made in the same direction by the Sarasvat Samaj of Dacca. This is an independent association for improving the study of Sanskrit by holding examinations and conferring titles. It is satisfactory to observe that its finances are declared to be in a flourishing condition. In the Rajshahye Division some of the maktabs appear to merit the title of advanced institutions. In Chota Nagpore institutions of this kind appear to be supported by rich patrons. It is clear that throughout Bengal these schools have still considerable hold on the Mahomedan population. It is much to be regretted that the information furnished with regard to tols and maktabs generally by the Education Department is so very meagre. This is no doubt due in some cases to the unwillingness of the teachers to furnish returns; but it is to be feared that the absence of information with regard to those institutions is mainly to be ascribed to the fact that they are looked upon with disfavour by the subordinate officers of the department.

18. *School-books.*—The Central Text-Book Committee has been enlarged during the year under review, so that it now consists of 15 gentlemen, of whom six are members of the Bengal Educational Service, two belong to other branches of the public service, four are Government pensioners, and three are professional gentlemen unconnected with Government. Down to the 15th September 1885, 653 works were received in the Committee's office from authors and publishers, of which 608 have been already more or less fully reported on. The Lieutenant-Governor has much pleasure in acknowledging the services rendered to educational literature by the President of the Committee, Dr. Rajendra Lala Mittra, C.I.E, Rai Bahadoor, and his colleagues. The Behar Text-Book Committee reports the publication during the year of 44 works, of which 19 were reprints and 25 first publications. Some are printed in the new Kaithi type, but the great majority are in the Devanagri character. The Orissa Text-Book Committee has been reorganized on a wider basis, the number of its members having been increased from three to eight. It now contains three non-official gentlemen. Six Uriya text-books have been published during the year, of which five have been included in the approved list.

19. The Lieutenant-Governor desires to thank the Officiating Director, Mr. Tawney, for a full and instructive report, and for the energy and ability which have marked his management of this most important department of the public service. The thanks of Government are also due to the Inspectors and to the Professors of Colleges, whose zealous discharge of their onerous duties has so much contributed to the good results of the year.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

A. P. MACDONNELL,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 454.

Copy forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction for information and guidance, with special reference to paragraphs 6, 7, 11, 12, and 15.

Circular No. 34.

Copy forwarded to all Commissioners of Divisions for information, and for communication to Magistrates of districts and District Committees.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

W. C. MACPHERSON,

Offg. Under-Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

Calcutta,
The 23rd December 1885.

C. E. G.—Reg. No. 11799C—919—28-12-85.